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IS WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. (46-54). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 6-9 (43-CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Friday, rain. Temp. 6-14 (43-FRANKFURT: Friday, overcast. Temp. 5-9 (41-48). NEW IK: Friday, fair. Temp. —8—1 (18-30).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior
Algeria	4.00 Dn.	Greece	30 Dr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Dm	Iran	90 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£28.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	0.1.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	1.25 Din
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 27.50
France	3.50 F	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$2.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.



Associated Press

Norman Forer, a professor at the University of Kansas, puts his arm around an Iranian Moslem student after he arrived in Tehran at the invitation of militants occupying the U.S. Embassy.

U.S. to Withhold Iran Sanctions As Optimism for Solution Grows

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP) — The Carter administration, in a policy reversal, announced today that it will withhold formal application of economic sanctions against Iran while diplomatic activity for the release of an estimated 50 American hostages continues.

"We don't want to take the formal steps toward sanctions if the crisis can be resolved by these means," State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said.

Trade between the two countries effectively was shut down last November following the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The administration had postponed imposition of the sanctions on Jan. 28 but had continued planning the additional step of issuing regulations to formalize its sanctions policy.

A Kuwait newspaper reported from Tehran today that the release of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy is "imminent."

Mr. Carter, however, cautioned against speculation of such a breakthrough. "I do not see any imminent release of the hostages," he said.

Note of Optimism

Nonetheless, private statements of administration officials has indicated that a peaceful solution may be found to the hostage crisis, which entered its 96th day today.

Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, striking the note of cautious optimism of the Carter administration in recent days, said today on NBC television, "We have a somewhat promising situation and we are working hard on it."

The announcement by Mr. Carter followed signs of a major break between the militants occupying the embassy and Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who yesterday denounced the militants as dictators who have created a government within a government."

The weekly Kuwaiti newspaper Al Khadaf, which did not give the source of its information, said the number of Iranian militants occupying the U.S. Embassy has been reduced from 400 to 50, and final arrangements for the release of the U.S. hostages are being completed following the election of Abolhassan Bani-Sadr as Iran's new president."

"Bani-Sadr has set the settlement of the hostage crisis and the ending of the duality of authority being exercised in Iran as the main objectives at the beginning of his term," the report said.

Al Khadaf said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is trying to persuade Mr. Bani-Sadr to "pressure the students to leave the embassy and have them replaced by regular Iranian troops."

The Kuwaiti press is highly competitive, and the reliability of the Al Khadaf report was not known. But the Kuwaitis have good contacts in Iran due to the proximity of the two countries.

Spokesmen for the militants at the embassy were unavailable for comment on the Kuwaiti report, a Western journalist in Tehran said.

Dramatic Shift

Mr. Carter refused to give details on the diplomatic activity that led to the decision to withhold action on the sanctions. However, Mr. Waldheim is believed to be a central figure in the discussions.

The U.S. attitude toward Iran has changed dramatically since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan six weeks ago.

Before that development, the administration had been threatening to intervene militarily in Iran because of the hostage crisis, and officials said privately that the damage to relations between the two countries probably was irreparable.

But the administration, mindful that the Soviet Union is now within striking distance of the oil-rich Gulf region, has steadily softened its attitude toward Iran. Officials have said that a resumption of U.S. military and economic ties could be quickly restored once the hostages were released.

Mr. Carter, however, conceded that the administration was still uncertain as to Iran's terms for releasing the hostages since there have been recent contradictory statements from Tehran on whether Iran was still insisting on the extradition of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, as its price for release of the hostages.

Mr. Bani-Sadr denounced the militants holding the embassy yesterday after their allegations — broadcast on national radio and television — that the national guidance and information minister, Nasser Minachi, had "close links with the CIA" led to Mr. Minachi's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nixon Fund Gave Bush $106,000 Secretly in 1970

By Robert L. Jackson and Ronald J. Ostrow

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 7 (LAT) — George Bush received $106,000 from a secret Nixon White House fund and concealed most of it from campaign spending reports during his unsuccessful 1970 Senate race in Texas, newly obtained records disclose. More than half of the sum, or $55,000, was in cash, none of which was reported.

Ledger sheets and other records uncovered by the Watergate special prosecutor and later placed in the National Archives provide the first documentary evidence that Mr. Bush, who is seeking the Republican presidential nomination, drew from a White House fund, which later was discredited, without informing the public. One of his Texas finance co-chairmen pleaded ignorance of the fund when interviewed this week.

Illustrating the sensitivity of the operation, cash sums forwarded to Mr. Bush were listed by a White House operative as coming from "C. Green" and "C.A. Green." Those were code names for currency, according to sources familiar with the records.

Mr. Bush's acceptance of the secret funds and his failure to disclose them fully sheds light on his relationship with the Nixon White House, a relationship that Mr. Bush now seeks to play down although he held high political and administrative appointments under Richard Nixon — both before and during the Watergate scandal that drove Mr. Nixon from office.

Also, while the transactions apparently did not violate federal campaign laws, Mr. Bush's acceptance of the money and his failure to disclose it fully as required by Texas law raise questions of propriety, especially since most of the money was in cash and thus difficult to trace.

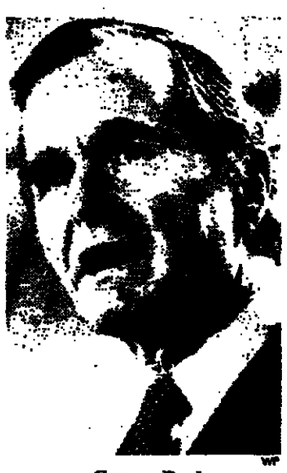
Mr. Bush refused yesterday to comment, several hours after he and his staff were presented with written questions by the Los Angeles Times.

[Mr. Bush said today that his receipt of the $106,000 was neither illegal nor unethical, the Associated Press reported from Manchester, N.H., where he arrived for a campaign tour. "My record is clean, and no story like this is going to have an adverse effect on it. We're not in violation of any statute, federal or state," he said.

["I did report it," Mr. Bush said of the money. "We reported what we received under the law in existence at the time. We complied with the law. Everyone says we have a clean bill of health."]

Leon Jaworski, the former Watergate special prosecutor and now a Bush supporter, said in an interview

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



WP

George Bush

Israelis Issue Stern Warning Over Lebanon

William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (WP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin warned today that if Christian Phalangists in Beirut and elsewhere in northern Lebanon became endangered as a result of the withdrawal of Syrian troops from the capital, Israel would not remain passive.

As if to underline the warning, the Israeli Air Force today sent a flight of jet fighters over Beirut in what military officials described tonight as a routine reconnaissance patrol. Reports from Beirut said that the Palestine Liberation Organization had opened fire on the Israeli aircraft but that no planes had been hit.

Mr. Begin's warning was reminiscent of threats that Israel made when it sent warplane sorties over Beirut's Moslem quarter in July, 1978, to signal its readiness to defend the Phalangists.

In his warning today, made before the overflight, the prime minister said, "We shall not allow the Christian minority to be pogromized. We cannot tolerate the wiping out of the Christian minority."

North, South

Asked whether his implicit warning of Israeli intervention applied only to southern Lebanon — which is controlled by the Israeli-supported Christian militias of Maj. Saad Haddad — Mr. Begin replied. "Clearly it applies to the Christians in the south and the north of Lebanon."

He added, "We don't know what is happening in Lebanon. We will try to find out their [the Syrians'] intentions. But if the Christian minority in either the south or the north is attacked, Israel will not be passive."

Observers here have noted that, if the PLO decides not to challenge the fragmented regular Lebanese Army and the Christian militias in the north once the Syrians withdraw, and opts instead to move its units south, Israel's security could be endangered to the point where it would be forced to send troops across the border, as it did in March, 1978.

For several days, Israeli political leaders and military officials have issued muted warnings that the redeployment of Syrian troops from Beirut and other coastal Mediterranean positions would leave a security vacuum that could lead to a resumption of the civil war.

1976 Fighting

The dominant element of an Arab League peacekeeping force, the Syrian Army intervened in Lebanon to end the fighting in 1976 between an alliance of Moslem leftists and the PLO against the Lebanese rightist Christians.

Mr. Begin said that the Israeli Army would be on guard as a result of the Syrian movement, but he branded as baseless assumptions reports from Damascus that the redeployment was necessary to repel a planned Israeli attack on Syria. "It never occurred to us to think of attacking Syria," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Begin also disclosed that he had drafted a note of protest to Egypt over anti-Semitic statements in a Kuwaiti newspaper attributed to Egyptian Deputy Premier Hassan Tohami. It is the first protest note between Egypt and Israel since the two countries formally began normal relations 12 days ago.

Mr. Tohami, a Moslem fundamentalist who once proposed a march on Jerusalem by a million Moslems to compel Israel to withdraw from the Arab part of the city, was quoted in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Seyassah as predicting the imminent collapse of "the demistate, Israel" and as calling Jews treacherous and hypocritical.

Bitter Reaction

While some Israeli sources have sought to minimize the importance of the remarks, citing Mr. Tohami's eccentricities and his fondness for Eastern mysticism, the published remarks have generated a bitter reaction among some parliamentarians who demanded an official protest.

In response to questions, Mr. Begin hinted today that he would support a motion in the Cabinet on Sunday that would permit Jewish settlers to live in Arab cities in the West Bank, thereby reversing a policy that has prevailed under two governments since Israel occupied the territory in the 1967 war.

While refusing to be drawn into a direct endorsement of such a shift, the prime minister said that the murder in Hebron last week of a yeshiva student compelled the government "to undertake measures that such abominable acts will not be carried out again."

Cold Stares, Hot Resistance

Afghan North Hostile to Russians

AP correspondent Marcus Eliason and two other journalists are the first Western reporters to have reached the Soviet border in remote northern Afghanistan since the Soviet Army crossed the frontier in force to support the coup d'etat six weeks ago. He filed this report upon leaving Afghanistan yesterday.

By Marcus Eliason

HEIRATAN, Afghanistan, Feb. 7 (AP) — Roaring through a swirl of snow and dust, a mile-long line of Soviet trucks and armor snakes across Afghanistan's lifeless steppe. Like dozens of convoys that have preceded it by land or air in the last six weeks, this one faces a hostile populace and the threat of a bruising guerrilla war in the spring when the snows melt.

Afghans living in the area say at least one convoy a day arrives via a nearby pontoon bridge that the Soviet Army threw across the Amu Darya — the river known to Alexander the Great and Marco Polo as the Oxus. It was bridged as thousands of Russian troops poured into Afghanistan in late December to take up the war against anti-Communist rebels.

Heiratan, a desolate little cluster of mud huts and a customs shed, faces the Soviet city of Termez, Uzbekistan, across the fast-flowing river, which is several hundred yards wide here.

Among dozens of civilian trucks seen slithering through thick mud and slush ambles an occasional fur-capped, greatcoated Soviet soldier. Afghan smugglers wander about trying to sell the Russians hashish, watches and photos of local film stars.

Detested Presence

No one tried to stop a trio of Western reporters as they drove into Heiratan in a rattletrap Soviet-made taxi after a 350-mile journey from Kabul by bus, car and horse-drawn cart. The trip across the Hindu Kush mountain range and the northern plains provided a first-hand look at an area where the Russians are most visible and their presence is deeply detested by the local population.

Every bridge and hairpin bend on the road from Kabul, the only paved north-south route, is guarded by Soviet tanks or armored personnel carriers.

The 1.7-mile Salang Tunnel burrows through the Hindu Kush at an elevation of 11,100 feet. At the northern end of the Salang Pass lay half a dozen burned-out trucks and a tank whose turret had been blown away like the top of an egg. An Afghan in the group made a throat-cutting gesture and told the reporters, "*Shuravi* — *mujahaddin*," meaning that the Russians had been attacked by Islamic rebels.

Less-direct signs of guerrilla disruption in the north abound. The number of school days has been reduced and some roads are closed. The national sport of *buzkashi*, a polo-like game in which horsemen try to left and carry a beheaded calf, is not being played because horse owners sympathetic with the rebellion are refusing to provide steeds.

Northern Afghanistan is more rigidly anti-Communist than the rest of the country because many of its religious elders remember how the Marxists tried to stamp out religion in the Soviet republics of central Asia in the 1930s, sending thousands of Uzbek and Turkoman Moslems fleeing into Afghanistan.

"We don't like them, never have," a businessman told one of the reporters in Mazar-i-Sharif, capital of the northern province of Balkh. "If they take over here I

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Carter Said to Delay Pakistan Aid Plan

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP) — The Carter administration has put off a $400-million program of military and economic aid to Pakistan, officials say. The change in plans follows a trip to the area by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's assistant for national security affairs.

Administration sources say that congressional action on the program is now unlikely before summer at the earliest. Officials familiar with the mission of Mr. Brzezinski and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher say that the delay in moving forward with the aid plan was requested by the Pakistanis.

A White House source said that the aid program was now regarded as less urgent than it seemed to be before the Brzezinski-Christopher trip. Officials said that Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq made clear to his American visitors that he wanted no action taken in Washington without his further approval.

U.S. officials took the position yesterday that reassurances given to Gen. Zia by Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. *Christopher, along with statements* by President Carter, have satisfied him regarding U.S. determination to defend Pakistan against any military threat from Soviet-ruled Afghanistan on Pakistan's western border. The need to move quickly with congressionally approved evidence of U.S. concern is no longer a consideration.

A U.S. military team that stayed on in Pakistan will recommend the details of $200 million worth of U.S. military aid that has been offered to Pakistan over a two-year period. The United States also has offered $200 million in economic aid. Gen. Zia has criticized the sums as "peanuts," but Washington has refused to enlarge the package in the present circumstances. Because no word from Gen. Zia is expected quickly, officials say, the Pakistan aid program is unlikely to become law before summer.

Special congressional authoriza-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Hanoi Replaces Defense Chief

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (AP) — Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, the architect of North Vietnam's military victories, has been relieved of his post as minister of national defense by North Vietnamese President Ton Duc Thang, Tass reported today.

In a dispatch from Hanoi, Tass also said that Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh was replaced by Nguyen Co Thach.

The dispatch said that Gen. Giap, believed to be 67 or 69 years old, was replaced by Gen. Van Tien Dung as minister of national defense.

Gas Deal With Bonn Set Back

Russia Increases Pressure On Europe Over Olympics

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (NYT) — The Soviet Union is stepping up public pressure on Western Europe to stay clear of the American Summer Olympics boycott and trade embargo in retaliation for the intervention in Afghanistan.

However, in some cases the effort has already been counterproductive. Today, one major European trade deal — a proposed $11.6-billion natural gas pipeline from Siberia to West Germany — was set back, temporarily at least, because the principal West German bank involved in the financing resented Soviet arm-twisting.

Tass had taken the highly unusual step last month of announcing a visit here by a co-chairman of the Deutsche Bank, Wilhelm Christians, to discuss financing of a project "in the energy field," causing the bank some discomfort at that time.

Today, Mr. Christians left Moscow without concluding a deal, complaining that Tass had broken its word and issued a misleading description of the meeting he had yesterday with Deputy Premier Nikolai Tikhonov, a full member of the Soviet Politburo.

The Tass report, read over Soviet television last night, said the meeting was held at Mr. Christians' request; the bank says the meeting was requested by the Russians. Soviet trade and industrial executives are usually models of discretion, and so is the controlled Soviet press.

Western European diplomats here saw the unusual tactics as evidence that the Russians wanted to pressure the bank and its main partner in the proposed deal, the German subsidiary of British Petroleum, into going ahead. Instead, Mr. Christians was deeply annoyed and left a few hours ahead of schedule, according to an aide.

The Deutsche Bank arranged a $578-million credit in 1974 for another pipeline deal bringing gas to Western Europe in return for delivery of 950,000 tons of steel pipe. This time, the potential third part-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Amin's Hints to West Seen as Downfall

Diplomats Say Afghan Ex-Leader Was Willing to Expel Russians

By Michael Goldsmith

KABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 7 (AP) — Secret signals to the West from the late President Hafizullah Amin that he was prepared, under certain conditions, to expel the thousands of Soviet advisers in Afghanistan may have triggered the Soviet military intervention and brought about his own downfall and death.

Details are gradually emerging among Western and nonaligned diplomats of the events leading up to the Dec. 27 coup that brought pro-Soviet President Babrak Karmal to power with the help of the Red Army. The sequence of events, as pieced together by these sources, begins shortly after leftist thugs kidnapped and murdered U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubbs in Kabul last February.

Washington accused the Soviet-dominated regime of Nur Mohammed Taraki, who was then president, and his Russian advisers of not doing enough to prevent the killing.

Mr. Amin, then Mr. Taraki's premier, first discreetly signaled his anti-Soviet feelings with a personal message to the United States expressing regret at Mr. Dubbs' death.

On Sept. 14, Mr. Amin replaced Mr. Taraki in a palace coup and Mr. Taraki was killed. The diplomats described Mr. Amin as a ruthless Marxist but also an opportunist willing to change sides if the price was high enough.

There was no indication of what price Mr. Amin was asking. His renewed overtures, some made through the Afghan delegation at the United Nations, were ignored, possibly because of his too blatant contempt for human rights in Afghanistan.

The Russians quickly learned of Mr. Amin's moves, the sources said. By October, American intelligence reports noted large Soviet troop concentrations north of the Amu Darya River that marks the Soviet-Afghan border.

Senior diplomats who knew Mr. Amin personally said that by mid-November he was acting like a man at bay. In a desperate attempt to turn events, he distributed arms to a civilian militia loyal only to him, ordered a blackout of Kabul and warned Afghans against obeying the orders of uniformed foreigners.

Since Mr. Amin's death, Communist propaganda has continually accused him of conspiring with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said that Mr. Amin planned to turn Afghanistan into "an imperialist military bridgehead on our southern border."

On Dec. 24, an armored airborne division landed at Kabul Airport. There was no opposition from the Soviet-trained Afghan Army. Mr. Amin made no public statement. On Dec. 26, still the recognized president of Afghanistan, he received visiting Soviet Communications Minister Nikolai Talizin. A photograph of the two men in Mr. Amin's office was published in the government daily Kabul Times on Dec. 27.

Assuming Power

At 7 p.m. that day, the Soviet radio station in Tashkent, north of the Amu Darya, broadcast a statement by Mr. Karmal assuming full powers and announcing that Mr. Amin would be tried for atrocities.

About the same time, violent gunfire erupted around Mr. Amin's residence at Kasr Taj, three miles from the city center. The diplomats said there was little doubt the fighting was between Soviet troops and Mr. Amin's guards.

The residence was partly wrecked, and by midnight on Dec. 27, Mr. Amin was almost certainly dead. Mr. Karmal's statement was finally broadcast by Radio Kabul at 1 a.m.

The diplomats said Mr. Karmal landed at Kabul airport in a Soviet plane after dark on Dec. 27. By that time, the Red Army had firmly restored "socialist legality" in Afghanistan.

Karmal Version of Events

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (Reuters) — Mr. Karmal said in an interview published here today that Soviet troops had entered Afghanistan 10 days before the Dec. 27 coup that overthrew Mr. Amin.

Earlier versions given by the Soviet and Afghan governments indicated that Soviet troops entered Afghanistan on or after the coup date.

Mr. Karmal also said in the interview, given in Kabul to India's pro-Moscow Patriot newspaper, that Mr. Amin had been tried and sentenced to death before the coup by the other members of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The Afghan leader said that in the second week of December an overwhelming majority of members of the PDPA Central Committee exerted pressure on Mr. Amin to urgently request Soviet military assistance. Mr. Karmal said Mr. Amin was already planning to consolidate his position with the help of the CIA.

"Part of the plan even contained a request for invasion of Afghanistan by troops of America, China and Pakistan," Mr. Karmal was quoted as saying.

He said Mr. Amin was forced to accept the proposal to call in the Russians "since refusal to accept it would have only exposed him."

EC Proposes Small Increase In Farm Prices

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP) — The Common Market Commission proposed today to raise farm prices this year by an average of only 2.4 percent, which would cut the huge common farm budget for the first time.

Finn Olav Gundelach, the European agriculture commissioner, announced the farm price proposals, which have been submitted to the nine governments. The farming season starts on April 1, but an agreement on common prices is seldom reached by that date.

European farmers have asked for an average price increase of 7.9 percent. Mr. Gundelach said the proposed 2.4 percent increase would raise food prices by only 0.8 percent and inflation in general by only 0.1 percent.

The commission proposed at the same time to raise the tax on the overproduction of milk.

"The net result of this package," Mr. Gundelach said, "is that the agriculture budget will be slightly under the 1979 budget for the first time in history." The agriculture budget in 1979 was 10 billion units of account — $11.4 billion — two-thirds of the total European Economic Community budget.



Associated Press

ANGER ON THE LINE — A striking steel worker shouts angrily outside a steel plant in Sheerness, England. More than 100 strikers yesterday picketed the plant, the only private steel works to remain in operation during the nationwide strike, now entering its sixth week.

Afghan City Carries On Protest Despite MiGs, Armored Patrols

KABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 7 (UPI) — Afghans pressed on with a protest strike today in Kandahar, 250 miles southwest of Kabul, and gunfire was heard around the city for the first time since the passive demonstration against the Russians began nine days ago.

Bazaars and almost all shops remained shut as Kandahar — a city of 200,000, site of a large airport and an important commercial center — defied government requests to return to normal activities.

Last night, small-arms fire broke out on the outskirts of the city, mingling with the defiant calls of "*Allah-o-Akhbar*" (God is great) that have rung out from the rooftops every night since the strike started. Residents in the city, which has been under an 8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. curfew, said it was impossible to say who was firing on whom. There were no reports of casualties.

Earlier, MiG fighters roared over the city for two hours, continually breaking the sound barrier in a show of might apparently intended to intimidate protesters. On the ground, Soviet and Afghan government troops continued treading a wary path around the city, apparently trying not to inflame the situation.

No Soviet soldier has been seen in Kandahar by day, and the only armored patrol vehicles have been manned by Afghans. Some Soviet tanks have been spotted in the city at night during the curfew hours.

In Kabul, snowbound off and on by the worst winter in six years, Soviet transport planes again droned in and out of the airport ferrying supplies to the estimated 90,000 Soviet troops in the country.

Soviet Troop Buildup Is Reported in Kabul

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (IHT) — A State Department source today confirmed reports of a Soviet buildup in Afghanistan, apparently in preparation for fighting, amid conflicting assessments of the rhythm of the Soviet reinforcements.

"Military activity has now become so intense that Russian aircraft are flying in and out of Kabul airport at night, when even military air traffic is normally prohibited," The Times reported in London today in a front-page report from Kabul.

Other reports from the scene disagreed that an accelerated buildup was in progress. They said that transport flights have been a regular feature of daily life in Kabul, and the only increase noted is when the airport reopens after being closed by snow. The Russians send in double flights then so as to keep up food supplies, these reports said.

In Pakistan, diplomats said yesterday that fighter planes of the Soviet-backed Kabul regime have been bombarding Kama, on the Kunar River 96 miles east of Kabul, since Sunday. Artillery began pounding the area on Monday, the diplomats said.

An Islamic guerrilla leader said in Peshawar, on the Pakistani side of the border, that the fighting had begun about 25 miles inside Afghanistan after 250 Afghan troops defected to the rebel side and seized control of the surrounding district. He said the defectors had brought rocket launchers and anti-aircraft guns with them.

Reporters traveling inside Afghanistan were unable to confirm fighting in the east. A Western diplomat in New Delhi said that Jalalabad has been without electricity for a week since rebels blew up pylons at the eastern city's power station.

Questioned in Washington, the State Department source confirmed signs of Soviet preparations for what he said Moscow would call counter-guerrilla activity in Afghanistan. He did not elaborate.

The Times of London report said that hundreds of fresh Soviet troops had flown into Kabul within 24 hours, and that Afghan units were being built up with Russian soldiers filling the ranks. The report emphasized intense air transport activity.

The diplomatic source in New Delhi said that an average of 20 Soviet fighter and transport planes a day were landing at Kabul airport. "The planes come every day except when it snows," the diplomat said.

The diplomat also said that Afghan rebels had captured heavy machine guns, mortars and perhaps some armored vehicles, and that captured materiel was being used against the Soviet-backed regime. He said that Kabul troops and their Soviet allies in Badakhshan province have so far failed to flush out the insurgents from the northeastern rebel stronghold there.

Russians Meet Cold Stares, Hot Raids in Afghan North

(Continued from Page 1)

won't be able to say what I like, pray how I like, even go to Kabul if I like."

The Soviet presence has only inflamed resentment that had seethed since Afghan Marxists came to power in a bloody coup in April, 1978. In one provocative move, the Marxists last year plastered a large red party symbol over the main entrance to Mazar-i-Sharif's beautiful blue mosque, where local tradition says that Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed, is buried. "They said that if Ali is such a good man he should become a party member," an Afghan joked bitterly.

Everywhere the reporters stopped they found Afghans ready to vent hatred for all things Russian — as long as their names are not used. A young man in turban and baggy pants, thinking the foreign visitors might be Western spies, offered to provide information on Soviet activities. Three Afghan sources said that dissidents shot and wounded a Russian civilian gas-field worker in Mazar-i-Sharif last week.

The Russians apparently realize they have a serious image problem. Russian soldiers frisking bus passengers for weapons outside Kabul are almost painfully polite. One even elicited a grin from an elderly Afghan when he sang a few bars from a Belorussian folk song while looking through the bearded patriarch's baggage. When he finished he waved to the passengers and declared in English, "We are sorry. We hope everybody will be happy."

Another bus, headed from Heiratan back to Kabul, caught up with a southbound Soviet convoy. It paused next to a tank, whose Soviet crewmen looked up from their mugs of tea and waved. In return the Afghans gave them unsmiling, expressionless gazes, as cold as the subzero air outside.

Transkei Ends 2-Year Isolation

UMTATA, Transkei, Feb. 7 (Reuters) — Transkei announced today that it was re-establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa, the only country that recognizes the independence it granted the black tribal homeland in 1976.

Transkei, the home of the Xhosa tribe, severed relations in April, 1978, after South Africa rejected its claim to adjacent East Griqualand, a traditional Xhosa territory. It was thought that Transkei — which is economically dependent on South Africa — also was motivated by a desire to show distance from South Africa in order to attract international recognition, which has not come.

Premier George Matanzima said the restoration of ties, including a nonaggression pact, followed the publication of a bill in the current session of the South African Parliament that would allow the transfer of other adjacent land to Transkei.

Carter Is Said to Postpone Action on Aid for Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is needed for any Pakistan aid program because military and economic assistance now is barred by law, due to Pakistan's continuing efforts to build an enriched uranium plant capable of making nuclear weapons material. An aid cutoff was announced last April under U.S. laws that seek to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Brzezinski, who returned from Pakistan and Saudi Arabia on Tuesday, submitted an informal as well as a written report on his mission to Mr. Carter yesterday.

Mr. Carter also conferred with former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, who led a parallel mission to India, Pakistan's rival and neighbor. Mr. Carter thanked Mr. Clifford for what he called a very successful mission.

Mr. Carter made no public criticism of Mr. Clifford's controversial statement in New Delhi that any Soviet push from Afghanistan toward the Gulf "means war" with the United States. However, Mr. Carter seemed to endorse Mr. Clifford's statement implicitly when he said, "The clarity of the American position is crucial, not only for our friends and allies, but for those who might be tempted to use military force or aggression in the future."

The commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific said yesterday that the forces are stretched precariously thin throughout the Pacific and Indian Ocean region, requiring a major buildup. Adm. Robert Long told the Senate Armed Services Committee that his forces need more ships, more aircraft and upgraded weapons systems.

India-Pakistan Talks

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (NYT) — India's foreign secretary returned today from Pakistan saying briefly that although his four days of talks went smoothly, it would be wrong to expect the two countries suddenly to end their rivalry in the face of the developments in Afghanistan.

The remarks by R.D. Sathe were seen as part of an Indian strategy to project its approach to the Afghan problem in modest terms so as to prevent unrealistic expectations. Nonetheless, it is clear that India is putting together a full-scale regional initiative.

Mr. Sathe's trip to Pakistan was concerned mostly with the Soviet armed presence in Afghanistan and the prospects of Pakistan acquiring new infusions of U.S. arms.

Yamani Accuses Moscow

GENEVA, Feb. 7 (NYT) — Impending oil shortages in the Soviet bloc prompted Moscow to invade Afghanistan in order to approach the Middle Eastern oil fields, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said today.

U.S. Shifts Iran Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

unauthorized arrest by revolutionary guardsmen.

Today the ruling Revolutionary Council, headed by Mr. Bani-Sadr, ordered the state-owned broadcast system to not give the militants any more air time to publicize such allegations.

"I think the nation which has voted for me does not agree with this kind of behavior," said Mr. Bani-Sadr, who received 75 percent of the vote in the presidential election two weeks ago.

Mr. Minachi has been released on orders of the Revolutionary Council.

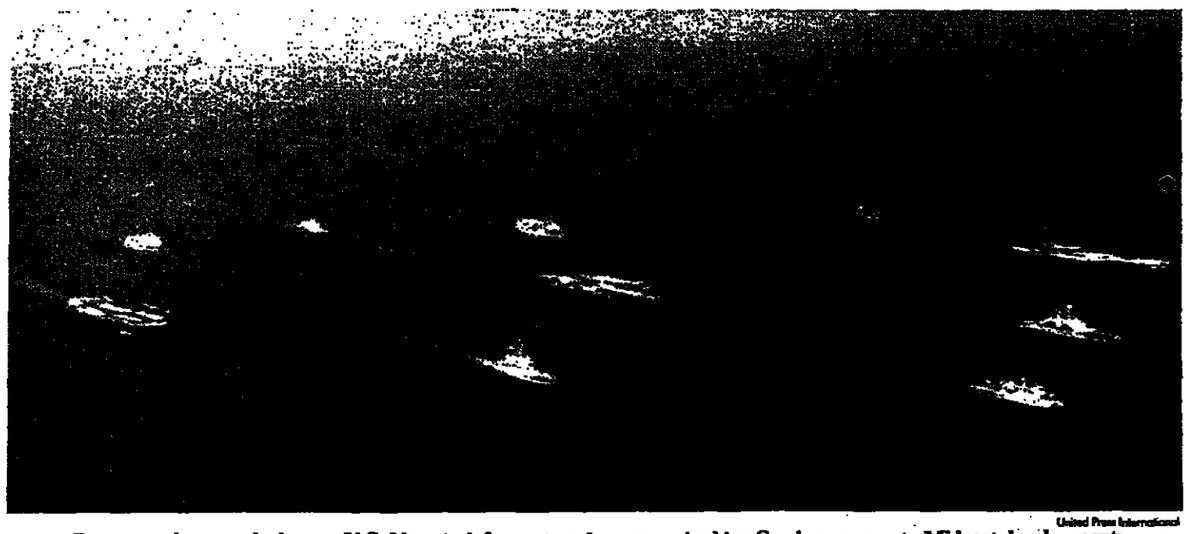
The militants said that they had "nothing to do with the arrest and detention of Minachi," Tehran Radio reported today.

The Bani-Sadr government also rebuffed a U.S. delegation invited to Terhan by the militants. The group is composed of persons is sympathetic to the militants' demand for the return of the shah to Iran for trial.

Immigration authorities detained the 49-member U.S. group, led by Norman Forer of the University of Kansas, for four hours last night at Tehran's airport because they had no entry visas, then sent them to a Tehran hotel.

The Foreign Ministry issued the group four-day visas today at the request of the embassy captors, although the delegation had planned to stay 10 days. The Americans did not obtain visas in the United States because they were told that visas would be issued at the airport, an informed source said.

The source said that the militants had invited the delegation in a bid for the U.S. spotlight, which they have been denied since U.S. journalists were expelled from Iran three weeks ago. According to one theory, the expulsion was an attempt by the revolutionary regime to deflate the militants' self-importance so that a deal for the release of the hostages could be worked out.



United Press International

Pentagon photograph shows a U.S. Navy task force steaming across Arabian Sea in response to Mideast developments.

Journals Appeal to Patriotism

Soviet Press Says U.S. Tries to Starve Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (NYT) — The Soviet press, evoking images of the siege of Leningrad in World War II and the famine of the 1920s, is saying that President Carter wants to "starve" the Russian people by embargoing deliveries of grain.

Propaganda appeals to the president personally have appeared in two journals in the last few days, portraying U.S. retaliation for Soviet "help" to Afghanistan in emotional images that appeal to visceral feelings of patriotism all Russians share.

U.S. officials have never claimed that blocking 17 million tons of feed grain deliveries to the Soviet Union would lead to starvation in the Soviet Union. They have said it would lead to a 20 percent decline in Soviet meat production later this year, the greatest decline since the war.

Russians are big bread-eaters who regard meat as something of a luxury, and Soviet leaders have assured them that there will not be one less loaf because of the grain embargo.

Doggerel to Carter

But Tuesday, Ogonyok, a popular weekly illustrated magazine, published a poem by the Leningrad poet Oleg Shestinsky, 51, addressing doggerel like this to "James Carter":

"Congress is full of noise and spite,
but I'll be direct and straight:"
Would I my Kabul brothers betray
for a loaf of Texas white?"

After evoking the horrors of Leningrad in the 900-day Nazi siege, Mr. Shestinsky concludes:

"From Brest to Vladivostok,
our thoughts are as clear as our view.
We have our own way to walk —
and we'll get along without you."

Yesterday, Alexander Chakovsky, the editor in chief of the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, took a full page in his publication for an "open letter to U.S. President J. Carter."

It, too, accused him of trying to impose famine on the Soviet Union, while reminding readers that the attempt will not work:

"From overseas," Mr. Chakovsky writes, "it is 'explained' to us that without American wheat and corn, we will supposedly go hungry, suffer a loss in beef stocks and similar deprivations.

"Even vain attempts like this to create famine in another country, to force it to make concessions, are truly unspeakable and disgraceful," the letter said. "During the war, Hitler gave hunger an assignment the generals of the Wehrmacht couldn't carry out: to defeat blockaded Leningrad. Need I remind you, Mr. President, how this effort ended?"

"But you, too, Mr. President, have intentions of making us starve, and you don't hide them."

Some Soviet dissidents have also said they were made uneasy by the way the administration explained the grain embargo. On Jan. 8, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, called it "the most punitive of all the steps the president has taken," and described it as, "short of direct military action, the one action that involves the highest price to the Soviet Union."

Roy Medvedev, the dissident Marxist historian, later told visitors that he had listened to U.S. officials speak forcefully of the hardships the grain embargo would cause and wondered if they realized how their words would be received by ordinary people here.

"Before this year, the Soviet press never told the people here that we were even buying grain from the Americans," he said. "Now, if anybody suffers from the embargo, it won't be the leaders who ordered the invasion of Afghanistan. They'll have meat in their special stores, embargo or no embargo. It will be the common man, who had nothing to do with the invasion and can't exert any pressure on those who did."

Soviet insiders in a position to criticize their government's propaganda in the Afghanistan crisis have said it was "unintelligent," and ineffective. The shift to a more emotional tone in recent days suggests attempts are being made to make it more appealing to Soviet readers.

Mr. Chakovsky's letter yesterday says Afghanistan's Marxist leaders asked for Soviet military help because of Chinese- and American-supported subversion inside the country. He suggests that the final request was made by President Babrak Karmal, but Mr. Karmal was installed in power only after tens of thousands of Soviet troops had already arrived in Kabul and deposed President Hafizullah Amin. The timing is not something most Soviet readers are aware of.

—CRAIG R. WHITNEY



United Press International

Adrian Fisher, right, and Viktor Issraelian, the Soviet envoy, shake hands before conference.

U.S. Says Soviet Move Has Complicated Arms Talks

GENEVA, Feb. 7 (UPI) — The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had made the complex task of arms control even more difficult, a U.S. representative said today at the opening of the 1980 session of the Disarmament Conference.

But Washington still is prepared to do all it can to achieve new agreements on reducing both nuclear and conventional weapons, U.S. negotiator Adrian Fisher told the 40-nation conference. He cited in particular an urgent need for treaties banning nuclear tests and outlawing chemical and radiological weapons.

"The Soviet aggression in Afghanistan has passed a shadow over the arms control process," he said. "This aggression, condemned by the overwhelming majority of nations at the UN, has obviously engendered a difficult situation which directly affects the work of this conference."

Mr. Fisher said that Moscow's actions in Afghanistan had shown that any progress on arms control "must be accompanied by restraint in international relations and by strict observance by all nations of the principles and obligations of the UN Charter."

Russia Steps Up Pressure Over Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

ner who would make the pipe was apparently the Krupp steel works in Essen.

In Frankfurt today, Mr. Christians said he had returned according to schedule, and discussed the gas pipeline only as a "side issue" in more general talks on world trade and monetary problems, according to agency reports from West Germany.

Soviet Warning

Today, the Soviet Union issued a warning to European countries that a decision to boycott the Moscow Summer Olympics along with the United States would damage detente. The warning came in a commentary by Nikolai Portugalov, an official of the Communist Party Central Committee's Information Department.

"One cannot, as some politicians in the NATO countries do, declare for continuing detente in Europe and simultaneously express solidarity with the U.S. policy directed at frustrating it, boycotting the Moscow Olympics and curtailing contracts with the Soviet Union in all fields of life," he wrote in a warning distributed by Tass.

"Events in Afghanistan cannot and must not to any degree jeopardize the destinies of detente in Europe," he wrote, claiming not for the first time that the Soviet Union acted in Afghanistan to prevent a threat to its national security.

Mr. Portugalov said that detente, contrary to Washington's assertions, was divisible — that Europeans must not allow themselves to be pressured to give it up in Europe just because of tensions in other parts of the world.

But, he rejected the West German government position that its own support of the recent NATO decision to station 572 U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe by 1983 was also consonant with detente.

"One cannot declare his 'continuing interest' in arms control, while preparing at the same time for the deployment in Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles, undermining the present balance," the commentary concluded. It was treated as a statement of major importance in Western European news media today.

Taiwan Delegation Barred

RAY BROOK, N.Y., Feb. 7 (NYT) — Eight members of Taiwan's Olympic delegation arrived at the official athletes' housing compound here yesterday and were denied entry when they presented identity cards bearing the name Republic of China.

The Taiwan group secretary-general said he and his group would remain in Lake Placid.

Soviet Subsidies for Olympics

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 7 (LAT) — The Soviet Union will give $2.8 million in financial aid to nearly 60 developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America so they can send athletes and officials to the Moscow Olympic Games this summer, the top Soviet Olympic official said here yesterday at a news conference.

China Shifts Top Leaders In Military

Apparent Bid to Cut Generals' Power Seen

PEKING, Feb. 7 (UPI) — China has reshuffled some of its top military commanders, apparently with the aim of stemming the generals' growing influence in the world's largest armed forces.

Provincial radios and newspaper dispatches indicated today that at least six of China's 11 military regions changed commands, including those of Peking and Urumqi, which borders on Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Chinese sources said that there may have been a seventh change, the removal of Li Desheng from Shengyang military region, long regarded as a stronghold of the radical "Gang of Four" supporters.

In several dispatches since late last month, Peking disclosed that Korean war hero Qin Jiwei has replaced Deputy Premier Chen Xilian as commanding general of the Peking region.

The latest moves, which shifted all border area commanders, included appointment of Yang Zhang Zhixiu to replace the Kunming region's Yang Dezhi.

Gen. Yang took over the Kunming border post only a year ago, on the eve of China's incursion into Vietnam.

The shakeup followed Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping's address to about 10,000 senior cadres and officials summoned to Peking Jan. 16.

Party sources said that Mr. Deng, who is concurrently the People's Liberation Army chief of general staff, also demanded that all party levels show "unswerving obedience" to the party's decisions.

Balked at Orders

During the Cultural Revolution, the sources pointed out, some powerful military commanders often failed to carry out the party's orders, if not openly rebelling against them.

Among other objectives, the changes were aimed at reducing the growing power of certain generals who had held on to posts over an extended period.

In the Guangzhou Military Region, Wu Kehua has replaced Xu Shuyu, who is scheduled to assume a still unknown national post in Peking.

Gen. Xu, along with People's Liberation Army Chief Political Commissar Wei Guoqing, has been Mr. Deng's close ally in southern China.

'Gang of Four' Backers

With the removals of Li Desheng and Chen Xilian, respectively former commanders of Shengyang and Peking regions, the ruling leadership has effectively mopped up the "Gang of Four" supporters still commanding troops.

Other changes included Army Deputy Chief of General Staff Zhang Zaizhien's takeover of the Wuhan region. No announcement has been made on the whereabouts of its former commander, Wang Bicheng.

Xiao Quanfu has been assigned to the Urumqi region, which covers the Afghan and Soviet border areas.

Earlier, the dispatches also disclosed the appointment of You Daizhong as new commander of Zhengdu region to fill the gap left by Wu Kehua's transfer to Guangzhou.

Tunisia Receives Shipment of U.S. Military Vehicles

TUNIS, Feb. 7 (UPI) — Two U.S. Air Force transports loaded with armored vehicles for the Tunisian Army arrived today, according to U.S. sources who said that the shipment was a result of Washington's decision to speed up military shipments after a guerrilla attack 11 days ago.

Tunisian officials had urged the U.S. government to speed deliveries after Libyan-trained guerrillas attacked government buildings in the mining center of Gafsa. The attack, which was crushed with military logistic aid from France, left 44 dead and 110 wounded. Tunisia recalled its ambassador to Libya after the attack.

The sources declined to say how many or what type of armored vehicles arrived in the shipment today. Tunisia has 60 M-113 armored troop carriers on order from the United States.

U.S. sources declined to say whether other deliveries would be made soon. The sources only said that the deliveries were in the normal framework of U.S. military assistance to Tunisia.

3 Rivers Flooding In West Germany

BONN, Feb. 7 (AP) — Barge and ferry traffic was suspended today on the Rhine, Mosel and Danube rivers in West Germany as fast-moving waters spilled over the banks and flooded riverside towns, officials said.

The high waters lapped at the West German parliament on the banks of the Rhine.

Number of Jews Leaving Russia Declines Sharply

GENEVA, Feb. 7 (AP) — The number of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union dropped sharply in January to a 15-month low. Sources involved in resettling the emigrants said today that they have no ready explanation for the sudden trend.

The Jewish Agency in Vienna, first stop of Jewish arrivals from Russia, said that 2,800 emigrants registered in January, one-third fewer than the 4,144 in December and the fewest since September, 1978, when the total was 2,500.

Sources in Geneva recalled Western press reports from Moscow in October predicting that the number of exit visas granted to Soviet Jews would be cut sharply. That was the month when emigration reached an all-time monthly high of 4,750.

A total of 51,000 Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union for new homes in Israel and other countries in 1979, or an average of 4,250 persons a month. The sources said there is no evidence that the sharp decrease last month was linked to the East-West tension over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

San Salvador Leftists See Progress in Talks

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 7 (UPI) — Armed leftists holding eight hostages at the Spanish Embassy for the third day today said that negotiations with the junta were "on the right track" and they expect the ordeal to end this week.

About 30 members of the leftist Feb. 28 Popular Leagues occupied the embassy Tuesday, demanding an international investigation of human rights violations, freedom for political prisoners and a break in diplomatic relations with Spain.

Authorities said reports yesterday that seven political prisoners were freed in answer to leftist demands were incorrect. They said that the seven were released before the embassy occupation.

"The negotiations started yesterday through diplomats from Italy, France, Ecuador and Mexico are on the right track," a spokesman for the leftists said by telephone.

"We think the issue will be resolved before the weekend," he added, saying that the eight people held inside the embassy were not hostages but "guarantors of our safety."

Some Hostages Freed

He said five hostages are Spaniards — Ambassador Victor Sanchez Mesas, two embassy officials and two businessmen who were visiting the mission at the time of the takeover — and three are Salvadorans.

Leftist students freed about 60 hostages from the Education Ministry late yesterday and early today after the ministry granted their demand for unlimited enrollment at all primary and secondary schools and universities. The students had seized the Education Ministry on Tuesday, taking hundreds hostage.

They said the remaining hostages, including Education Minister Eduardo Colindre, would be held until El Salvador's civilian-military junta meets their other demands.

Mr. Colindre's wife is one of 13 persons held since Jan. 29 by another group of Popular Leagues militants at the San Salvador headquarters of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

In other developments, a firebomb tossed at the home of former junta member Guillermo Ungo caused minor damage but no injuries, and the West German Embassy announced that it was closing down because "of the lack of security guarantees."

EEC Aid to Caribbean

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Feb. 7 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community announced grants totaling $19.4 million to four Caribbean countries — Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica — as a mission from Brussels conferred with regional governments on EEC aid under the new Lome Convention. The convention is a trade and aid pact between the EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific states.

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Congress Pressing Bribe Probes Despite Justice Department Plea

By Martin Tolchin

ASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT) The House and Senate ethics mittees pressed ahead yesterday their own investigations of bri- allegations against members of gress, over the objections of the ice Department, which warned the congressional inquiries d jeopardize criminal cases that government might bring.

a closed session, the Senate es committee voted unanimous- to conduct a "preliminary in- y" of the assertions involving Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., to give Mr. Williams an oppor- ity to rebut the assertions. New rtions involving Sens. Howard nnon, D-Nev., and Birch Bayh, nd., would also be examined by committee, its chairman and chairman said yesterday.

lowever, last night Sen. Howell lin, chairman of the Senate eth- panel, said that Philip Heymann, stant attorney general in charge of the criminal division of the Justice Department, had told him that "there was no basis for suggesting that there be an ethics inquiry pertaining to Birch Bayh."

Consequently, the committee is dropping its plans for an inquiry involving Sen. Bayh, the chairman said.

Denial by Bayh

Sen. Bayh denied any wrongdoing or any financial relationship with Allen Dorfman, a Chicago businessman with close ties to organized crime and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, after a report yesterday in The Wall Street Journal said that Mr. Dorfman had been overheard discussing a loan with Sen. Bayh.

In another closed session, the House ethics committee discussed various candidates to be the special counsel to help in the committee's investigation of seven members of the House. The allegations arise from a two-year Federal Bureau of Investigation operation with the code name Abscam, for Arab scam, in which agents posed as Arab sheikhs or their agents seeking help in fictitious financial deals and willing to pay bribes to public officials.

Earlier, Mr. Heymann asked both committees to delay their investigations for at least six months until the government could complete any criminal prosecutions it might bring.

The department's position set the stage for a conflict between Congress' constitutional right to pass on the conduct of its members and the executive branch's responsibility for the criminal justice system, including safeguarding both the rights of the accused and the government's cases.

Sen. Heflin, former chief judge of Alabama, disputed the Justice Department's contention that criminal prosecutions took precedence over Congress' constitutional reponsibility to police itself.

"Whether a member of the Senate is prosecuted for an alleged criminal act may not be so important from a public policy standpoint as is the question of his or her fitness to continue to serve in the Senate," Sen. Heflin told the committee hearing.

Warning Issued

Mr. Heymann warned, however, that Congress would be blamed by the public if its members escaped criminal prosecution because congressional investigations tainted the government's case.

Sen. Cannon issued a statement yesterday asserting that William Webster, the director of the FBI, had told him yesterday "that there is no pending investigation against" him.

The New York Times reported Tuesday that the FBI had been trying to determine whether Sen. Cannon was illegally influenced by Mr. Dorfman in handling trucking deregulation legislation.

That account, based in part on information from well-placed law enforcement officials, also said the FBI was looking at a Nevada land deal Mr. Dorfman and Sen. Cannon had talked about.

Homer Boynton, an executive associate director of the FBI, confirmed that Mr. Webster had spoken with Sen. Cannon yesterday. However, Mr. Boynton said, "The FBI policy is that we do not confirm or deny the existence of investgigations."

Potential Problems

In a letter to both committees, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti warned that if they pursued their investigations, "a number of guilty individuals may go unprosecuted or unpunished, and innocent ones may be more severely prejudiced."

He cited five ways in which this could occur:

- Conflicting demands on potential witnesses and custodians of documents.
- Adverse pretrial publicity.
- Congressional immunization of witness from criminal proceedings.
- A potential for tailored testimony.
- Disruption of the pretrial discovery process.

In his testimony Mr. Heymann told the Senate and House ethics committees that congresssmen who had been targets of the FBI undercover operation had not been selected at random, but rather had been named by undercover agents, informers, confidence men, local and state officials and others as those whose services could be bought.

...ush Got Secret $106,000 ...rom Nixon Support Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

...t when his staff investigated the ...ret fund in 1974, they cleared ... Bush of any legal violations in ...nection with it.

The confidential fund, run out of townhouse in Washington, ulti- ...tely led to guilty pleas to election ...violations by its three key Nix- campaign operatives: Jack Glea- ..., Herbert Kalmbach and Harry ...n. The so-called "Townhouse ...eration" was a $1.5-million ...ject that consisted partly of a ...n hoard and partly of a secret ...nnel for contributions from ...althy Republicans to Mr. Nix- on's favorite candidates in 15 states.

This week, in the face of documentary evidence that Mr. Bush had received the $106,000, Fred Chambers, who had been finance co-chairman for Mr. Bush's unsuccessful 1970 campaign against Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, told the Los Angeles Times: "I don't recall ever hearing of that fund."

The Watergate special prosecutor's records were obtained by the Los Angeles Times from the National Archives under the Freedom of Information Act.

The records show that the Townhouse idea was born in October, 1969, *nine months after Mr. Nixon* took office, when Mr. Gleason suggested to Mr. Dent the creation of a special fund to support selected GOP senatorial and congressional candidates in the 1970 election, who then would be politically indebted to the White House. In some cases, a Watergate "prosecutive memorandum" said, the financing was "a scheme for obtaining leverage over the candidate himself if he failed to report the cash contribution."

As to why Mr. Bush chose to accept the funds, Robert Mosbacher of Houston, then co-chairman for Mr. Bush's 1970 Senate race and now his national finance director, said, "Of course, we were delighted because any money was helpful. I don't think that anybody thought there was any problem with it, regarding any legality problem."

Asked why Mr. Bush had failed to report about three-fourths of the money that the White House steered to him, Mr. Mosbacher replied: "It was reported to the degree that things were reported then. It was a very different set of rules, as you well know."

But Mr. Bush's 1970 campaign filings at the Texas secretary of state's office in Austin appeared to be unusually detailed. Although they omitted any mention of $55,000 in currency that the White House directed to Mr. Bush and his campaign advertising agency, the reports faithfully reported anonymous cash contributions as small as $1.

Mexico Crash Kills 19

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 7 (UPI) — Two buses collided near here yesterday, killing 19 persons and injuring 25, the Red Cross said.

.S. Judge Jails anker Sindona ...s Trial Begins

...NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT) — A ...dge revoked the $3-million bail of ...ichele Sindona yesterday at the ...rt of his trial on charges that he ...isappropriated millions of dollars ...m the Franklin National Bank.

Judge Thomas Griesa gave no ex- ...anation for his unexpected ruling U.S. District Court in Manhat- ...n. He simply announced that he ...s granting the government's ...otion to revoke the bail, which ...s secured by $700,000 cash, and ...nfine the 59-year-old Italian ...ancier to jail when he is not in ...urt.

A law enforcement source said ...t the action was related to Mr. ...ndona's disappearance here last ...g 2. His trial had been scheduled Sept. 10. He was officially listed ...a missing person, although his ...mily said he had been kidnapped ...leftist guerrillas.

On Oct. 16, when he reappeared Manhattan, Mr. Sindona said he ...d been kidnapped by two men ...om he could not identify and re- ...sed after promising to provide ...nfidential financial information ...out prominent Italians. He dis- ...yed a leg wound, saying he had ...n shot in an attempt to escape.

Franklin National, a bank with ...ensive economic influence on ...g Island, was declared insolvent 1974 in the largest banking fail- *in U.S. history. Mr. Sindona* obtained control of the bank years earlier.



Associated Press

CREAMED — Physicist Edward Teller, who helped develop the atomic bomb, is jolted by a cream pie in the face while speaking Wednesday at the University of California, Los Angeles. The bearded attacker was taken away by the police. No motive was given for the assault.

Treasury Reports No Conclusive Data Exist

U.S. Says Tax Law May Have Hurt Exports

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (IHT) — Taxation of Americans abroad could have adversely affected U.S. exports, according to a new U.S. Treasury report. It cautioned, however, that there is not enough data to determine conclusively whether this was the case.

The report, mandated the 1980 Foreign Relations Authorization Act and delivered to Congress last week, said that U.S. tax policy might have significantly increased costs primarily for labor-intensive industries (such as construction) operating in countries where income taxes are low or nonexistent; this could have put U.S. companies employing Americans in these industries at a competitive disadvantage in bidding against foreign firms. If U.S. companies replace Americans with foreign nationals who can be hired without added tax costs, U.S. exports might still suffer because these foreign nationals would tend to direct purchase orders to foreign firms, it said.

However, the Treasury said, "it is not clear how prevalent this type of situation is, or what its impact is in terms of overall exports. . . ." "The studies done to date on the issue of Americans employed abroad do not permit conclusive policy judgments on what changes, if any, would most effectively encourage exports," it added.

The report cited the lack of accurate figures on the number of Americans abroad, where they were, whether in high- or low-tax countries and how they were employed; on how much U.S. taxation increases the cost of exports; the effects of U.S. anti-bribery and anti-boycott laws; the availability of credit and the effectiveness of marketing efforts by U.S. firms.

Americans abroad have complained that the U.S. tax laws, even as revised by the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, were unfair and made it difficult for them to compete against their foreign counterparts.

Considering the lack of data, the report suggested a limited approach to identify "export-sensitive" activities and "devise selective incentives for the targeted area." (One such incentive in the 1978 law was the $20,000 income exclusion for construction-industry workers living in camps.) But even in this case, the Treasury added, it was possible that direct spending alternatives (perhaps subsidies or low-cost loans to industry), might be more effective than further tax relief.

The report also noted recommendations made in December by the President's Export Council, a group of businessmen, labor leaders, state and local government officials and federal government representatives. The council had recommended that regulations for special deductions (Section 913) on housing, education and cost-of-living be interpreted in the least restrictive and simplest manner. The Treasury report said that rules being drawn up have the recommendations in mind, and that they would be ready in two months.

The report include an addendum dealing with action on six recommendations made last August regarding how U.S. laws and regulations discriminate against Americans abroad.

These actions included:

- Continued negotiation of bilateral agreements to fill gaps in social security protection by combining coverage and earnings of nationals of both countries to establish eligibility for benefits. The report said that agreements with Italy and West Germany were in force; that an agreement with Switzerland would be submitted to Congress early this year; that discussions with 11 countries had begun and that discussions with other nations were being considered.
- The administration will seek to replace the seven-day earnings test with a 45-hour work test.
- The administration will work with Congress to remove certain restrictions on veterans obtaining vocational rehabilitation training abroad. The House has acted and the Senate is expected to take up the matter soon.
- *Restoration of permission to* use the military postal system to American-sponsored schools with dependents of U.S. civilian or military personnel enrolled.
- The administration will continue to work with Congress to repeal a section of the immigration act under which U.S. citizens under age 21 who acquire foreign nationality upon application of a parent or through naturalization, will lose their U.S. citizenship if they fail to establish permanent residence in the United States before the age of 25.
- The administration will renew its support for legislation to reduce from 10 to 2 years the residence period in the United States necessary to transmit U.S. citizenship to children born abroad.

Brown Embarrassed To Get Carter Help

By T.R. Reid

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 7 (WP) — California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. launched a big, last-minute campaign effort in Maine this week for the Democratic presidential nomination and found himself getting help from a somewhat embarrassing ally — President Carter's campaign.

To help Gov. Brown cut into Sen. Edward Kennedy's support among liberal Democrats in Sunday's town caucuses, Maine's secretary of state, Rodney Quinn, a leading Carter backer, gave the Brown campaign a list of about 3,000 active party members statewide. Some Carter workers supplied the names of Democrats who had been critical of the president when reached by telephone canvassers.

By helping Gov. Brown, the Carter camp hopes to split the anti-Carter vote and make Sen. Kennedy look weak in his native region.

But the tactic has been disconcerting for Gov. Brown. His anti-nuclear, anti-draft registration supporters here consider dealing with Jimmy Carter to be the equivalent of fraternizing with the enemy.

'Rug of Confusion'

So Gov. Brown has said that anyone suggesting a Brown-Carter pact was "weaving a thread of nothingness into a rug of confusion."

Gov. Brown's Maine campaign chairman, state legislator John Michael, said Mr. Quinn's list of Democrats was open to all candidates. But Sen. Kennedy's people said they were denied a copy. Mr. Michael acknowledged that a friend in the Carter camp had given him a few names of Democrats who oppose the president.

In the past two weeks, Gov. Brown has put together a statewide telephone canvass to find supporters and turn them out. He has brought his parents and about two dozen California state officials along to help.

Gov. Brown said he "turned onto Maine" when he noticed that its small population, cheap advertising rates and active anti-nuclear and environmental communities might be made to order for his candidacy.

Marked Misstatements

But his Maine campaign for the past two days has been marked by inconsistencies and misstatements that probably would draw withering *media comment if uttered by Sen.* Kennedy or Ronald Reagan.

At a news conference in Bangor, Gov. Brown said he would eliminate the $40-billion federal deficit by "cutting every program. There's no mystery — you cut everything across the board."

Asked whether he would cut Social Security programs, Gov. Brown replied: "Well, there would have to be some exceptions." When a questioner said that Social Security was the biggest item in the budget, Gov. Brown shot back: "Oh, no, that's wrong. No way. It is not the biggest single item in the budget."

The Office of Management and Budget, in its description of the fiscal 1981 budget, states that old-age assistance under Social Security is "the largest single program in the budget." This has been so for a number of years.

Toyota Over GM

Speaking at Bowdoin College about America's "industrial decline," Gov. Brown said: "Next year, Toyota will sell more cars than General Motors."

Spokesmen for the firms said that General Motors produced 5 million passenger cars and about 10 million vehicles last year, while Toyota's vehicle production was below 3 million. The proportion should be about the same next year.

Gov. Brown said at a news conference on Tuesday that the nuclear power share of U.S. electricity generation was "down to 7 percent and dropping." The Department of Energy says that plants produced 11.4 percent of the nation's electricity in 1979 and that the figure will increase slightly this year.

Interior Minister Quits in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 7 (AP) — Interior Minister Roberto Dunn Barreiro resigned yesterday after weeks of student protests over the rising cost of living. The students demanded his departure, blaming him for the deaths of two high school students killed by police during street demonstrations last month.

Mr. Dunn said after the shooting deaths that he had instructed police not to fire on unarmed students. He said yesterday that he is returning to private business in his home city of Guayaquil.

He was a key figure in the first six months of the civilian administration that began with the inauguration of President Jaime Roldos on Aug. 10, after elections in April.

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House Panel Proposes Safety Changes

Design Conformity Urged for Airliners

By Penny Girard

ASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (LAT) ... House Science and Technolo- ...ubcommittee has recommended ...eased standardization and re- ...ment in the designs of wide-bo- ...jet planes.

...subcommittee report urges fed- ...studies of a separate cockpit ...ning device already used in mili- ...jets to warn of an approaching ...condition, and suggests im- ...ements for other flight instru- ...ts, aircraft components and ...tenance and inspection proce- ...s.

...he report is the result of hear- ...held around the country by the ...stigations and oversight sub- ...mittee after the crash of an ...erican Airlines DC-10 in Chica- ...n May 25, which killed 275 per- ...

...e hearings examined the de- ...of the DC-10 manufactured by ...Donnell Douglas Corp., as well ...e Boeing 747, the Lockheed L- ..., and the Airbus Industrie A- ...

...number of the report's recom- ...dations are broad in scope but ...rly related to the DC-10 acci- ...

...rijuana Is Found ... Panamanian Ship

...AMI, Feb. 7 (AP) — Coast ...rdsmen fired machine-gun ...s across the bow of a Panama- ...tanker yesterday before board- ...he ship and discovering an esti- ...d 20 tons of marijuana, author- ...said.

...even crewmen aboard the 174- ...ship Anna Marie Clark were ...ted and taken under escort to Coast Guard station at San ..., Puerto Rico, about 130 miles ... A Coast Guard spokesman ...that warning shots were fired ...the ship at first refused to ...when ordered to do so.

The report's nine recommendations are not aimed specifically at the DC-10. Subcommittee chairman Rep. Jim Lloyd, D-Calif., said yesterday that the report does not call for a major DC-10 design overhaul.

He said that improvements in safety equipment and procedures should be installed during the refitting of older planes and construction of new planes. Moreover, he said that manufacturers of wide-bodied jets should work together and share advancements in safety technology.

The report also emphasizes Rep. Lloyd's belief that more standardization in the design of planes, especially the cockpits, could improve safety.

Rep. Lloyd, a former military fighter pilot, also urges in the report that commercial airlines consider adding a stall warning device. While such information is available to pilots on other instruments, an angle of attack indicator would alert pilots faster.

The report urges that essential cockpit instruments and warning devices be automatically powered in the event of a massive electrical failure, which happened on the DC-10 that crashed.

Other recommendations call for improved maintenance and inspection procedures for critical airplane parts, such as the pylon and the engine assembly.

The report proposes that the Federal Aviation Administration review its recommendations and report back to the subcommittee by June 18.

In its recommendations involving the DC-10, the agency did not call for major design changes.

CAB Says Airline Pressured Chief For London Run

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP) — Civil Aeronautics Board officials are trying to figure out how to deal with an apparently illegal attempt to influence the board's decision in awarding a new route to London.

Board officials yesterday placed on the public record a handwritten note sent by Western Airlines President Dominic. Renda to CAB Chairman Marvin Cohen warning that the airline would lose $450,000 if it did not get the new route between Minneapolis and London.

The CAB is in the process of deciding between Western and Northwest airlines. The United States is entitled to name a new city to receive nonstop service by one U.S. airline to London beginning this summer. The CAB last month tentatively decided that Minneapolis should get the new service but put off its decision on the carrier.

Northwest told the board during the proceeding that it should get the route because Western would not have the airplanes to start the service on time.

While attending talks in London, Mr. Cohen found the note from Mr. Renda and a copy of a press release announcing Western's purchase of 3 DC-10 airplanes slipped under his hotel room door, according to CAB sources.

3 Franklin Charts of Gulf Stream Found in Paris, London Libraries

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT) — Original prints of the first accurate chart of the Gulf Stream, prepared in 1769-1770 by Benjamin Franklin to speed the course of the transatlantic mail and thought to have been lost for nearly 200 years, have been found in libraries in Paris and London.

Philip Richardson, an associate scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts, reported that he had found two prints of the chart in good condition in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, and a third print subsequently came to light in the Naval Library in London. The discoveries were announced in the issue of the journal Science dated Feb. 8.

Franklin, while he was in London as deputy postmaster general of the American Colonies, was consulted on why the mail packets took two weeks longer on the merchant ships sailing to America than back. His chart on where the stream flowed northeastward off New England and the Grand Bank of Newfoundland incorporated information provided by his cousin Timothy Folger, a Nantucket ship captain.

When the Colonies began their revolt, Franklin might have suppressed the chart to keep it out of the hands of the British Navy. In any event, it became "lost" — until Mr. Richardson visited France in 1978.

The Franklin-Folger chart measures 34½ by 38½ inches (87.6 by 97.8 centimeters). According to the legend on the chart, the basic map on which the Gulf Stream description was superimposed was drawn from observations made by Sir Edmund Halley, the astronomer.

Italian Official Reported Cleared

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ) — An investigating committee has cleared Giorgio Mazzanti, chairman of Italy's state energy group, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, of any serious wrongdoing in helping to arrange payoffs to obtain a Saudi Arabian oil contract, according to newspaper reports.

The papers, Corriere Della Sera of Milan and Stampa Sera of Turin, said that Mr. Mazzanti may, therefore, be allowed to resume his post as ENI's top executive. He has been *suspended from the post since Dec.* 7, while the inquiry was being carried out.

The six-man committee acknowledged that Mr. Mazzanti overstepped his authority in several minor matters, but admitted that he was forced to do so by the complexities of the Italian government bureaucracy, the papers said. They did not cite sources for their reports.

ENI agreed last summer to pay a 7-percent commission to obtain an oil supply agreement for 12.5 million tons of crude oil from the Saudi state oil company Petromin. The Saudi company suspended shipments in early December because of reports that Saudi officials received part of the fee.

Clerk Guilty in Theft Of Chicago Cezannes

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (UPI) — A former shipping clerk at the Chicago Art Institute has been found guilty of stealing $4.3 million worth of paintings by French master Paul Cezanne and trying to sell them back to the museum for $250,000. Laud Pace, 29, faces a sentence of up 25 years.

The three paintings were found to be missing from a storage room on Dec. 27, 1978. Laud was arrested and the works were recovered in good condition last May 23.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, February 8, 1980

Carter at the Pass

Now that Brzezinski's Rifles are home from the Khyber Pass, perhaps President Carter will begin to explain the commitments they've been making. Americans should not have to hear from President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan about how and when U.S. forces might join Asian battles. Nor should serious questions about the sturdiness of Pakistan's government and society be dismissed with Zbigniew Brzezinski's proudly Polish jokes. He's been betting on the Pakistanis to act more like the fighting Poles than the docile Czechs of 40 years ago. But in measuring allies in Asia, Americans are more likely to recall Washington's more recent boasts about the bastions in Saigon and Tehran.

* * *

Rearming Pakistan to some extent may well be desirable. But the new U.S. enthusiasm will impress neither friend nor foe until the public and Congress understand and approve the extent of the responsibilities thus assumed.

Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, led a U.S. team to Pakistan to persuade Gen. Zia that an offer of $400 million in aid was hardly "peanuts" — and that a certain Georgia farmer would always know how to raise more. Whatever was thus promised, it left the Pakistani dictator much encouraged. He was now ready, he said, to handle any "border skirmish" with the Russians while Americans assume responsibility for repelling a "major attack."

In high spirits, the Americans then toured the potential battlefront in the mountains overlooking Afghanistan, barely resisting an invitation to fire a few wild shots into that Soviet-occupied land. Then came an emotional meeting with some Afghan refugees, who also put Brzezinski in mind of Poles; it was a historical fact rather than a statement of policy, he said, that people fighting for freedom will gain respect, sympathy "and something more" from the world.

One trouble with sending White House advisers on such missions is that no one is left to reflect on them, or to help a president keep control of his policy and propaganda. While Brzezinski inspected guns at the Pass, an unarmed Clark Clifford was in India, promising that the aid to Gen. Zia could be modest — peanuts? — because any serious Soviet move toward the Gulf would bring the United States to war. In these early, excitable stages of his new toughness, the president obviously needs help in matters of both precision and orchestration.

The risks to Pakistan are multiple. The Russians and Afghan rebels may wage guerrilla warfare back and forth across the unsealable Pakistan border. Can a rearmed Pakistani Army deter them? Would arming the rebels reduce the risks? Is Pakistan to be defended or made a base for harassing Russians in Afghanistan?

Consider a frontal Soviet attack, which the Pakistanis could not repel. Do Americans need bases in Pakistan to deter it? And where does China come in?

Or assume a fourth war between India and Pakistan. With or without a Soviet involvement, do U.S. promises reach that possibility? And what if Pakistani bungling and Soviet meddling stir rebellion in Baluchistan, near the Gulf? Can Gen. Zia hold the loyalty of his peoples? Could Americans help him? Should they?

If Carter's corps of emissaries really found some answers to these questions, the president's new mood might begin to look like a policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Kennedy on Rationing

People who advocate gasoline rationing, like Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., believe that it is both fairer and more effective than a tax to discourage driving. If the United States wants to cut oil imports, the argument goes, it can simply set a limit to the gasoline supply, give drivers coupons for their shares and watch consumption drop. If a driver wants more coupons, he can buy them from someone who doesn't need the full allotment. President Carter is drafting a rationing plan, but would invoke it only in a dire emergency. Sen. Kennedy has now brought out his own plan, and declares that he would impose it immediately.

* * *

Currently, the average U.S. driver uses about 12 gallons of gasoline a week. Sen. Kennedy would use rationing to cut that amount, over a period of three years, to nine gallons. It would reduce oil imports by one-fifth their present level. So far, so good.

But how would the system actually work? That average rate of consumption includes everyone from deliverymen and taxi drivers, on the street all day, to people who don't own cars and use their licenses only for cashing checks. Before you could divide up the nation's gasoline supply, you would have to set aside special supplies for high-priority services. During last spring's gasoline shortages, priority lists developed very rapidly. Farmers and fishermen are at the top, since nothing must interfere with food production. Then come the police and fire departments, the postal service, the utilities, the coal miners and the rest. Americans are very good at thinking up claims for priority, and Congress is sensitive in responding to them. Sen. Kennedy would give each state a further 5 percent set-aside for hardship cases to be adjudicated by local boards. He also thinks that in states where people have always driven a lot, drivers ought to get more gasoline — a principle that may seem fairer in Texas than in Maryland.

When you add up all of the priorities and special allocations and set-asides, you are going to find that not much gasoline is left for the ordinary, run-of-the-mill, nonpriority driver standing patiently at the filling station with his coupon. All commercial users, and many commuters, will have to buy coupons. Since not all businesses or all commuters will be able to afford them — and no one can say how high the coupons' price would go — the hardship cases will rapidly multiply. As the system makes more provision for these cases, the squeeze will get harder on everyone else and the coupon prices will spiral higher.

* * *

Rationing cannot avoid the hardships and inequities inflicted by the sudden reduction in oil imports that is now necessary. A tax is a blunt instrument, but it is simple and leaves everyone to adjust in his or her own way. Rationing subjects everyone to a constantly fluctuating coupon price, and a complex code of changing regulations that can create inequities as well as remedy them. Our guess is that the whole experiment would become unmanageable and, within a year or two, would collapse under its own weight.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Book on Human Rights

If it were not required by Congress, the State Department would hardly have chosen this moment to notice offenses against human rights around the world, especially in Pakistan, Argentina and China. But the department's fourth annual human rights report was well-timed to illustrate the continuing concern of the United States. Interest in human freedom should not be inconsistent with diplomatic cooperation for common ends.

This year's report is the most comprehensive to date, cataloguing freedom and repression in 154 countries. Based on both government and private inquiries, it is as remarkable for its evenhandedness as its candor. It reports torture in Iran under the shah and summary executions by his successors. It recounts brutality by Pol Pot's Cambodian guerrillas and by their successors in Heng Samrin's Vietnamese-backed regime. Pakistan is cited for canceling elections and tightening martial law. Argentina gets credit for some improvements and criticism for still circumscribing political and labor rights and torturing prisoners. The Soviet Union, besides keeping thousands of political prisoners, is said to recognize "no right to any opinion or behavior it chooses to regard as deviant." East Germany and Czechoslovakia are termed rigidly repressive; Hungary and Poland relatively more tolerant. China is "a less oppressive place" now than three years ago, but with "entrenched patterns of harassment, arbitrary arrests and harsh punishment."

Governments that resent criticism at home will not welcome it from the United States. Autocrats, friendly and unfriendly, will remind the United States that different societies have different political values. Quite so, which is why the State Department deserves praise for re-emphasizing U.S. political values.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 8, 1905

LONDON — England has decided to take Mr. Roosevelt's definition of the Monroe Doctrine literally. A memorandum from Lord Selborne indicates that there is no longer any need to maintain British naval garrisons in American waters. Three squadrons have now been practically disestablished. According to Archibald Hurd, well-known writer on naval subjects, "The new scheme of naval distribution is based on a true appreciation of the strategical situation in Europe, a recognition of U.S. friendship and a realization of the wonderful mobility of modern ships of war propelled by steam."

Fifty Years Ago
February 8, 1930

NEW YORK — Convicted for the fourth time as a shoplifter, Mrs. Ruth St. Clair, 29, today became the first woman to receive a life sentence under New York's habitual criminal law. A jury deliberated 15 minutes on the woman's case before returning a verdict against her. The court was left no other course than to impose the maximum sentence called for by the Beaumes laws for fourth offenders. Recently arrested on a similar charge, she was freed by Magistrate Rudich, who, knowing that a conviction would spell a life term, offered to give her another chance. He was censured for his action at the time.



Afghanistan: A 'Hands-Off' Policy? No.

By Edward N. Luttwak

WASHINGTON — Since the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan brings the Gulf and its oil within the tactical reach of Soviet military forces, it is important to examine very carefully arguments now being circulated in the press and the government, among other places, to support a "hands-off" policy by the United States. The first argument says:

Afghanistan will become the Soviet Union's "Vietnam," so the problem will be self-correcting.

Certainly Afghanistan is a large country (twice the size of Vietnam) and it is indeed full of bellicose tribesmen with a long tradition of successful resistance against foreigners. But armed helicopters and armored vehicles, so ineffectual in the dense jungles of Vietnam, are formidable weapons in the arid and exposed terrain of most of Afghanistan.

Need Help

At this time, Afghan warriors are being slaughtered whenever they gather to try to mount effective action. Merely to survive, the Afghan resistance needs a supply of portable anti-aircraft missiles and anti-tank weapons; at present, only small arms are available and ammunition is scarce. Unless they are promptly helped, the Afghans will simply be subdued. To do more than survive — to challenge Soviet control of the country — the Afghans would need full-scale support bases in Pakistan, or at least in Iran.

Whether that, in turn, is likely, depends on the second argument.

The neighboring countries will now actively support the Afghan resistance.

Obviously, Pakistan, Iran and other nearby countries are all more or less directly threatened by the Soviet advance. They would certainly like to help the Afghans. But, by the same token, Pakistan and the rest must now fear Moscow as never before. If the United States were still in business as the countervailing superpower, some of these countries might be inclined to resist, with their fear of the Russians overcome by trust in U.S. protection. But the last several years have witnessed a shipwreck in the reputation of the United States as a valid protector, with the Tehran hostage crisis itself lethally damaging U.S. prestige.

Grave Risks

Weak countries facing a military empire on the move cannot be expected to accept grave risks when they see the United States refusing to behave as a great power for the sake of 50 hostages. They, after all, would risk the death of a far greater number if they were to provoke Moscow by helping the Afghans. That is why the United States cannot expect others to react to the invasion by arming the Afgans if it does not, first of all, resume the stance of a great power.

Still, by a wider argument, the prospect of a global Moslem reaction is invoked. It is now theorized in Washington that — and this is the third argument — *the Russians will become the targets of Moslem hostility everywhere, even inside the Soviet Union.*

To be sure, most Islamic countries are now in great ferment. But there is very little evidence of Islamic militancy within the Soviet Union itself and neither is it at all likely that Moslems on the outside will launch an anti-Soviet holy war.

God's Favor

Certainly devout Moslems everywhere tend to be very hostile to communism anyway, and now they have added reason to oppose the Soviet Union. But Moslems, more than most, also admire martial strength — it is worth recalling that Islam is the one major religion that treats military victory as proof of God's favor.

By their invasion, the Russians have added to their authority, not only externally but also vis-a-vis the Moslem populations within the Soviet Union itself, and this most likely will easily outweigh the added hostility. Moslem mobs reveal as much Realpolitik as unguided fanaticism in their outbursts: The Soviet Embassy in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, stands quite safe while the mere rumor that Americans were involved in the recent attack on the Great Mosque in Mecca sufficed to incite mobs to burn the U.S. Embassy down.

In Indonesia and other faraway Moslem countries, there might be protests, and friendly countries that happen to be Moslem (notably Egypt) may try to do more than react by words alone, but most of the Moslems anywhere near the Soviet Union will simply accept the fact that the Russians are the new masters of their fate, as other great foreign empires were before them.

Nonaligned States

There is a further argument, however, that evades the issue of military power altogether, and that is the fourth argument we will consider:

The "nonaligned" will now abandon anti-Americanism to form an anti-Soviet coalition.

In spite of the great increase in the geographic reach of Soviet military strength, a great many of the "nonaligned" are still remote from any Soviet military threat. It follows that they *could* act on a belated recognition that the Russians are now the only colonialists still in business. But what the United States tries so hard to overlook is the genuine affinity between the Soviet Union and most of the "nonaligned." They share a common resentment of the higher standards of the West in productivity, to be sure, but also, be it noted, in public morality, in cultural creativity and in governance. *We* in the West may insist that all cultures and mores must be of equal value, but *they* know better. Further, the Russians and most of the "nonaligned" share a great fear of the institutions of freedom: After all, it is mostly dictators who speak when we hear the voices of the "nonaligned." Certainly the "nonaligned" will detest the invasion of Afghanistan but they will not turn against Moscow. Their natural solidarity will prevail in the end.

Thus, unless we act ourselves — for example, by supplying weapons indirectly — the Russians will simply impose their will. If we abandon the contest, no natural equilibrium will emerge in the region. Further, the Russians will not be seriously penalized elsewhere.

Edward N. Luttwak is a Senior Fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, at Georgetown University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Tallying Policy Changes

By Frances FitzGerald

NEW YORK — Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the administration has taken a great number of foreign-policy initiatives — so many, in fact, that it is now of some interest to make a tally.

President Carter has cut deeply into relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He has stopped the issuance of fishing permits to the Russians and embargoed grain sales, high-technology transfers and trade in many other goods. He has interrupted cultural exchanges and has organized a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games.

Most important, perhaps, he has shelved the strategic-arms treaty and thus postponed further arms-control talks. As for countries neighboring Afghanistan, the administration has reversed previous policies in promising long-term military aid to Pakistan, the sale of electronic equipment to India and the sale of military-support equipment to China.

Search for Bases

In the Indian Ocean region, administration attempts at demilitarization have given way to a search for military bases and plans for the maintenance of a naval task force. The administration has ordered draft registration, asked Congress to relax restrictions on the Central Intelligence Agency and called for a "new look" at the neutron bomb. Add to all of this the number of high-level man hours the administration has spent putting pressure on Western European, Islamic and grain-growing countries to support its initiatives, and what one has is an entire foreign policy based almost exclusively on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The question is, of course, whether the invasion merits all of this attention. The invasion has an intrinsic importance, and the purpose of some of the Carter measures is surely to demonstrate the seriousness with which the United States regards the occupation of a sovereign nation by Soviet troops. Above and beyond this, however, the administration has taken the invasion to signify a new and ominous threat to vital U.S. interests in the Gulf. It is the nature of that threat that is questionable.

Gained Little

From a purely military point of view, the Russians have gained very little from the occupation. True, their troops are a thousand miles closer to the Indian Ocean, but given the highway they built through the Hindu Kush, their troops could have moved those thousand miles in a few days anyway. What they have gained in distance they have surely lost in surprise. Iran and Pakistan are no more nor less vulnerable to Soviet invasion than they were a year ago, and the United States is no more nor less ready to treat a Soviet attack on the oil fields or oil-supply lanes as an attack on the vital interests of the United States.

The change in the military balance around the Gulf came not with the Soviet advance across Afghanistan but with the Iranian political upheaval and the collapse of the Iranian Army a year ago. The point is worth considering since if the Russians do plan a military drive to the Indian Ocean or the Gulf, the effect of their strategy so far has been to create obstacles for themselves.

The invasion of Afghanistan not only alerted the Islamic countries but also put pressure on the Iranians to free the hostages, to end their international isolation and to settle their domestic disputes. On balance, the invasion might actually be said to have improved the existing security arrangements around the Gulf.

To say this, however, is not to say that there is no threat to U.S. vital interests in the Gulf. There has been one since the mid-1960s and there will continue to be one for as long as the United States continues to depend on the region for a great percentage of its energy. But Pentagon contingency plans notwithstanding, the threat is not one of direct Soviet attack on the oil fields. Except in the event of a general war, the threat comes from the political volatility of the region and the Soviet ability to capitalize on it. This being the case, it is difficult to see how certain of the administration's initiatives — such as the call for draft registration and for reconsideration of a neutron bomb — have any utility. (The utility of the bomb is more generally questionable. What is saved by throwing a "clean" bomb against an opponent who has only a "dirty" one to throw back?)

Political Struggle

In what is first and foremost a political struggle, certain other initiatives — such as the embrace of President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, the planting of naval bases in politically sensitive countries and the unfettering of the CIA — are at best of questionable value. What seems positively dangerous is the sudden lurch in U.S. foreign policy and the sudden general obsession with military scenarios in the Gulf.

It could be worse. Had President Carter handled the hostage issue as some of his Republican opponents advised, the United States could now be at war in the Gulf — the Iranians having called in Soviet troops to defend their country against the Americans.

Frances FitzGerald, who has worked as a journalist in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the Caribbean, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Toxic Wastes

The article (IHT, Jan. 26-27) regarding the possible negotiations aimed at enabling certain U.S. firms to dump toxic wastes in Third World countries has caused sufficient concern to necessitate a rebuttal.

Sierra Leone, one of the three possible destinations of the wastes according to the report, wants to reiterate its fundamental backing for any development process, i.e., promoting the well-being of present and future generations, and it therefore wishes to disclaim any interest in this dumping program.

The statement of President Siaka Stevens, includes the vigorous determination of the government of the Republic of Sierra Leone to assure its friends, both on the African continent and elsewhere, who might have been caught in the dilemma of trying to objectively assess the truth of the disclosures and the fact that our choice of an open-door industrial policy in Sierra Leone might be prone to abuses, like this one, purely in the name of industrial development.

President Stevens stated that "Sierra Leone has not entered into any agreement with any country or company, local or foreign. Approaches were made to the government in November, to examine the possibilities of establishing an industrial waste recycling and residue disposal site within Sierra Leone as part of an investment package by a foreign concern.

"Consequently, the government of Sierra Leone has not entered into any agreement with anyone for the disposal of toxic waste or other refuse materials within Sierra Leone nor does it ever intend to do so."

The crux of the matter is that some foreign companies are capitalizing on the political goodwill of governments like that of Sierra Leone. They attempt to bring in industrial packages that are negative to the long-term interest of the government and people of the so-called recipient countries.

Our innate fear of such gifts, no matter how gilt-edged, is motivated by these traps.

E.E. M'BAYO,
Ambassador,
Embassy of Sierra Leone.
Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Dangers Of 'the Sting'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is one of the most sensational corruption stories we have ever had — and one of the most dangerous. That much is already clear about the great FBI "sting" operation. It puts at risk not just the reputation of Congress, or of the eight members listed as suspects, but public confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the U.S. system of criminal justice.

How were the targets of the investigation chosen, and what methods were used to test their honesty? Who leaked details of the investigation, and why? If individuals named in the press are indicted, can they get a fair trial? Will the Department of Justice, which depends in so many ways on relationships with Congress, carry this matter through with the necessary detachment and determination? Such questions are in the air now, and there will be more.

It is an exceptional challenge for federal law enforcement, and I think it will require at least one exceptional measure on the part of Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. That is the appointment of a respected outside figure as supervising counsel. The reasons begin with the explosion of newspaper and television reports on the sting operation last weekend. The American Civil Liberties Union condemned "justice by press release," and many other observers were concerned about the extensive publicity before any charges were brought. The attorney general, saying he was distressed, ordered an investigation of who in the FBI or Justice Department had leaked the story.

The concern about the impact of press stories on the future jury can be overdone. Even after the publicity over Watergate, a federal court in Washington was able to find jurors who knew little or nothing about the affair. The Court of Appeals, affirming the convictions in the cover-up case, observed wryly that matters of fascination to lawyers "may be less fascinating to the public generally."

Far more serious is the effect on individuals — politicians or ordinary citizens — of publicly listing them as suspects. That brings to mind Joseph McCarthy saying "I have in my hand a list . . . " People may be ruined although they are never prosecuted, although there is no serious evidence against them.

If FBI or Justice Department officials orchestrated leaks into the chorus of weekend stories, that was outrageous conduct. But it is not so clear that that happened. The investigation had been going on for nearly two years, and some reporters had learned about it months ago. It may be that the pressures grew with time, that the story looked to be breaking and that investigators and news organizations both then hurried to do their jobs.

The press was not unaware of the ethical problems. Some editors worried about the fairness of publishing the names. But so many people knew by then, that the story could not be withheld.

The more interesting question is why some insiders decided to talk to reporters. Motives no doubt varied. But one almost certainly was a lack of confidence that in the end the Justice Department would confront large-scale corruption in Congress and press criminal cases.

There is a certain cynicism in Washington about wrongdoing on Capitol Hill. Congressmen have such personal power. Members of the Judiciary Committees can and do telephone Justice Department officials; others concrol budgets. So people have their doubts that congressional corruption will really be attacked. And despite the scandals of recent years, the House and Senate, through their ethics committees, hardly do an effective job of policing themselves.

Members of Congress — the large majority of honorable ones — are aware of public cynicism about their institution, and want action against corruption. But some of them also resent the way the Justice Department has handled this affair.

It is not just the leaks that trouble some senators and representatives. They get the impression from the stories that the Justice Department picked targets at random from among their colleagues, and then tempted them into wrongdoing. It may well turn out that there were stronger reasons for the original suspicions. But feelings are certainly raw in Congress now.

This is not the occasion for a special prosecutor in the usual sense — where the impartiality or honor of the executive branch is in doubt. That device should be used rarely. But the office of the Watergate special prosecutor did illustrate how, in a prickly situation, eminent counsel could command confidence in both his toughness and his fairness. Attorney General Civiletti should keep this investigation within his department, but with an outside figure as supervising counsel.

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ussia Buys trategic linerals

rge Purchases e Puzzling West

By Drew Middleton

EW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT) — A ressman who specializes in rals says the Soviet Union has n large-scale purchases abroad rategic materials such as lead, er, zinc, aluminum and mo- enum. The Soviet Union is al- *y self-sufficient in these miner-*

e purchases, which began last were preceded in 1978 by So- entry as a buyer into the cobalt ket. Cobalt, essential to the nufacture of jet planes, is pro- d by the Soviet Union at an es- ted rate of more than 5,000 annually.

he congressman, Rep. Jim San- a Nevada Democrat who sits he House Committee on Interi- nd Insular Affairs, noted that in 6 the Soviet Union curtailed the lication of trade figures for e of these minerals. The Soviet duction figures have always a secret and must be estimated.

ne explanation was that the sians hoped their purchases ld limit the United States' pro- ment of materials for its arms uction. Military analysts sug- ed that the Russians were start- the production of a new genera- of weapons — including a g-wing bomber resembling the ndoned American B-1, and fast lear submarines — and wanted tockpile materials for their ex- ded production.

conomists said world prices for e materials had been rising rap- and the Soviet Union might be ing them as a hedge against fu- price increases. The price of inum, for example, has risen 300 percent since Jan. 1, 1974, there have also been price rises opper, lead, tin and nickel, al- ugh not in zinc.

he reported Soviet actions have used the attention of some politi- ns and leaders of the minerals in- try on what they see as Ameri- weaknesses in strategic miner-

The Soviet Union depends on orts for only six of its strategic erals, and the imports of only of these approach 50 percent of total required. The United tes, according to industry fig- s, is dependent on foreign sourc- for more than 50 percent of 24 of 32 minerals essential to industri- production. Cobalt and man- nese are two of them.

Rep. Santini named 10 minerals he said national defense de- nded on: manganese, cobalt, cop- chromium, titanium, silver, tin, d, zinc and aluminum.

he United States is virtually sufficient in copper. Over the 10 years, copper imports have raged less than 10 percent of sumption.

Sources Vulnerable

n an interview, Rep. Santini em- sized the vulnerability of Ameri- access to cobalt and chromium. e, which supplies most of the alt needs, was the target of in- gency in 1978 and could be n. At the worst it is close to An- , where 20,000 Cuban troops available to carry out Soviet cies. Even without outside inter- tion, Rep. Santini said, "two -placed hand grenades could l up production for months."

merica's chromium, used in oless steel, comes from Rhode- and South Africa. The results of coming elections in Rhodesia therefore regarded as significant he United States.

oviet actions in regard to titani- have raised U.S. suspicions that Soviet purchases are linked to nse programs. Titanium, which s strong as steel but 45 percent ter, became scarce last year n the Soviet Union, the largest plier of titanium, stopped sign- export contracts. The Russians, s analysts believe, may have di- ed their normal exports to mili- construction.



United Press International

DEFECTORS ARRIVE IN U.S. — Soulamief Messerer, the Soviet ballet teacher, and her son, Mikhail Messerer, a Bolshoi dancer, who defected in Japan, leave Kennedy airport in New York in a car. Mr. Messerer, 31, said they went to the United States for treatment for his 71-year-old mother's illness on the advice of Japanese specialists, and that Soviet Embassy officials in Tokyo did not try to stop them. He did not disclose the nature of the illness.

Shell Sues Unidentified S. African Firm For $57 Million in Case of Missing Oil

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP) — Shell Oil International of London is suing an unidentified company in South Africa for $57.5 million in the case of the supertanker Salem whose oil cargo — which Shell says it owned — reportedly was unloaded in South Africa before the Salem sank off West Africa.

Shell declined yesterday to say against whom it was taking action because, it said, it was prevented by legal restrictions. There was speculation that the claim was against South Africa's state-owned oil company.

The action was the second taken by Shell since the Salem sank off Senegal on Jan. 17 after a series of explosions. Shell has said it owned the cargo of 193,000 tons of light Kuwaiti crude oil.

The company issued a writ last week claiming $56.8 million against Frederick Soudan, chairman of the Liberian-registered Oxford Shipping Co. which owned the 213,928-ton tanker. Oxford Shipping also operates from Houston, Texas.

'Breathtaking Fraud'

Mr. Soudan has denied responsibility for the disappearance of the Salem and its cargo of oil, destined for Europe. He left London for Geneva five days ago, the day after Lloyds of London and Scotland Yard began an investigation into what a Shell spokesman called "a breathtaking case of maritime fraud."

Mr. Soudan, 36, a former insurance salesman, was born in Lebanon, but was understood to be a naturalized U.S. citizen.

Investigators quoted a crew member as saying the oil was secretly unloaded on Dec. 27 at Durban, where the Salem made an unscheduled stop. That would have violated the embargo by Arab producers on selling oil to South Africa.

Seawater in Tanks

The crewman told investigators the Salem's tanks were filled with seawater to make it appear fully laden, and it sailed from Durban on Jan. 2.

Fifteen days later, investigators say, the vessel was scuttled off Senegal in one of the deepest trenches in the Atlantic Ocean to prevent divers from checking the hull.

Lloyds, which had handled insurance for the 10-year-old tanker and its cargo, faces one of the biggest maritime claims on the London insurance market unless criminal conspiracy can be proved. The tanker and cargo had been insured for $84.2 million, 75 percent with London companies and 25 percent by Norwegian insurers, a spokesman for the giant insurance syndicate said.

Secret Purchases

South Africa buys its oil wherever it can, but all its purchases are shrouded in official secrecy. It often pays $20 a barrel above the normal Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries price to circumvent the embargo.

There was some confusion over how Shell obtained the oil. Shell claimed last week that it had bought the oil from Pontoil, a trading company with offices in Italy and Switzerland, after the Salem sailed from Kuwait — a normal oil business practice.

However, Kuwaiti oil officials said yesterday that Shell had denied it purchased the cargo from Pontoil, and announced that Kuwait had suspended all oil sales to Pontoil while the Salem's last voyage was investigated.

France to Help Repair Damage Left by Bokassa

PARIS, Feb. 7 (UPI) — France will give the Central African Republic $7.5 million to tide it over until an economic recovery plan can repair the damage done by Jean Bedel Bokassa, the deposed emperor, government sources said today.

They said that Prime Minister Raymond Barre approved the aid — which comes on top of $60 million France gives annually — and the plan to cut government payrolls, reduce expenses and stop irregular fiscal practices Mr. Bokassa started.

He is believed to have plundered as much as $1 billion from state coffers during his 13-year reign before he was overthrown last September, replaced by French-backed President David Dacko and given asylum in Ivory Coast.

Denies Documents Seized

PARIS, Feb. 7 (Reuters) — French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges denied yesterday that French troops had seized documents potentially embarrassing to France in the Central African imperial palace when they intervened during the coup.

In answer to a question in parliament, Mr. Bourges said that French soldiers moved only arms, munitions and radio equipment from Berengo Palace to the capital, Bangui, under the supervision of Central African authorities.

Tories Move Ahead on Housing Sale Plan

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Feb.7 (NYT) — In a major shift in British social policy, the Conservative government has initiated a plan under which all 6 million municipally owned houses and apartments will be offered for sale to tenants at discounts up to 50 percent from market prices.

The aim, among other things, is to broaden property ownership in a country in which 30 percent of households rent from public landlords, more than anywhere else in Western Europe, and to improve economic performance by making it easier for workers to move.

The Conservatives, who attracted many votes from the Labor Party by including the sales in their election platform last spring, have submitted a bill to Parliament. It is considered certain to pass in the next few months.

The bill "lays the basis for perhaps as profound a social revolution as any in our history," Michael Heseltine, secretary of state for the environment, said in the House of Commons. "Certainly, no single piece of legislation has enabled the transfer of so much capital wealth from the state to the people," he added.

Less Favorable Terms

Local authorities have been selling off public housing sporadically for decades, but until now it has been at local option and on terms much less favorable to tenants. Only 40,000 units moved into private hands in 1973, the peak year.

While the extent of tenant response is uncertain, the Conservatives have spoken of perhaps a million sales during the maximum of four years remaining in their current term. However, low rents, averaging $14.50 a week last year, may influence only a minority to buy even with the hefty discounts.

Although the Labor Party has never formally opposed sales of public housing, which is a highly attractive proposition to many workers, the idea of compulsory sales at "giveaway" prices has aroused ferocious opposition among the party leadership. The program, they say, will largely benefit the more prosperous at the expense of the poor, erode local autonomy and, perhaps most important, lead Britons to view public housing as a form of welfare and not respectable.

Dwindling Rental Market

Britain has a high proportion of homeowners, rivaling that of the United States, but because of strict regulation of rents and the difficulty of eviction, the private rental market has dwindled to virtually nothing. Persons who do not own their homes are thus likely to live in public accommodations, where the rents can be kept low, apart from subsidies, because many units long have been paid off. About two-thirds of publicly owned units are houses and one-third are apartments.

The government's legislation gives those who have lived for three years in council housing, as it is known, the right to buy the property they occupy at a discount of 33 percent from market value. The discount rises by one percentage point for each year after that to a maximum of 50 percent after 20 years. Buyers are also entitled to a 100-percent state-supplied mortgage, and if they need time to save money to meet the payments they can put down a returnable deposit and get an option to buy their units at today's prices within the next two years.

Critics insist that perhaps half the tenants cannot afford to buy even on those terms and that those who can are the well-established middle-aged people who least need discounts. The old, the young and the million families on the waiting list for housing will be hurt, it is said.

While upward mobility for the poor may be curbed, the Conservatives expect that the plan will make the home-tied labor force more mobile and, therefore, more efficient. Skilled workers paying low public rents could move to where they are needed most without committing financial suicide.

"There is built into the present system a tremendous immobility of labor," Employment Secretary James Prior observed recently. "I think this will help enormously."

Only buyers reselling their houses within five years would have to repay some part of the discount, the penalty growing 20 percent lighter each year.

Elaborate and conflicting calculations have been made about the ultimate cost to the taxpayer of foregone rents offset by the one-shot revenues from sales. Most persons who can afford to buy seem to think that they are getting a deal second only to winning the soccer pools.

Ivory Price Seen as Threat to Elephants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT) — The soaring price of ivory is accelerating the illegal slaughter of African elephants and threatening their existence over much of their range, according to a draft report prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Although many African governments have sought to control the killing of elephants, the price of ivory, which has more than doubled in five years, has led to a spree of poaching unmatched since before World War I, the report said.

Iain Douglas-Hamilton, a 37-year-old Scottish zoologist and authority on elephants who prepared the report for the Fish and Wildlife Service, said that strict controls must be placed on illegal international traffic in ivory to save the elephants. The governments, he said, have been unable to stop the poaching even in national parks.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species has restrained legal shipments of ivory, but most of the trade in tusks and carved ivory is conducted through illegal channels, Mr. Douglas-Hamilton said.

"While there is no substitute for the political will of African nations to conserve elephants," he said, "this must be matched by very strict regulations abroad to control illegal trading."

The zoologist said he hoped that Congress would soon enact pending legislation to restrict imports of ivory as well as to provide financial aid to African countries to help fight poaching and to improve the management of their national parks. The legislation was passed by the House in December, but the Senate has taken no action.

Mr. Douglas-Hamilton's study, which was based in part on aerial surveys, estimates that 1.3 million elephants are left in Africa and that their number is sinking rapidly. Other estimates have put the count higher.

Slaughter in the early part of this century reduced the animals to isolated herds in many areas. The demand for ivory tapered off after World War I but erupted again in the '70s.

This came about, according to Ian Parker, another authority on elephants, because of the recognition that ivory was a valuable "liquid" commodity like gold and silver.

East Africa felt the impact first and, according to the report, Kenya lost more than half its elephants between 1970 and 1977. Much of the illegal slaughter is taking place in central Africa, particularly in Zaire, according to the report. Much of the illegal ivory is being shipped out by La Couronne, the ivory monopoly of the Central African Republic, it said.

John Pollis, an ivory trader in New York, said that the U.S. market for ivory was sluggish because of the rapid rise in price. Most of the ivory trading now takes place in Asia, particularly through Hong Kong, he said.

Obituaries

Rene Journiac, 59, Adviser to Giscard

AOUNDE, Cameroon, Feb. 7) — Rene Journiac, 59, special *ser on African affairs to* Presi- Valery Giscard d'Estaing, died plane crash about 435 miles h of Yaounde, officials report- day.

r. Journiac was en route from amena, Chad to Libreville, Ga- last night aboard an official onese plane when the crash oc- d, officials said. The three men aboard the plane, a U.S.- e jet executive aircraft, also in the crash. The plane's pilot identified as Col. Layigui, a iew of Gabonese President r Bongo.

ne cause of the crash was not wn.

ne French president's aide had concluded two days of talks officials in Chad on a number hilateral issues, including the tion of withdrawal of French ps from the former French col- He was scheduled to have talks Mr. Bongo today.

Linked to Africa

r. Journiac's career as a civil ant was linked to Africa since served there as a magistrate tly after World War II. He ed as an adviser to then Prime ister Georges Pompidou from to 1966 and then as the princi- aide to Jacques Foccart, who director of the French secretari- r African and Malgache affairs. 974, the secretariat was abol- ished and Mr. Journiac became President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's adviser on Africa.

In 1975, he negotiated the liberation of a French ethnologist who had been taken hostage in Chad by Hissene Habre, then a rebel and now one of the leaders of the armed forces there.

Last summer, Mr. Journiac was reportedly sent by the French president to seek the abdication of Jean Bedel Bokassa, *then emperor of the* Central African Empire. On Bokassa's refusal, Mr. Journiac is said to have engineered the coup that toppled him some time later.

Maurice Rotival

PARIS, Feb. 7 (IHT) — Maurice E. H. Rotival, 88, a city planner, died here Monday after a long illness.

Mr. Rotival's career as a city and regional planner spanned from 1939 to the early 1960s. He worked both in Paris and New York. His work included the planning of the Forum in Algiers, development in Madagascar, and planning in Caracas, Venezuela, and New Haven, Conn.

He was a graduate of L'Ecole Centrale in Paris and served as a reserve officer in both world wars.

Ray Heindorf

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7 (AP) — Three-time Academy Award-winning composer Ray Heindorf, 71, former head of the Warner Bros. studio music department, died Sunday.

Mr. Heindorf won an Oscar for "Yankee Doodle Dandy" in 1942, and later picked up best scoring awards for "This Is the Army" in 1943 and "The Music Man" in 1962. He was nominated 13 times for Academy Awards for such films as "Hollywood Canteen," "Rhapsody in Blue," "Night and Day," "My Wild Irish Rose," "The Jazz Singer," "A Star Is Born," "Damn Yankees" and "Finian's Rainbow."

William D. Downey

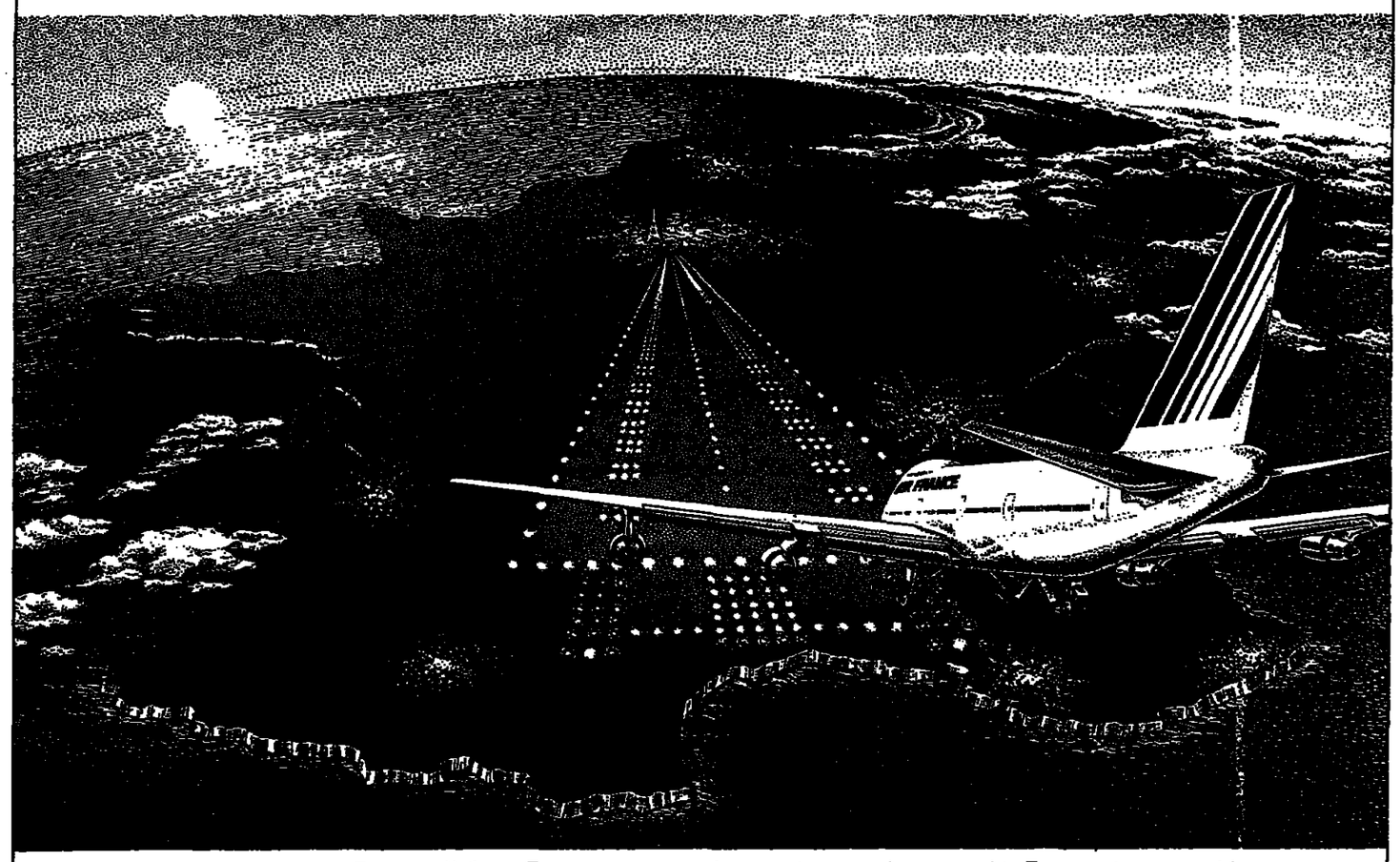
DETROIT, Feb. 7 (AP) — William D. Downey, 75, former co-owner and vice president of the National Football League's Detroit Lions died Monday.

During the 12 years, from 1948 to 1960, that he was one of the seven owners of the Lions Detroit teams won four division titles and three championships.

Jay-Ehret Mahoney

NEW YORK, Feb.7 (NYT) — Jay-Ehret Mahoney, 62, a lawyer and former president of the Amateur Athletic Union and a member of the Water Polo Hall of Fame in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., died Tuesday after a long illness.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low · Stock Div. in $ · Yld. · P/E · Sls. 100s. · High · Low · Close Quot. · Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —
43¼ 29⅞ ACF 2.24 5.3 8 186 43⅛ 42¼ 42¾+ ⅞
18⅜ 14¼ AMF 1.24 8.2 6 265 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
21⅞ 12½ AM Intl .28 1.5 124 496 19 18½ 18⅝+ ¼
12¼ 9½ APL 1 9.1 50 37 11 11 11
40⅝ 31⅜ ARA 1.82 5.2 7 122 35¼ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅞
33½ 31¾ ARA wi 2 u34½ 34½ 34½+1
54⅝ 23½ ASA 3.15e 6.1 274 51¾ 50⅝ 51⅛— ⅜
12¾ 8⅛ ATO .60 5.0 4 67 12 11⅞ 12
31¼ 17 AVX s .25 .8 17 107 30½ 29½ 30
43⅝ 29½ AbbtLb 1 2.5 13 640 40 39⅜ 39⅝— ⅜
34¼ 17½ AcmeC 1.40 4.4 7 14 32 32 32
4⅞ 3½ AdmDg .04 1.1 6 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
14½ 10¼ AdoEx 1.49e 11. 109 13½ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ¼
6⅛ 4⅛ AdmMl .20e 4.0 16 28 5⅛ 5 5
46⅝ 30⅝ AMD n 17 155 46 45¼ 45⅝— ¾
36⅞ 28⅜ AetnLf s1.80 5.1 5 904 35⅞ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
28¼ 19¼ Ahmans 1.20 6.0 4 230 20⅜ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
3¼ 2⅛ Aileen 101 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜
42⅝ 25 AirPrd .80 2.0 11 400 39⅞ 39⅛ 39⅞+ ½
28¼ 18 AirbFrt 1.20 5.8 10 293 20⅞ 20¼ 20¾+ ⅜
17½ 11⅜ Akzona .80 5.7 7 48 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
8¾ 6½ AlaP dpf.87 13. 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
87½ 67 AlaP pf 9 13. z120 67 67 67 —1
105 85½ AlaP pf 11 13. z590 85 d84 84 —1½
80 62½ AlaP pf 8.28 13. z350 62¾ 62½ 62½— ½
15⅝ 13⅜ Alagsco 1.48 9.8 8 9 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ¼
45¼ 15⅞ Alaskln .80 1.8 32 626 44⅞ 42⅝ 44⅞+3⅞
36 27 Albany s 1 3.3 9 11 31¼ 30½ 30⅝— ⅜
10¾ 6⅞ Alberto .36 3.5 11 41 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼+ ⅛
45 34¼ Albrtsn 1.20 3.0 8 355 41⅛ 40⅝ 40⅝— ⅛
63⅝ 32⅝ AlcanA 2.40 4.1 6 1458 59 58⅛ 59 + ½
37¼ 22⅜ AlcoStd 1.40a 4.7 7 6 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 6 Alexdr .40 5.5 7 35 7⅜ 7⅛ 7¼+ ⅛
34⅝ 20 AlgCp 1.08a 3.8 6 44 28½ 27½ 28½+1¼
28⅞ 22 AlgCp pf2.86 12. 2 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
36⅞ 15⅞ AlgLud 1.40 4.0 6 258 35⅞ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅞
54½ 31¾ AlgLd pf 3 5.8 54 54 51⅞ 51⅞—1¼
22⅜ 18⅜ AlgLd pf2.19 11. 23 19¼ 19¼ 19¼+ ⅛
18 14⅜ AllgPw 1.80 12. 7 234 15 14⅞ 14¾— ⅛
17¼ 13⅜ AllenGo s 1 6.8 6 89 14¾ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
57½ 24 Allergan .60 1.1 20 67 57⅛ 56⅞ 56⅞— ¼
32⅝ 28⅛ AlldCh 2 3.4 2409 u59⅛ 56⅛ 59⅛+4
14¼ 11⅛ AlldMnt .86 6.6 7 22 13⅜ 13 13
22¼ 12 AlldPd .60 3.1 9 3 19¼ 19¼ 19¼+ ⅛
27½ 20⅞ AlldStr 1.70 7.7 5 552 22⅝ 22 22 — ¼
38⅝ 29⅜ AllisCh 2 6.7 5 122 30 29⅞ 29⅞
18⅝ 12 AllrAu .64b 3.8 9 48 17 16⅝ 16⅝+ ¼
21⅜ 14⅜ AlpnPr .72 4.3 6 47 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅝— ¼
64½ 48⅞ Alcoa 3.20 5.1 4 1623 63⅛ 62 62¾+1⅜
34½ 16 AmlSug 1 3.2 10 86 31⅞ 30⅝ 30⅞+ ⅛
54½ 35½ Amax s 2.40 4.5 9 1946 53 51⅞ 52⅜+1¼
71¼ 45½ Amax pf 3 4.4 23 68⅞ 67⅛ 68⅛+1⅜
32¼ 19 Amrce 1.32 5.4 5 14 25⅛ 24½ 24½— ⅝
59⅝ 25½ AHess 1.60 2.7 5 2034 u60⅛ 59½ 59⅝+ ⅞
128 57⅛ AHes pf3.50 2.7 13 u132 130 130½+2½
14 9¼ AmAir .40 3.6 3 4388 11 10⅝ 11
6 3⅛ AmAir wt 361 4⅝ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
20⅞ 16 AAir pf 2.18 13. 128 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅞— ⅜
19⅝ 12 ABakr 1.20 6.7 6 42 17⅝ 17¼ 17⅝
69⅝ 48½ ABrnds 5.50 8.2 6 319 67⅛ 66⅞ 67⅛+ ⅛
33½ 26¾ ABrd pf2.75 10. 3 26½ d26⅛ 26⅝— ⅜
35¼ 28¾ ABrd pf2.67 7.7 7 34½ 34¼ 34½+ ½
47⅝ 32⅞ ABdcst 1.60 4.6 6 1463 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅞— ⅛
16⅝ 13 ABldM .78 4.9 7 21 16⅜ 16 16 — ⅛
41⅛ 33⅝ AmCan 2.90 8.8 5 172 34 d32¾ 33 —1
22¼ 16⅞ ACan pf1.75 10. 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜+ ⅛
7¼ 3 ACentry 7 27 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼
36⅛ 24⅜ ACyan 1.60 4.9 9 1448 33 31⅞ 32⅝— ⅛
19⅜ 10⅜ AmDistl 68 199 17⅝ 15⅝ 16¼—1⅝
25½ 17¼ ADT 1.16 5.3 8 194 22 21¼ 21⅞+ ½
22⅞ 17½ AElPw 2.22 13. 8 896 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅝— ⅛
36⅜ 27¼ AmExp 1.80 6.4 6 1793 29⅜ 28⅝ 28¼— ½
14½ 9½ AFamil .60b 5.6 5 185 10¾ 10½ 10⅝— ⅛
22½ 17½ AGlBd 2e 11. 20 17⅝ d17⅜ 17½— ⅛
22⅜ 17 AGnCv 1.44a 6.5 18 22⅜ 22¼ 22¼+ ⅛
38⅜ 25¾ AGnIns 1 2.7 6 87 37⅝ 37⅛ 37⅜— ⅛
16½ 10⅛ AHeritLf .48 3.6 8 7 13½ 13¼ 13½+ ¼
24½ 14¼ AmHoist 1.12 4.7 7 673 24 23⅝ 23¾
29½ 24⅜ AHome 1.60 6.4 10 4030 25⅛ 24⅜ 25 — ⅜
35⅜ 23⅝ AmHosp .80 2.4 12 655 33⅛ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅛
11⅜ 8 AmInvt .40a 3.6 8 1468 11½ 11 11¼— ⅛
37 24⅛ AMI s .80 2.2 13 380 u37⅛ 36½ 36½— ⅛
9¼ 5½ AmMotrs .07e .8 5 3504 u 9½ 9⅛ 9¼+ ⅛
52 36 ANatR 3.20 6.4 12 339 52 50¾ 50¼—1⅛
31½ 19½ ASLFl n.80b 3.5 4 16 23⅛ 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
19⅝ 11⅞ AShip .80 4.4 20 92 18⅛ 17⅞ 18¼+ ⅛
58⅛ 39½ AStand 3.60 6.6 6 197 55⅛ 54¼ 54⅜— ⅛
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49⅛ 38⅞ ATT pf 3.74 9.7 350 39 d38⅝ 38⅝— ⅛
14⅞ 11 AWatWk .96 7.4 4 5 13 13 13 — ⅛
12¾ 10 AWat pf1.25 12. z100 10⅜ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
21⅜ 16 Ameron 1.20 5.9 5 15 20¼ 20⅛ 20¼— ⅛
17¾ 11¼ AmesD .40b 2.4 6 21 17¼ 17 17 — ⅛
28⅝ 20⅜ Ametek s 1 3.7 13 57 27⅝ 27 27¼
30 17⅝ Amfac 1.32 4.7 7 229 28¼ 27½ 28⅛+ ⅞
41 29½ AMP Inc 1 2.6 12 189 39⅝ 39⅛ 39⅛— ⅛
29¼ 13½ Ampco .60a 2.1 13 80 u29½ 28½ 29¼+1⅛
22¼ 14¼ Ampex .20 1.0 10 241 20⅛ 19¾ 20 + ⅛
8⅞ 3⅝ AmrepCp 15 47 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝
24⅜ 14⅜ Amstar 1.35 6.4 8 175 21⅞ 21 21 — ¼
7¾ 6 Amst pf .68 11. 30 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
44¾ 32¼ Amsted 2.20 5.2 7 222 42¼ 41⅝ 42 + ⅜
25 14⅛ Analog s 17 31 23⅞ 23½ 23⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 14⅛ Anchor s1.20 7.0 6 108 17½ 17¼ 17¼
24⅝ 18⅛ AnClay 1.12 4.7 6 345 24⅝ 23⅝ 24 + ⅜
8⅛ 5½ Angelica .34 4.5 7 73 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
30¼ 18 Anixter .40 1.3 10 192 u31 30 30⅛+ ⅛
39¾ 18⅝ Apache s.40 1.1 15 335 39⅛ 38 38 —1½
81¼ 60 ApPw pf8.12 12. z50 65 65 65
11¼ 6¼ ApldDig 8 101 8⅞ 8½ 8½— ¼
25½ 16 ApldDig pf1 5.1 5 20¼ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
17⅞ 7⅜ ApplMg 12 83 16⅞ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
30½ 21 Arcata 1.28 4.8 6 200 27 26⅜ 26⅝+ ⅛
37½ 29 Arcat pf 2 5.7 3 35 35 35 + ⅛
31¼ 24½ Arcat pf2.16 7.6 5 28½ 28½ 28½+ ½
39⅝ 16⅛ ArchrD .20b .5 16 1249 37⅝ 37 37⅛+ ⅛
11⅜ 4¼ ArctlEn .10e 2.3 10 97 4½ 4¼ 4⅜
21 16⅛ ArizPS 2 12. 6 287 16⅜ 16½ 16½— ⅛
109 96⅛ AriPpf 10.70 11. z210 98⅛ 97½ 97½—1⅝
12¼ 8 ArkBst .60 5.7 26 10⅝ 10⅜ 10½— ⅛
31½ 22⅛ ArkLG s1.24 4.4 12 106 28⅞ 28¼ 28⅛
4 1¾ ArlenRty 164 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
10⅜ 5¼ Armada 7 4 8 8 8
32⅛ 19 Armco 1.50 4.7 7 1288 u32¼ 31½ 32 + ½
40⅝ 26 Arm pf 2.10 5.1 74 u41⅛ 40 41 + ⅝
53 41¾ Armr pf4.75 11. z110 42 42 42
19 14⅜ ArmCk 1.10 6.9 4 123 16¼ 15⅝ 16 — ⅜
44½ 38 ArmC pf3.75 10. z170 37 d36 36 —2½
24⅜ 17⅛ ArmRu 1.20 6.4 4 27 19¼ 18⅝ 18⅞— ½
24⅜ 18⅛ AroCorp 1b 4.3 6 2 23⅛ 23 23
33 9⅞ ArrowE .20r .9 6 42 23⅛ 23½ 23½— ⅛
16½ 11 Arvin 1.12 8.6 5 35 13⅛ 12⅞ 13
26¼ 20 Arvin pf 2 9.1 6 22¼ 22 22 — ⅛
53⅝ 16¼ Asarco 1.40a 2.0 7 1512 53½ 52 52¼—1⅛
45½ 32¼ AshlOil 2.20 5.5 6 x196 40⅛ 39⅝ 39¾— ⅛
42¼ 39¼ AshlO pf4.50 12. x51 38½ d38½ 38½+ ⅛
23⅜ 15¼ AsdDG 1.50 7.2 7 284 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅞
22⅞ 17⅛ Athlone 1.40 7.0 5 16 20⅛ 19⅞ 20 — ⅛
20⅜ 16¾ AtCyEl 1.84 11. 7 95 17⅜ 17 17 — ⅛
102⅝ 57⅝ AtlRich 3.40 3.3 11 1790 u104 100⅞ 101½—1
45 37 AtlRc pf3.75 10. z240 38 37½ 37½—1
121 68⅝ AtlRc pf2.80 2.3 10 u123½ 121⅜ 121⅜+1
24 11 AtlasCp 280 u24⅛ 23 24⅛+1⅛
41 28⅜ AutoDta .64 1.7 16 708 39 38⅜ 38⅝— ⅛
29½ 18⅜ AvcoCp 1.20 4.6 3 1145 26⅞ 25⅞ 26¼— ⅜
59 39½ Avco pf 3.20 6.0 8 54 53½ 53½— ½
74 49½ Avco pf 4.20 6.4 3 66 66 66 —1½
23⅛ 15⅝ Avery .72 3.2 10 223 23 22½ 22½— ¼
28⅞ 16⅝ Avnet .80 2.8 7 1184 28½ 27⅞ 28¼+ ⅜
53¼ 35 Avon 2.80 8.0 8 2642 35⅝ d34⅜ 35 — ⅜
28½ 10 Aydin 17 42 27⅜ 26⅞ 26⅞— ¼
— B—B—B —
2⅞ 1½ BT Mtg .22 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
13⅜ 7 Bache .50a 4.0 9 271 12⅝ 12⅜ 12½
65 31 Bakrlnt .60 .9 20 554 u67⅝ 65⅛ 67⅛+2⅛
24⅜ 16½ Baldor s .20 1.2 11 98 17⅛ 17 17¼+ ¼
40½ 20¼ BaldwU 1.20 3.4 6 68 36⅛ 35½ 35⅝— ¼
60 38½ BldU pf 2.06 3.9 5 53 53 53 +1½
28⅞ 20⅝ BallCp 1.40 5.9 5 99 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝+ ⅛
48⅝ 23⅛ BallyMf s.10 .3 21 2286 31⅜ 30⅛ 30¼—1⅜
26 21⅛ BallGE 2.44 12. 6 237 21⅛ d20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
49 40½ Ball pfB4.50 11. z840 41 40½ 40½—1½
35¼ 18¼ BanCal .92 2.4 9 575 u39 33⅝ 39 +6⅛
19⅝ 12¼ Bandag .60 3.3 9 40 18⅛ 18 18 — ¼
31 19⅜ BangPnt .80 2.6 5 446 u31¼ 30¼ 30½— ½
40¼ 27⅝ BanP pf 2 4.7 16 u43½ 42½ 42½+2½
43¾ 31⅜ BkNY 2.72 7.6 5 51 36 35½ 35¾
16 12⅜ BkofVa 1.16 8.4 4 38 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
30⅞ 24 BnkAm 1.32 5.3 6 1044 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝
48½ 33 BankTr 3.30 7.6 5 170 44⅛ 43⅝ 43⅝— ⅜
28 22⅜ BkTr pf2.50 11. 48 23½ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
49 40 BkTr pf4.22 10. 2 41½ 41½ 41½
14 7⅛ Banner .14 1.2 10 42 11¼ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
58¼ 24⅜ Barber 1.60 3.1 12 119 51 50⅝ 51 +1¼
15⅝ 11 BardCR .36 2.5 11 567 14⅞ 14 14½+ ½
21⅝ 15½ BarnGp s.80 4.4 5 39 18⅛ 17⅞ 18
22⅜ 18⅜ BarnBk n 1 4.5 6 355 22⅞ 22 22⅜+ ⅛
26⅜ 14⅜ BarryWr .52 2.0 13 65 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅛+ ⅛
40 23½ Bausch s 1 2.8 11 295 36 35½ 35⅝+ ¼
49½ 35⅜ BaxtTrv .50 1.2 13 1060 42⅛ 41⅜ 41⅞— ⅜
10⅜ 3½ BayColP 138 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ¼
27⅜ 18⅜ BaySIG 2.20 9.3 7 29 24 23⅝ 23⅝
13⅜ 9⅛ BayKCig .48 3.5 7 5 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜
38 26 Bearing .92 3.1 8 16 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝
24¼ 19⅝ BeatFd 1.20 5.6 8 419 21⅝ 21½ 21½— ¼
49½ 40⅝ Beat pf 3.38 7.7 46 44⅝ 43⅝ 43⅞— ⅛
32½ 20 Beckm .32 1.0 18 342 32 31⅞ 31⅞+ ½
36½ 27⅝ BectnD .92 2.8 10 858 33⅜ d32 33 — ⅛
63 22 Beech 1 1.7 17 288 61⅛ 60¼ 60½+ ⅞
16 4⅞ Beker 8 826 14⅞ 12⅞ 14½+1½
47¾ 24⅜ BelcoPt 1 2.1 6 488 u48½ 46⅝ 46¾+ ⅞
30⅝ 21⅜ Belden 1.60 5.5 5 13 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ¼
9 6⅝ BeldnH .36b 5.3 6 12 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
29⅞ 14¾ BellHow .96 3.3 18 188 29⅛ 28⅝ 28⅞
15 6⅛ BellInd .20a 1.5 7 355 13⅜ 13 13¼— ⅛
19⅞ 15⅝ BelCd g s1.64 17 17⅝ 17¼ 17⅝
30½ 21⅞ Bemis 1.40 5.0 5 4 28 28 28 + ¼
55⅞ 36¼ Bendix 2.84 5.4 7 674 53 51⅞ 52½+1¼
110½ 75 Bendix pf 3 2.8 5 106 106 106 —4½
32⅝ 22⅛ BenfCp 2 9.0 5 514 23⅛ d21⅞ 22¼—1
45½ 36 Benef pf4.30 12. 1 36 36 36
26½ 20 Benef pf2.50 12. z10 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
19⅝ 2⅜ BenqtB 39 823 13 12½ 12⅝— ¼
7¼ 3 BerkeyP 14 129 5⅜ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
29⅛ 20 BestPd .24 1.2 6 1808 20⅜ d18¾ 19⅞—2½
25⅞ 19½ BethStl 1.60 6.4 4 1587 25⅜ 24⅞ 24⅞— ¼
47⅜ 31⅝ BigThr .88 1.9 15 295 47¼ 46 47¼+1⅜
33⅜ 14⅞ Binney .92 4.0 11 13 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
29¼ 16⅞ BisFSL s.80 3.6 6 51 22⅝ 22 22½— ⅛
25¼ 18 BlackDr .76 3.4 9 572 22¼ 22 22⅛
24½ 18½ BlairJn s 1 5.2 6 48 19⅝ 19⅛ 19¼+ ⅛
25½ 15⅜ BlissL 1.10 5.6 6 37 19⅝ 19½ 19½
27¼ 21¼ BlckHR 1.60 6.0 10 930 26⅝ 26 26½+ ¼
37⅝ 22½ BlueB 1.80 4.9 6 392 36⅞ 36½ 36½
6 3⅝ BobbieBr 5 78 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝
68⅞ 37¼ Boeing s1.80 2.7 9 2644 67⅝ 66½ 67½— ⅞
40⅞ 29⅝ BoiseC 1.50 3.9 6 461 38⅝ 38 38⅛+ ⅜
27⅞ 23 Borden 1.82 7.7 6 280 24¼ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
38⅜ 26⅜ BorgW 2.30 5.8 5 273 u40⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝+ ⅜
8⅞ 4⅛ Bormns .20e 4.4 8 15 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
24½ 19⅞ BosEd 2.72 13. 6 177 21¼ 20⅞ 20¾— ½
86¼ 70 BosE pf8.88 13. z190 71 70⅞ 70⅞+ ⅞
11⅞ 9 BosE pr1.17 13. 22 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅝
14 11 BosE pr1.46 13. 7 11¼ 11 11 — ¼
13¼ 6⅞ Braniff .20 2.7 11 607 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
29⅞ 23⅜ BrigSt 1.20a 5.0 7 234 24⅛ 24 24
39¼ 31 BristM 1.44 4.1 10 1080 35 34 35 +1⅛
44¼ 35½ BristM pf 2 5.1 3 39 38½ 39 +1
35⅜ 18⅞ BritPet 1.02e 2.8 7 1792 u36½ 35⅝ 36¼+2⅛
19½ 12½ BrkwGl 1.08 7.1 7 26 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛
25 18⅜ BkyUG 2.22 11. 7 37 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ¼
30⅛ 16⅜ BwnSh 1 3.5 6 37 29 28½ 28⅞+ ⅛
30 9⅞ Brown .30 1.1 8 125 28⅝ 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅛
28¼ 22½ BwnGp 2 7.9 4 45 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
17⅞ 11⅜ BwnFer .70 4.1 11 477 17⅝ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 10⅜ Brnswk .80 5.9 6 271 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝— ⅛
30 24⅛ Brnsk pf2.40 8.5 4 28½ 28¼ 28⅛— ⅛
33½ 17½ BrushW s 1 3.3 10 103 30½ 30 30⅛— ⅛
25 16½ BucyEr .88 4.3 8 659 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅜+ ⅛
6⅛ 4⅛ BudgC pf.60 12. 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
19½ 15⅞ BufFor s 1 5.6 9 35 18⅛ 18 18 + ⅛
16⅝ 9¼ Bundy 1 8.6 7 245 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝+ ½
19½ 15¼ BunkrH 1.96 13. 2 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
32⅛ 19 BunkR 1.20 4.1 8 63 29⅝ 29½ 29⅝
32 21½ BnkR pf1.50 5.1 3 29⅝ 29⅜ 29⅜
20 15 BurlInd 1.40 7.8 7 132 18 17⅞ 18
78 36½ BurlNo 2.10 2.6 6 2312 u80⅝ 77¼ 79⅞+1⅞
7½ 5⅝ BrlNo pf .55 9.4 9 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
67½ 37⅞ BrlNo pf2.85 4.1 237 u71½ 68 70 +2⅝
34½ 21¼ Burndy 1 2.9 11 4 34 33⅞ 34 + ⅜
8⅜ 3 BrnsRL 23 2963 8⅝ 7⅝ 8 + ½
87½ 64⅜ Burrgh 2.60 3.4 10 596 78⅜ 76⅝ 76⅞—1⅜
30¼ 14 Butlrin s.80 2.8 8 16 29¼ 28⅝ 28⅞— ⅛
17¾ 7⅞ Buttes 97 348 17⅝ 17¼ 17½+ ¼
— C—C—C —
43⅞ 27 CBI Ind s1a 2.5 14 196 41⅝ 39½ 39½—1½
54¾ 44⅛ CBS 2.80 5.4 8 997 52¼ 51½ 52¼+ ⅞
11¼ 6 CCI 7 202 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅜— ⅛
12⅜ 6⅞ CLC 28 20 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 10⅛ CNA Fn 4 43 17⅛ 17¼ 17¼+ ⅛
22¼ 15¼ CNA pf 1.10 5.1 20 21½ 21¼ 21⅜+ ⅛
11⅞ 9⅛ CNAI 1.14a 11. 80 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
71 48⅛ CPC 3 4.5 9 247 68 67 67⅝— ⅝
16⅞ 14⅛ CP Nat 1.88 13. 9 35 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
28½ 16¾ CTS .80 4.0 8 107 20½ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅛
62 34 CabotC 1.60 2.6 8 107 62⅝ 61¼ 62 +1⅞
21⅝ 9⅞ Cadence 6 18 16 15⅝ 15⅝
36⅛ 13⅛ Caesars s 25 1350 17⅛ 16½ 16⅝— ⅜
42⅜ 15⅝ Callhn .50a 1.2 17 435 u43½ 41⅞ 43⅛+2⅛
7¼ 2⅞ CamerB 8 60 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛
35½ 17 CmRL g s.60a 1.8 143 33½ 32⅝ 33¼
34⅞ 27⅜ CamSp 1.90 6.4 7 169 30 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
27⅞ 19⅞ CampT 1.08 3.9 10 84 27⅞ 27¼ 27⅝
40 19⅜ CdPac g1.70e 3091 39 37⅞ 39 +1⅜
17¼ 10 CanalR .64 3.6 22 8 u18 17½ 18 + ⅜
29¼ 18⅛ CanMll n1.16a 4.7 6 36 24½ 24¼ 24½+ ⅛
49⅞ 36⅜ CapCits .20 .4 10 399 45½ 45 45 — ½
24⅝ 18⅛ CapHold 1.08 5.6 7 660 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
9¼ 3⅝ Caring g.10 868 8⅛ 8⅛ 8½
29⅝ 18¼ Carlisle s.90 3.7 6 36 24⅝ 24½ 24⅞
29½ 21⅞ Carnat 1.50 6.3 7 956 24⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅞
61 46⅛ CaroCO 5 10. z60 49½ 49 49 —1
8¼ 6⅛ CaroFrg .44 5.2 5 69 8⅝ 8½ 8½
22⅞ 16¾ CarPw 2.08 12. 9 456 17⅝ 16¾ 17 — ⅛
28⅜ 22 CarP pf2.67 12. 3 22⅛ 22 22
35⅝ 24¾ CarTec 1.90 5.9 7 613 32⅞ 30⅞ 32 +1⅛
13 10⅜ CarrGn .79e 6.3 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
21⅞ 16⅞ CarsPir 1.10 5.6 6 32 19⅞ 19½ 19½
20⅞ 15¼ CartHw 1.10 6.2 7 126 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝
34½ 26⅛ CartHw pf 2 6.8 65 29⅝ 29½ 29½
8⅜ 6½ CartWal .40 5.0 9 46 8¼ 8 8 — ¼
13⅜ 7½ CascNG .92 8.4 6 44 11⅛ 11 11
19 13 CastlCk .80b 5.6 12 629 14½ 14 14¼
61¾ 49⅛ CatrpT 2.10 3.9 10 1388 54⅞ 54¼ 54½— ¼
17⅜ 11¼ CecoCp .75 5.0 4 72 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
50 39⅜ Celanse 3.20 7.0 5 564 46⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝— ⅛
48½ 39 Celan pf4.50 11. 3 40 40 40
8⅞ 3⅛ Cenco 7 219 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝— ⅛
47⅜ 18¼ Centex .25 .6 16 244 45 43⅝ 45 + ½
16½ 12¾ CenSoW 1.50 12. 6 962 12⅞ d12½ 12⅜— ⅛
20¼ 17½ CenHud 2.16 12. 5 38 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
17½ 14⅜ CenIlLt 1.70 11. 6 30 14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞+ ⅛
46½ 37 CnlLt pf4.50 12. z60 38½ 38½ 38½+1
28⅜ 24 CnlLt pf2.87 11. z100 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
27 20½ CnlLt pf2.62 12. z70 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 11½ CenIlPS 1.36 12. 6 54 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝
58⅞ 21⅞ CenLaE 2 3.5 10 670 58⅝ 56 57⅛+2⅛
16 12⅝ CeMPw 1.64 12. 6 63 13½ 13⅜ 13⅛— ⅛
18⅜ 11 CenSoya .84 4.0 10 2623 u20⅞ 18⅞ 20⅛+2⅛
28⅜ 23¼ CenTel 2 8.4 7 256 23⅞ 23⅝ 23¼— ⅛
54⅜ 30⅛ CentrDat 1b 2.6 13 150 39⅛ 37⅞ 38⅜— ⅞
8⅞ 6⅞ CntryTel .62 8.1 5 36 7¾ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
19½ 13⅞ Crt-teed .90 6.4 11 213 14¼ 14 14⅛— ⅛
27⅜ 15¼ CessAir .80b 3.1 11 639 26 25⅞ 25⅞+ ¾
28¾ 20⅜ Chmpln 1.40 5.5 5 688 26 25¼ 25½+ ⅛
28½ 20⅞ Chmt pf1.20 4.8 36 25⅝ 25 25 — ⅛
13⅜ 9 ChamSp .80 7.8 7 240 10¼ 10 10¼+ ¼
50 5⅝ ChartCo .60a 1.4 4 2042 43¼ 41⅜ 42⅛—1⅛
45¼ 1⅞ ChartCo wt 805 34½ 32⅞ 33½— ⅞
25½ 17¼ ChartCo pf 740 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅜+ ¼
11 8⅝ ChasFd .80e 7.4 35 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝
43⅝ 28⅜ ChasM 2.80 7.0 4 507 40 39⅜ 39⅞— ⅛
14½ 9⅝ Chelsea .60b 6.0 3 47 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
44⅝ 34 ChmNY 3.16 8.2 4 70 38⅝ 38⅜ 38½+ ⅛
22¾ 17½ ChNY pf1.87 8.9 445 21⅞ 21 21 — ⅛
25 18½ ChesVa s.84 3.7 32 31 22⅞ 22⅜ 22⅞+ ⅛
25⅝ 20⅞ ChesPn 1.28 5.9 9 440 22⅝ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅝
34½ 25 Chessie 2.32 7.1 5 670 33 31⅞ 32⅝+2⅛
19⅝ 8⅛ ChiMlw 15 50 16½ 16⅛ 16⅜— ⅛
52½ 22 ChiMlw pf 6 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅝+ ½
29⅝ 22½ ChiPneT 2 8.6 5 42 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅜— ⅛
5¼ 3⅝ ChkFull .10e 2.4 7 65 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛
25 10⅝ ChrisCft .52t 2.2 11 140 23⅝ 22½ 23⅛+ ⅞
13⅝ 5½ Christn .40b 3.4 7 58 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
26½ 17 Chroma 1.10 4.5 6 245 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 5½ Chrysler 3262 10¼ 9⅝ 9½— ½
6 2 Chrys wt 629 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝
21⅜ 8⅛ Chrys pf 189 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝— ½
28⅞ 20⅛ ChurCh .60 2.5 9 264 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
30¾ 27⅛ CinBell 2.52 9.1 5 10 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅝
21 15½ CinGE 1.96 12. 6 372 16⅜ 15⅞ 15⅝
43 33 CinG pf 4 12. z10 34 34 34 — ½
105 77 CinG pf 9.52 12. z208 77 77 77 —1
37⅜ 18 CinMil s .80 2.2 11 87 37¼ 36½ 36½— ½
26¼ 20¼ Citicrp 1.30 6.0 5 1106 22 21⅝ 21⅝
103 53⅞ CitiesSv 4 3.9 8 363 u104½ 102⅛ 103⅝+ ⅞
22 14 CityInv 1.20 6.7 4 694 18⅛ 18 18
2⅝ 1 CityInv wt 40 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
34 23 CityIn pf 2 7.3 51 27⅞ 27¼ 27¼— ⅛
45 35⅞ ClarkE 2.20 5.7 5 62 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅛— ⅛
52⅝ 16 ClarkOil .80a 1.9 4 501 44⅛ 41½ 41½—2½
37¼ 27⅛ ClvClf 1.40a 4.1 9 63 34⅝ 34¼ 34½— ⅛
19⅜ 15½ ClevEl 2 13. 7 137 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛
81¾ 62½ ClvEl pf7.56 12. z100 62 d62 62 — ½
11⅝ 6⅞ Cleveak .60 7.9 16 109 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
13⅜ 9½ Clorox .76 7.6 6 256 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
12½ 8½ CluettPe .68 7.1 5 118 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 9 CluettP pf 1 11. 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
9 4⅞ Coachm 71 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞
28⅜ 20⅜ CoastCp .40 1.4 6 1702 u29⅛ 28⅝ 29¼+ ⅛
32 17⅛ CstlCp pf1.19 4.1 2 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
33 18½ CstlCp pf1.83 6.0 8 31 30⅞ 30⅞— ⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ CocaBtl .4c 7.5 8 248 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
42⅝ 31½ CocaCl 1.96 5.9 10 783 33⅝ 33⅛ 33½— ⅛
23 13⅛ CldwBk s.88 4.7 6 8 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅜
16⅞ 10½ ColeNt .72 5.3 6 7 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 3 Coleco 793 7⅛ 6⅞ 7
19 13¼ ColgPal 1.08 7.7 6 1721 14⅞ 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
45 35 ColgP pf3.50 10. z100 35½ 35 35 —1
10⅞ 7½ CollAik .72 9.3 5 621 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 10⅝ CollinF .32 2.8 5 173 12⅛ 11⅞ 11½— ⅜
27 18⅞ ColPen 1.40 6.5 5 667 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅜+ ⅜
54 34 Coltind 2.50 4.9 6 97 51⅝ 50 51 +1⅜
42¾ 27⅛ Colt pf 1.60 4.0 1 40 40 40
42⅝ 25¼ ColGas 2.56 5.9 10 428 u44½ 43⅝ 43⅝+ ½
57⅝ 51⅝ ColGs pf5.48 9.9 67 55⅝ 55 55⅝+ ⅜
37¼ 18⅝ ColuPct .42e 1.2 9 219 35⅜ 34⅞ 35⅜+ ⅝
26⅝ 20⅛ ColSOh 2.32 11. 7 104 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅞
105 91 CSO pf10.52 11. z120 96 95½ 95½—2
27 21¾ CSO pf 2.42 9.5 4 25⅛ 25½ 25½
64¼ 34½ CmbEn 2.40 3.8 11 254 64⅛ 62 63⅛+1⅞
15⅝ 8⅛ CmbEq .071 209 13½ 13 13⅛— ⅛
17 14⅝ Comdis n.28 1.8 10 63 16 15⅝ 16 + ½
26¼ 19⅜ CmwE 2.60 12. 8 920 21⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞+ ⅛
8⅛ 6½ CwE wtA 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
20¼ 15¼ CwE pf 1.42 9.0 31 16 15⅝ 15¾+ ⅛
20½ 14⅝ CwE pf 1.90 13. 35 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ⅛
21¼ 15⅛ CwE pf 2 13. 7 15⅞ 15⅜ 15⅞— ⅛
26¾ 19⅝ CwE pf 2.37 12. 1 20 20 20 + ¼
28⅜ 23 CwE pf 2.87 12. 2 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
89½ 64 CwE pf 8.40 13. z50 66 66 66
47½ 35½ Comsat 2.30 5.6 8 177 41 40¼ 40¾+ ¼
34½ 15⅝ CoPsyc .60 1.8 16 36 34⅛ 33⅝ 34 — ¼
22¼ 15¼ ComPS 1.88 12. 6 7 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝— ⅛
48⅝ 28⅝ Compgr .28 .9 8 164 30 29½ 29½— ½
24¼ 10½ CompSci 17 310 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½+ ⅛
59¼ 23½ Cptvsn s 30 263 55 52⅝ 54⅝+2⅜
19½ 15½ ConAg s 1.34 6.9 6 18 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ⅛
40½ 25 ConsMl .2 5.1 5 66 39 38⅝ 39 + ⅜
39½ 31⅝ ConnGn n1.32 3.8 6 218 35⅜ 34⅞ 34⅞— ½
27⅝ 17 ConnM 2 8.2 16 84 24⅝ 24½ 24½
18 14⅝ CnnNG 1.60 10. 9 2 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
55⅞ 28⅝ Conoco 1.90 3.5 7 3636 55⅝ 53⅛ 54⅞+2
22¾ 12½ Conrac .80 3.7 52 164 22¼ 21⅝ 21⅜— ⅛
24⅞ 21 ConEd 2.48 12. 5 2279 21⅝ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
80⅝ 69½ ConE pf 6 8.5 1 71 71 71 —1⅝
50 39⅝ ConE pf 5 12. 5 40½ 40⅛ 40⅛— ⅛
27¼ 21½ ConFds 1.76 7.4 6 443 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
64 54 ConF pf4.50 7.7 2 58⅛ 58⅛ 58⅛+ ⅞
28¼ 23⅝ CnsFrt 1.30 5.4 5 67 24 24 24 + ¼
47⅜ 36 CnsNG 3.24 7.0 8 102 47⅛ 46½ 46½— ⅛
112 99 CnG pf10.96 11. z10 104 104 104 —1½
23⅝ 17⅜ ConsPw 2.36 13. 5 348 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅜+ ⅛
44⅜ 34¼ CnPw pf4.50 13. z110 35 35 35
80⅞ 60½ CnPw pf7.72 13. z40 60⅛ d60 60 — ⅝
80⅝ 61⅜ CnPw pf7.76 13. z50 62 62 62 —1
24¼ 18½ CnPw pr2.50 13. 1 19¼ 19¼ 19¼
22¼ 16½ CnPw pr2.23 13. 4 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
24⅛ 18 CnPw pf2.43 13. 4 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
73 59½ CnPw pf5.50 9.6 6 57 d55½ 57 —5⅝
17½ 7⅛ ContAir .40 4.0 382 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
8½ 5 ContCop 5 59 7⅜ 7⅛ 7¼+ ⅛
11⅜ 9¼ CntCpf 1.25 12. y100 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
28⅜ 24 CntlCorp 2.20 8.0 5 228 28 27½ 27½— ¼
32⅜ 25⅛ CntlGrp 2.40 8.0 6 1305 30¼ 29⅝ 30 + ⅜
24½ 18⅝ CntGp pf 2 11. 5 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
49 39⅝ CntGp pf4.50 11. 4 40 39⅝ 39⅝
30⅝ 24 Contlll 1.60 6.1 5 334 26½ 26⅛ 26¼+ ⅛
17⅝ 13⅞ ContTel 1.36 9.6 7 943 14¼ 14 14⅛— ⅛
62½ 28⅛ CtlData .60 1.0 9 613 61⅞ 59⅞ 60⅛— ⅛
48½ 38 CnDt pf 4.50 12. z100 39 38 39 +1
30⅞ 26 Conwd 1.70 5.5 8 7 u31⅛ 30⅞ 31 + ⅛
10⅛ 4½ CookUn .15e 2.5 10 303 6⅛ 5⅝ 6 — ⅛
69½ 46¼ Coopln 1.84 2.6 10 297 u71½ 69⅛ 71¼+2⅝
39⅞ 33½ Coopl pf2.90 7.1 176 u40⅞ 40 40⅝+1
26¼ 18⅞ CoopLab .60 2.8 10 414 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
17 10⅛ CoopTR .80 7.0 4 12 11⅜ 11⅛ 11½— ⅜
25⅛ 18 Copeind .92 3.7 13 46 25⅛ 25 25⅛— ⅛
21 15⅜ Coppwd 1.48 7.1 5 10 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
6¼ 4½ Cordura .44 7.3 11 109 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
24⅜ 12⅞ Corein s .58 2.3 9 23 u25⅛ 24⅞ 24⅞+ ⅛
65 49⅛ CornG 2.12 4.0 8 361 53⅝ 53⅛ 53⅝
30⅞ 22⅞ CorrBlk 1.56 5.9 183 27⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ½
26 19¼ Cowles 1 4.0 20 137 24⅞ 24⅞ 24⅞+ ⅞
67 55⅛ CoxBdct .75 1.2 11 296 65⅛ 65 65
11⅞ 6⅞ Craig .06i 22 17 7⅛ 6⅞ 7
40¼ 28 Crane 1.60b 3.9 30 389 u41 40⅛ 41 + ⅞
12 7⅛ CreditF .50 5.2 7 39 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
35⅝ 25⅞ CrockN 2 7.0 3 172 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
27¼ 22¼ CrckN pf2.18 9.6 78 22⅛ 22½ 22⅛
22¼ 14 CrmpK 1.20 5.7 7 34 21 20⅞ 20⅞+ ⅛
21 17⅞ CrouHi s.92 4.8 9 215 20 19 19¼— ⅜
35⅛ 26⅛ CrwnCk 6 292 29⅛ 28⅝ 28⅝
49⅝ 32½ CrwZel 2.10 4.3 9 2790 49⅛ 47⅜ 49 +1⅜
60⅛ 35½ CrumF 2.52 4.4 5 214 57⅝ 56⅞ 56⅞+ ⅛
13⅝ 6⅞ Culbro 25 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
39¼ 27⅝ CumEn 1.80 5.6 5 799 32⅝ 32 32 — ½
11⅝ 8¼ Currinc 1.10 12. 4 16 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅛
31 18⅛ CurtW .80 2.9 13 187 28½ 28¼ 28 + ¼
38½ 22⅛ CurtW A 2 5.6 1 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛+2⅛
29⅝ 17½ Cyclops .88 3.4 4 130 26⅛ 25⅞ 26 + ¼
— D—D—D —
12½ 7⅝ DPF 4 90 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
7⅜ 4⅜ Damon .20 3.0 66 187 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝
20 12⅝ DanRiv 1.12 5.9 5 78 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ¼
30¼ 22⅞ DanaCp 1.56 6.0 5 197 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝— ½
28⅞ 16⅝ Daniel .30 1.1 13 55 27⅜ 27⅛ 27⅜+ ⅛
49⅝ 37⅛ Dartind 2 4.7 6 1112 42⅝ 42 42⅛+ ⅛
49⅛ 37 Dart pf 2 4.8 9 41⅜ 41⅛ 41⅛— ¼
74½ 46 DataGen 13 334 64 61⅝ 62⅛+ ⅛
48⅝ 27⅞ DataTer .30 1.0 10 497 30⅝ 29⅞ 30⅛+ ⅜
113¾ 66½ Datapnt 18 109 113⅜ 113¼ 113½+2½
18½ 13½ Dayco .56b 4.1 3 26 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
46¼ 36½ DaytHd 1.80 3.8 7 242 u47¼ 45⅝ 47¼+1⅛
17¼ 13⅝ DaytPL 1.74 12. 7 72 14⅛ d13⅝ 14⅛+ ¼
78⅛ 61 DPL pf 7.70 12. z100 64 64 64 +1⅛
113 99 DPL pf12.50 12. z1310 101 d98 101 — ½
41½ 33¼ Deere 1.80 5.4 7 1604 35⅛ 35 35⅛+ ½
14⅛ 11½ DelmP 1.48 13. 6 222 11⅛ 11½ 11⅛+ ⅛
47⅝ 36 DeltaA 1.20 3.3 7 385 37⅝ 36⅛ 36½— ½
8⅜ 5⅝ Deltec 2.50c 23 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
17 8⅛ Deltona 5 194 15⅝ 14⅜ 14⅜—1⅛
21⅜ 16½ DenMf s 1 5.7 7 307 19⅜ 19¼ 19½— ⅛
23⅝ 13⅝ Dennys .88 6.0 6 318 14⅝ 14½ 14¾+ ⅛
20 14⅝ Dentsply .88 4.7 11 51 19 18⅝ 18¾+ ⅛
13 10 DeSoto 1 7.4 8 217 u13⅝ 13 13½+ ½
15⅝ 12¼ DetEd 1.60 13. 7 331 12¾ 12½ 12½— ¼
68½ 56⅛ DetE pf5.50 9.5 1 57⅝ 57⅝ 57⅝— ⅜
90 71 DetE pf9.32 13. z100 73 73 73 — ½
76⅝ 58⅛ DetE pf7.68 13. z200 60 59⅝ 60
75½ 57½ DetE pf7.45 13. z50 58⅝ 58⅝ 58⅝+ ⅜
26⅛ 21 DE pfF 2.75 13. 7 21⅝ 21½ 21½— ⅛
25⅝ 20⅝ DE pfB 2.75 13. 3 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
21⅞ 16⅜ DetE pr2.28 13. 8 17½ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅛
25⅝ 19⅜ Dexter 1 4.3 9 30 23⅞ 23½ 23½
15⅝ 8½ DiGior .56 4.4 7 228 13 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
27 20⅝ DiGior pf2.25 9.3 27 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
26½ 16⅝ DialCp 1.20 6.9 5 15 17⅝ 17⅝ 17½
47½ 32½ Dialnt 2.20b 4.8 10 202 46 45 45⅝+ ⅜
21¼ 16⅛ Dialnt pf1.20 5.9 7 20½ 20⅜ 20½
35½ 19⅝ DiamS 1.60 4.6 10 1685 35⅞ 34¼ 34⅝— ¼
38⅝ 18⅝ Diebold .70 1.9 12 233 37⅝ 37⅛ 37⅛
75¼ 48⅝ DigitalEq 16 882 74⅝ 73⅝ 74⅛+ ⅜
15⅝ 8½ Dillingm .60 4.0 7 574 15⅛ 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
27⅜ 21⅜ Dillngm pf2 7.5 1 26½ 26½ 26½— ¼
23¼ 15½ Dillon s 1.08 6.3 9 132 17⅛ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ½
48⅛ 33 Disney .72 1.6 12 972 44⅝ 44 44¼— ⅛
8⅜ 2½ Divrsfdin 11 161 8 7⅝ 7⅝
6⅞ 3⅝ DivrsMtg 73 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
19¼ 10 DrPepr .68 4.7 13 501 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛
27 13⅝ Documat 18 103 14⅛ 14 14 + ⅛
65½ 34⅝ Dome s .50 .7 258 u68 63⅝ 68 +3⅝
24 18⅛ Donald n.60 2.8 8 207 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½+ ⅛
6 3⅛ DonLJ .14 2.3 14 1366 u 6⅛ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ⅛
30⅝ 25½ Dorniv 1.14 3.8 9 268 30⅞ 29½ 30⅝+1
20 12⅛ Dorsey .75 5.0 5 131 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
40⅞ 27⅛ Dover s .86 2.1 13 298 u40⅞ 39⅞ 40⅝— ¼
36½ 24⅜ DowCh 1.60 4.9 8 3574 34¼ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
49½ 32½ DowJn 1.60 3.5 14 42 46½ 45⅝ 45⅝— ½
38⅝ 23⅜ Dravo 1.36 3.7 11 124 37 36⅞ 36⅞+ ¼
60⅛ 35⅝ Dresr 1.10 1.8 10 2175 59⅞ 58⅝ 59½+1⅛
17⅜ 14⅛ DrexB 1.72 11. 54 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
23¼ 13⅜ Dreyfs .60a 2.6 8 4 u23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
45⅝ 37 duPont s 2a 5.0 6 1338 40⅛ 39⅝ 40
56½ 44½ duPnt pf4.50 9.9 2 45⅛ 44⅝ 45⅛+ ¼
20⅝ 16⅛ DukeP 1.92 12. 6 2740 16⅝ 16⅛ 16½+ ⅛
82 66 Duke pf6.75 10. 1 66 66 66
94½ 73 Duke pf8.70 11. z30 76 76 76
28⅛ 24⅛ Duke pf2.69 11. 1 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
104⅛ 90 Duk pfN8.84 9.6 z10 92 92 92 —1½
46⅜ 30⅝ DunBr 1.76 4.0 14 116 45 44 44½+ ⅜
16⅝ 13⅜ DuqLt 1.80 13. 8 136 13⅝ 13½ 13½
27½ 17¾ Duq pfA2.10 11. z1400 19¼ 19 19¼+ ⅛
21 15½ Duq pf 2 13. z480 15⅝ d15¼ 15¼— ⅛
23 16¼ Duq pf 2.05 13. z400 16⅜ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
21⅝ 15⅝ Duq prK2.10 13. 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
23⅜ 18 Duq pr 2.31 13. z2080 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
27½ 23 Duq pr 2.75 12. z130 23½ 23½ 23½— ⅛
76½ 60½ Duq pf7.20 12. z10 61 61 61 — ½
11½ 7⅛ DutchB .18 1.6 20 31 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ¼
7⅝ 4⅝ DynAm .10 1.4 10 31 7⅛ 7 7⅛
— E—E—E —
27⅝ 23½ EGG s 19 394 u29¼ 27 28½+2⅜
3⅛ 1⅞ EMI 78 75 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
46¾ 22¼ E Syss 1 2.3 14 139 43⅝ 41½ 43 +1⅜
25⅝ 19⅝ EagleP .88 4.1 7 62 21½ 21¼ 21¼— ⅛
21⅜ 15 Easco 1.20 6.9 6 15 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ¼
9⅞ 5⅞ EastAir 4 592 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛+ ⅛
24½ 19 EsAir pf2.69 13. 13 20 20 20 — ¼
25⅝ 15¼ EastGF .92 4.0 10 2081 23 22⅛ 23 +1¼
15½ 11⅛ EastUtl 1.60 14. 7 47 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝
66⅝ 44 EsKod 2.40a 5.1 7 2164 47½ 46⅝ 46⅝—1
29⅝ 23⅛ Eaton s 1.72 6.5 4 120 26⅝ 26⅜ 26½— ⅛
21½ 14¼ Echlin .44 2.5 12 437 17½ 16⅝ 17½+ ⅜
30⅛ 23½ EckrdJk 1 3.9 10 203 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜— ⅛
35 23½ EdisBr 1.32 5.2 6 108 26⅛ 25¼ 25¼— ⅜
23⅜ 13⅝ Edwrd .60a 2.8 5 104 21⅝ 20⅞ 21⅝
29 16⅛ ElPaso 1.48 5.3 9 5198 28⅝ 27⅝ 28 — ¼
24⅝ 18½ EPG dpf2.35 13. 14 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ½
14⅝ 8¼ ElcorCp .24 1.8 9 20 14 13½ 13½— ¼
11½ 5½ ElecAssc 16 328 11 10⅝ 11 + ½
28 18⅝ EDS 1 4.0 13 46 25⅛ 24⅝ 25⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ ElMeMg 45 698 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝
9½ 6⅛ EMM pf 9 9½ 9¼ 9¼
26⅜ 17⅜ Elgin 1.60 7.9 7 30 20½ 20¼ 20⅜+ ⅛
7⅝ 3½ Eltdr 13 70 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
39 32⅝ EmrsEl 1.60 4.7 15 766 35 34⅛ 34⅝— ⅜
23⅝ 14⅝ EmryA 1 6.8 10 572 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
41⅜ 27⅝ Emhart 2.40 7.9 5 260 30⅛ 29 30¼+1⅛
14½ 11⅛ EmpDs 1.44 12. 7 10 12¼ 12 12
5⅝ 4 EmpD pf.47 11. z200 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
5⅝ 4⅛ EmpD pf.50 10. z200 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
10 7½ EmpD pf.92 12. z200 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
36¼ 15⅝ EmpGas .50 1.5 8 4 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
36¼ 25⅛ EngMC s 9 2658 u37⅛ 35⅝ 36⅜+1⅜
21 13⅝ EnnisB s.56 3.3 7 24 17 16⅝ 16⅞+ ⅛
31½ 17 Enrch 1.56 5.0 12 643 31⅜ 30⅛ 31⅛+ ⅞
107 100⅛ Ens pf 10.32 10. z10 101 101 101 —1⅛
19⅛ 12⅞ Entex s .80 4.7 8 620 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅜
23⅛ 12⅜ Envrtec 1 7.3 194 14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
24½ 19 Equifx 2.20 11. 6 74 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
11½ 8⅛ Equimk .96 9.3 6 5 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛
24½ 19 Eqmk pf2.31 12. 7 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝+ ¼
28½ 17⅜ EsutG s1.64 5.9 6 86 27⅝ 26⅞ 27⅝+1
20⅜ 14 EqtLf 2 13. 8 57 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
32 23⅜ Esmrk 1.84 5.9 7 2860 31⅜ 28 31 +3
23⅜ 12⅜ Esquire .70 4.4 6 16 15⅛ 15 15⅛— ⅛
14½ 10⅜ EssexCh .80 6.5 6 17 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
40 13⅜ Estrlin .80 2.1 10 153 40 39 39
38½ 22⅛ Ethyl 1.50 5.0 6 80 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 17⅝ EvanP 1.60a 6.6 5 169 24⅛ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ⅛
14 10⅝ Evan pf1.40 12. 19 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ¼
44½ 25¼ ExCelO 1.90 4.3 8 741 44 43 43⅝+ ⅜
18⅜ 14½ Excisr 1.77e 12. 9 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
63⅝ 48⅜ Exxon 4.40 6.9 7 7936 u64⅝ 63¼ 64⅛+1⅜
— F—F—F —
31⅛ 22⅜ FMC 1.40 4.8 6 117 29⅜ 29⅛ 29⅜+ ¼
40 31½ FMC pf 2.25 6.3 4 36½ 36 36 —1
15⅛ 7⅜ Fabrge .48 3.3 13 906 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½— ½
8 4⅞ FabriCtr .28 5.5 5 57 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 4¼ FacetEnt .15e 2.5 86 38 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
57⅜ 25 Fairchd s1.28 2.3 8 397 53⅝ 52½ 53 —1
15 8⅝ FairmtF .76 5.4 11 34 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
15⅝ 10⅝ FamDlr .40 3.3 6 12 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
16 11⅜ FrWstFn 3 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
4⅛ 3⅛ FarahMf 35 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
6⅛ 3 Fedders 109 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
46⅛ 35⅛ FedCo 2.40 6.5 7 75 37 37 37 — ⅛
65½ 21 FedExpr 17 949 62½ 61½ 61½— ½
20⅛ 14¼ FdMog s1.08 6.3 5 59 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ½
19⅝ 14 FedNM 1.28 9.0 5 1608 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 20⅝ FedPB s .80 3.0 10 255 u35 33½ 33⅝+1
41 26½ FPap pf1.20 2.9 24 u43⅛ 41½ 42 +1⅜
21 12⅛ FdSignl s 1 5.2 8 19 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
33⅝ 25⅝ FedDSt 1.70 6.5 6 1753 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
26⅝ 19 Ferro 1.20 5.4 5 409 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
13½ 8 FidFin .60 7.1 3 40 8⅝ 8⅜ 8½— ⅛
34½ 29½ FidUnl 2.80 9.4 5 24 29⅝ 29½ 29½
37⅝ 24⅝ Fidcst 1.48a 5.3 4 129 26½ 26 26⅛+ ½
18½ 9⅛ Filmwy .20b 2.0 8 222 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞
11 6½ Filmwy pf 3 7½ 7⅝ 7½
19 11 FinCpA .50 3.2 5 37 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
19½ 13 FinSBar 1 7.5 4 56 13½ 13¼ 13⅛
45½ 25½ FinlFed 1.40 4.4 6 659 33⅝ 30⅝ 31¼—2⅛
13⅜ 8⅛ Firestn .60 6.6 7 363 9⅛ 9 9⅛
21⅜ 12⅝ FtChrt .80 5.7 5 2303 14⅝ 14 14 — ½
19⅝ 14 FstChic 1.20 7.9 5 378 15⅝ 15 15⅛
42½ 31½ FtBnTx 1.56 3.7 8 32 42 42 42 + ¼
42¼ 31¼ FtInBa 1.50 3.7 8 1101 41⅛ 40½ 40⅝— ½
33¼ 12 FstMiss .40 1.2 19 462 u33⅝ 32⅝ 33⅛+1⅛
33⅝ 25½ FstNBo 2.20 7.1 4 183 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅛
25¼ 20⅛ FNStBn 2.20 10. 5 4 21½ 21⅛ 21⅜+ ⅛
15 8¼ FstPa .44 5.2 6 343 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
3 1⅛ FstPa wt 20 1⅛ 1½ 1½— ⅛
2⅝ 1½ FtPaMtg 9 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
19½ 16⅛ FtUnRl 1.28 7.2 19 92 18⅛ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ FtVaBk .52 7.4 5 88 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
28 22½ FtWisc 1.88 7.2 5 17 26½ 26¼ 26¼— ⅛
29 19⅜ FischM 1.50 5.5 7 11 27½ 26⅞ 27⅛+1
15½ 7⅝ FishFds .40 4.3 91 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
24½ 14⅛ FishrSci .52 2.3 7 98 22⅝ 22 22¼— ⅛
11½ 7 FleetEnt .52 6.0 10 134 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
20¼ 15½ Fleming 1 5.1 8 6 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 12⅝ FlexiV .80 4.9 4 292 16½ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅜
15 11⅛ Flexi pf1.61 14. 21 11⅞ 11½ 11⅛— ⅛
63¼ 46½ FlaECst .10e .2 4 17 u65 63 65 +2¼
28⅞ 23½ FlaPL 2.40 10. 6 455 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅞
32¼ 26½ FlaPow 3 11. 7 86 28 27⅝ 27⅞— ⅛
49½ 27⅝ FlaStl 1.80 3.9 5 40 47⅝ 46½ 46½—1⅛
64⅝ 34½ Fluor s 1.20 1.9 16 451 63⅝ 62⅝ 63 +1
26⅞ 16⅞ FooteC 1.70 7.0 8 2 24¼ 24⅛ 24¼
45⅛ 29⅝ FordM 4 13. 3 1622 32⅝ 31⅞ 31⅞—1
30⅝ 17⅝ ForMK 2 7.8 5 1506 25⅝ 25 25⅝
13½ 10¼ FtDear 1.24 12. 34 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
47¼ 38⅝ FrtHow 1.32 3.2 9 36 42⅛ 41⅜ 41⅝— ⅛
28⅞ 18⅛ FosWh s.64a 2.2 10 602 u29½ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ⅝
14. 5⅛ Fotomat 263 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
48½ 29⅝ FourPhs 10 234 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅜+ ⅜
14⅛ 8¼ FoxStaP .68 5.8 7 45 12 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
44⅞ 29⅝ Foxbro 1.30 3.2 9 468 41¼ 41 41 — ⅛
11⅜ 6 FrankM .40 4.2 6 419 9⅝ 9¼ 9½— ⅛
67¾ 30 FrptMn s1.50 2.2 14 796 u67⅞ 66½ 66⅞— ½
18½ 9⅞ Frigtrn .30 3.0 9 40 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
40 26⅛ Fruehf 2.40 8.3 4 308 29⅛ 29 29
22½ 9¼ Fuqua .50 2.4 5 1095 21⅛ 20½ 20⅝— ⅛
18¼ 12½ Fuqa pf1.25 7.1 21 17⅛ 17 17½
— G—G—G —
13 9¼ GAF .68 6.3 6 136 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
17⅛ 13½ GAF pf 1.20 8.4 25 14⅛ 14 14¼+ ⅛
46 24¼ GATX 2 5.3 7 159 38⅛ 37¼ 37⅞— ¼
49⅜ 34¼ GCA s .20 .5 31 79 44⅝ 43½ 43½— ⅜
14⅛ 7 GDV 5 94 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ GF Eqp 23 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
27⅞ 15⅛ GK Tec 1.30 4.7 6 819 u28 27½ 27½— ¼
33½ 22½ GK pf 1.94 6.0 249 u34 32¼ 32¼— ⅛
3⅝ 2 GMR Pr 7 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
42½ 30⅛ GalyHo n.40 1.0 18 57 40½ 40¼ 40¼
36⅝ 22¼ GamSk 1.50 4.5 6 125 33⅝ 32 33¼+ ¼
30 20 GaSk pf1.75 6.6 2 26½ 26½ 26½— ⅜
49¼ 39½ Gannett 2 4.4 13 928 46⅝ 45⅛ 45⅝— ½
13⅛ 6⅛ GapSir .38 4.8 5 34 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 14½ Garfink 1.24 7.9 5 154 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
16¼ 12⅜ GasSvc 1.28 8.4 6 19 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
11 6⅞ Gatewy .60 5.3 6 28 u11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
55¼ 34⅛ GearhtO .36 .6 27 116 u55⅛ 55 55½+ ¼
30¼ 23⅞ Geico 1.20 4.5 6 96 27⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅜
30 20⅞ GemCa 7 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
17½ 14 Gemin 1.88 13. 2 14⅝ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
15⅝ 9⅛ GAInv 2.12e 15. 14 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
67 42⅛ GnAmO .60b .9 26 392 u67⅛ 65 65¼+1
17⅛ 13⅜ GnBcsh .80 5.2 4 3 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
17½ 6¼ GenCorp 17 36 16⅝ 16⅛ 16¼
25⅛ 17⅝ GCinm s .68 3.0 10 211 23 22⅝ 23 + ½
85⅛ 27⅛ GDyn s 1.20 1.6 12 1212 77¼ 76 76⅝+ ⅞
95 50 GDyn pf4.25 4.8 27 88 88 88 + ⅞
57½ 45 GenEl 2.80 5.1 9 1706 56⅛ 55⅛ 55¼—1
37 28⅛ GnFds 2 6.8 6 816 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅛
47 27⅝ GnGth 1.57e 3.8 29 19 41⅛ 41⅛ 41⅛+ ⅜
23¼ 12⅝ GnHost .70 3.8 6 18 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅜
54 27⅜ GnInst .80 1.6 18 290 51½ 51¼ 51½
48 35½ GnInstr pf 3 6.6 5 46 45½ 45⅛ 45⅛+ ½
14⅛ 10⅛ GenMed .44 3.3 10 31 13½ 13½ 13½
28½ 22½ GnMills 1.32 5.4 8 540 24⅝ 24½ 24½— ¼
65⅝ 49⅝ GMot 5.45e 10. 5 x2694 54½ 54 54 + ⅜
46⅛ 34⅝ GMot pf3.75 10. 9 37⅝ 36⅞ 37⅛+ ¼
62⅝ 47⅝ GMot pf 5 10. 18 48 d47½ 48
18⅛ 11⅝ GnPort .80 4.6 4 284 17⅝ 17 17⅛+ ⅜
18 7 GPU 4 3112 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛—1¼
14 7¼ GnRefr 6 127 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
39¾ 25 GnSignl 1.28 3.6 11 140 37 35⅛ 36 — ⅜
11 8 GnSteel .40 4.3 7 28 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
30⅛ 26⅛ GTE 2.72 9.9 7 1255 28 27½ 27½— ⅜
31 25⅛ GTE pf 2.50 10. 6 24⅞ d24⅞ 24⅞— ¼
26⅜ 20⅛ GTE pf 2.48 12. 7 21½ 21½ 21½
14¼ 11⅛ GTFl pf1.30 11. z20 11½ 11½ 11½
26⅜ 17⅛ GTire 1.50 8.5 5 171 18 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ Genesco 100 43 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
24¼ 17¼ Genst g s1.60 121 u25⅛ 23⅝ 25⅛+1½
21 20¼ Gst pfwi g1.68 3 u21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛+1⅛
26⅞ 21 GenuPt s.88 3.7 11 193 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝
31⅞ 23½ GaPac 1.20 4.0 10 539 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝
36¼ 30 GaPac pf2.24 6.7 11 34 33⅝ 33⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 30 GaPac pfB 6.9 1 32½ 32½ 32½— ½
24⅜ 19⅝ GaPw pf2.56 13. 9 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
25¼ 18⅜ GaPw pf2.52 13. 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
27¼ 22 GaPw pf2.75 12. 48 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
79 60⅛ GaPw pf7.80 13. z200 61 60¼ 61
77⅛ 58 GaPw pf7.72 13. z50 59 59 59 —1
59½ 27⅛ Geosrc .80 1.3 15 40 59½ 58½ 59½+1
30⅞ 23 GerbPd 1.62 6.6 7 100 24⅝ 24⅝ 24½
94½ 35½ Getty 1.50e 1.6 13 1285 u97⅜ 94½ 96⅝+5
18⅛ 14⅝ Getty pf1.20 7.9 2 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
11⅝ 5⅛ GiantPC 14 37 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 10 GibrFn .40 5.7 5 141 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ⅛
37 14 GldLew 1 3.0 6 152 33 32⅝ 32⅝+ ⅛
19½ 12 GiffHill .92 5.0 5 24 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
28 23⅝ Gillette 1.72 6.9 7 242 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅜
12⅜ 6⅝ Ginosinc .40 3.1 221 u13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 15⅝ GleasW .80 3.2 7 61 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅛
53 14⅝ GlobMar .20 .4 12 163 51½ 49⅝ 51⅛+2⅝
17 10⅛ GldWFn .54 3.7 6 134 15 14½ 14½— ⅛
24 17⅝ Gdrich 1.44 7.3 4 107 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
18⅛ 11⅝ Goodyr 1.30 9.0 6 1454 14⅝ 14 14⅛+ ½
29 16⅝ Gord Jw .72 2.6 6 54 28⅛ 27⅝ 28 — ⅛
29¼ 22 Gould 1.72 7.1 6 214 24⅝ 24 24⅛— ⅜
27 21¼ Gould pf1.35 5.8 3 23⅛ 23¼ 23¼—1¼
43⅝ 25⅝ Grace 2.05 4.9 9 650 42¼ 41⅝ 42 + ⅜
40¼ 31⅛ Grainar .92 2.4 11 382 39⅝ 38¼ 39 + ⅜
14⅛ 10¼ Granitvl 1 8.2 6 47 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼— ¼
16¼ 9⅝ GrayDr .80 7.4 4 19 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝
10⅛ 6½ GtAtPc 58 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
32¼ 20 GtLkInt .68a 2.8 5 19 24⅞ 24½ 24½
32 24 GNIrn 3.75e 13. 10 7 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ¼
40⅝ 30⅛ GtNoNk 1.60 4.6 6 254 35⅛ 34⅝ 35 + ⅛
27⅜ 16⅝ GtWFin s.88 4.9 4 697 18⅛ 17⅝ 18 — ⅜
18⅝ 11 Greyh 1.04 5.7 6 3868 18½ 17⅝ 18⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 13-32 Greyhnd wt 798 4 3⅝ 3⅞
11⅝ 8⅛ GrowG .44b 4.2 7 52 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
7 4⅛ GthRty 14 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
32½ 14⅛ Grumm 1.20 4.3 14 487 28⅝ 27½ 28⅛+ ⅛
24⅝ 20 Grum pf2.80 13. 52 22½ 22 22 — ⅜
16⅛ 10 Guardln s.32 2.2 7 28 15⅛ 14⅞ 14⅞+ ⅛
19⅝ 13⅝ GifWstn .75 3.8 4 6419 u20 19⅝ 20 + ⅜
93¼ 67½ GlfW pf 3.87 4.1 9 u95 92⅝ 95 +2
40 30⅝ GlfW pf 2.50 6.2 99 u40½ 39½ 40½+1¼
41⅛ 23 GulfOil 2.25 5.2 6 11629 u43⅞ 41⅜ 43¼+2⅛
32⅝ 10⅝ GulfRes .32 1.1 18 424 30⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝— ½
40½ 16½ GulfR pf1.30 3.5 6 37½ 37½ 37½— ⅛
37½ 17 GulfR pf1.60 4.4 16 35½ 34½ 35 + ½
13⅝ 10⅛ GlfStUt 1.36 13. 7 465 10⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝
27⅛ 13½ GulfUtd 1 5.1 9 2008 20½ 19 19⅝— ⅛
54½ 39⅝ GlfU pf 3.78 8.5 1 44½ 44½ 44½— ½
17⅝ 9⅛ Gulton .60 3.5 9 125 u17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
— H—H—H —
10⅛ 2⅞ HMW 7 86 9 8⅝ 8⅝
25½ 16⅜ HackW s 2 10. 6 306 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 23⅛ HallFB 1.44 5.6 9 74 26 25½ 25⅝
104⅛ 59⅝ Hallibt 2 2.0 16 1383 u104⅛ 101⅛ 102 —2⅛
25½ 18 HamrP 1.50 6.1 6 197 25 24¼ 24⅝— ⅛
16 12¼ HanJS 1.52e 13. 28 12⅝ d12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
19⅝ 15⅛ HanJI 1.84a 12. 46 15⅝ 15½ 15⅛+ ⅛
15½ 10½ Hndlmn 1 9.1 5 121 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
51 18⅛ HandyH .70 1.5 23 289 47¼ 46⅝ 46⅝+1⅛
41⅞ 32⅜ Hanna 2 5.0 6 170 39⅝ 39¼ 39⅝+ ⅛
41¼ 28⅛ HarBrJ 1.44 4.2 6 23 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 11¼ Hardees .24 1.7 6 71 14¼ 13⅝ 14 — ⅛
25 11⅜ Harnishf .40 2.8 186 14¼ 14 14
36⅜ 18⅝ Harrah .50 1.4 16 185 u36½ 36¼ 36½+ ⅛
34⅝ 23¼ HarBk 2 7.5 6 42 27⅛ 26½ 26½— ⅛
39⅜ 25⅛ Harris .72 1.9 14 870 37⅝ 36½ 37½+1
36½ 28⅛ Harsco 2 5.7 7 32 35½ 34⅝ 35⅛— ⅛
13⅜ 10 HartSM .88 7.8 5 76 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 18⅝ HarteHk .68 2.7 12 7 25½ 25⅛ 25½+ ⅛
13 7⅛ HartfZd .40b 4.7 4 51 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 13⅛ HatlSe 1.50a 11. 9 3 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
27 21½ HwlIEl 2.44 11. 6 22 22 21⅞ 21⅞
18⅝ 8⅜ HayesA .40 3.9 26 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 12¼ Hazeltn .60 2.3 11 12 25⅝ 25½ 25½
31⅜ 16¼ HeathTec s 6 74 29 28⅝ 28⅝
19 9⅝ Hecks .30 1.8 8 50 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
53½ 6⅛ HeclaM 14 412 49 48⅝ 48⅝— ⅛
28⅝ 21¼ HeilmB s.80 2.9 9 144 27½ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
43⅝ 34½ HeinzH 2.20 5.2 7 83 42½ 42 42⅝+ ⅛
32¼ 26½ Heinz pf1.70 5.4 3 31⅛ 31½ 31½— ⅛
10⅛ 6⅛ HeleneC 8 15 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
34 16 HelrInt 1.20 5.5 4 372 22⅛ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
57 32⅛ HelmrP s.36 .7 19 363 55 54 54⅝+ ⅞
3⅝ 1⅛ HemCao 25 3⅛ 3½ 3½— ⅛
8½ 7⅛ HemInc .75e 9.4 1 8 8 8 + ⅛
24⅝ 16⅞ Hercuis 1.20 5.3 6 913 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
26½ 17⅝ Hershy 1.40 6.1 6 38 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅛
11⅞ 7½ Hesston 10 11 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
16⅝ 13⅝ Hestn pf1.60 11. 2 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
32⅝ 25⅛ Heublin 1.46 5.6 8 143 29⅞ 29½ 29⅝+ ⅛
70½ 46⅛ HewltPk s.40 .6 20 786 67⅝ 67⅛ 67⅛
24 9⅝ HiShear .40 1.9 7 136 21⅝ 20⅝ 20⅞— ⅝
14⅛ 6⅝ HiVolt .12 .9 16 95 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
38⅛ 30⅜ Hillenbd 1.30 4.0 6 10 32⅜ 32⅝ 32⅝+ ¼
36⅛ 22 Hilton 1.36 3.9 9 350 35½ 34⅞ 35 — ⅝
25 15⅞ Hobart 1.20 7.4 7 230 16⅝ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
22⅞ 15¼ Holiday .66 3.5 17 893 19 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
53⅞ 15⅞ HollyS 80 49⅝ 49⅛ 49½+ ½
10⅜ 8½ HmeG pf1.10 13. 13 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
65 31 Homst 1.40 2.6 14 548 62 59½ 61⅜+ ⅞
28⅜ 22 Honda .33e 1.3 14 5 25⅝ 25⅝ 25½
93 63⅜ Honwil 2.60 2.9 8 1072 90⅝ 87⅜ 88⅝+1⅛
23½ 15⅝ HoovU 1.24 7.1 5 144 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ½
11½ 2⅝ Horizon 10 219 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
47⅜ 26 HospCp .50 1.1 16 1552 47⅝ 47 47 — ⅛
19⅜ 12⅛ HostInt .60 3.9 5 827 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½
36⅜ 27⅜ HougM 1.60 4.9 7 19 32½ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
6¼ 3⅝ HousFb .20 4.2 12 23 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
22 16⅜ HoushF 1.55 9.1 4 736 17⅛ 17 17 — ⅛
48⅛ 37⅜ HouF pf2.37 6.2 5 38 38 38 — ½
33½ 27 HouF pf2.50 9.2 5 27⅝ d26⅝ 27⅛+ ⅛
31⅜ 26¼ HousIn 2.68 9.3 6 667 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
45⅜ 25 HousNG 1.10 2.4 12 310 u46⅛ 45½ 46 + ½
25⅝ 9½ HowdJn .44 1.9 15 614 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛
19⅛ 15⅝ Hubbrd 1.76 10. 8 31 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛
32¼ 7⅛ HudMn g.80e 138 31⅛ 30⅝ 31 + ⅜
20½ 16⅝ Huffy s .60 3.1 7 61 19½ 19 19¼— ⅛
61¼ 39½ HughsTl s.84 1.4 15 1339 u61⅛ 59⅝ 59⅝+ ⅝
38 30⅝ Human s.75 2.1 16 311 36½ 35⅛ 36¼+ ½
23⅝ 19⅝ Huma pf2.50 13. 36 20⅛ 20 20
17⅝ 11 HuntCh .40 3.2 9 172 12⅞ 12¼ 12½
24⅝ 22 HuttEF s.80 3.4 5 150 24 23½ 23⅝— ⅛
15½ 10⅛ Huyck .72 5.5 8 58 13⅛ 12⅝ 13
— I—I—I —
30⅞ 22⅜ IC Ind 1.84 7.3 5 605 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅛+1⅛
47 37 IC In pf 3.50 8.8 43 39⅞ 38⅝ 39⅝+1
8 3⅛ ICN 158 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
53⅝ 38⅜ INACp 3.30 6.6 5 517 51 50⅝ 50⅝— ⅛
INACp wi 3 33½ 33½ 33½
26¾ 23 INA pf 1.90 7.3 1 26 26 26 +1
17½ 14¼ INAIn 1.68 11. 103 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ 10⅝ IU Int .95 7.5 58 414 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
25¼ 16½ IUInt pf1.25 5.3 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ½
20½ 13⅝ IUInt pf1.36 7.2 2 19 19 19
26⅝ 20⅛ IdahoP 2.40 11. 9 145 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
27½ 19¼ IdealB 1.60 6.5 5 399 25 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
7 4⅝ IdealT .24t 4.3 27 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
23⅝ 17½ IllPowr 2.28 13. 7 105 18¼ 18 18
22⅝ 16⅜ IlPow pf2.04 11. 2400 18 17¼ 18 + ¼
43 32½ IlPow pf3.78 11. z10 36 36 36 +1½
50⅞ 38 IlPow pf4.47 12. z500 38½ 38⅛ 38⅝— ½
45 34 IlPow pf 4 11. 1 35 35 35 — ⅛
29½ 22¼ ITW 1 3.9 7 10 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 18⅜ ImplCp 1.20 5.9 4 97 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅛
29⅝ 17⅞ INCO .60 2.1 33 x4402 29⅛ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ⅜
9⅝ 6 IncCap 31 9¼ 9 9⅛+ ¼
109½ 98⅛ IndiM pf 12 12. z50 98 d98 98 —
22½ 16 IndlM pf2.15 13. 1 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛+
23 17 IndlM pf2.25 13. 2 17 17 17—
30⅝ 25⅝ IndlGas 2.60 9.4 5 8 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝+
24 19⅝ IndlPL 2.12 11. 6 78 19⅝ d19⅝ 19⅝—
21⅝ 16⅛ IndNat 1.60 8.6 5 7 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝—
38½ 14⅛ Inexco .14 .4 32 937 u39 37⅝ 37⅝—
62⅝ 46⅝ IngerR 3.32 5.6 8 209 59⅛ 58 59⅛+1
38 29⅛ IngR pf 2.25 6.6 33 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝+
16⅝ 13⅛ InsrTec .54 3.3 13 37 16⅛ 16 16⅛+
40⅝ 29⅞ IntdStl 2.80 8.4 5 488 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅝
14⅝ 11⅛ Insilco .94b 6.8 6 78 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+
2⅝ 1 InstInvTr 31 1½ 1½ 1½+
32⅛ 15⅛ Integon .48 1.8 10 87 26⅛ 25⅝ 26⅛+
21⅛ 16⅛ IntcpSe 1.92e 11. 21 17⅝ 16⅞ 16⅞—
42⅛ 36 Interco 2.40 6.1 6 22 39½ 39 39½+
92 89½ Inter pf wi 138 91⅛ 91 91 —
33⅛ 25½ IntDiv 8.11e 6 36 33½ 33¼ 33½+
33⅝ 22⅝ Intrlk 2.20 6.6 5 138 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝—
16⅛ 10⅛ IntAlum .60 4.2 6 77 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛
80 61⅝ IBM s 3.44 5.1 13 5127 68⅝ 67⅝ 67⅝—
23⅝ 18⅛ IntFlav .80 4.4 11 804 19 18¼ 18½—
45½ 32 IntHarv 2.50 7.5 3 1267 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅝+
61½ 39⅝ IntMin 3 5.3 7 448 58⅝ 56 56½+
23⅞ 17 IntMult 1.20 6.7 8 226 18 17⅝ 17⅞
47⅝ 35⅝ IntPapr 2.20 5.7 5 882 39 38⅝ 38⅝
38⅝ 9⅛ IntRectf .32 1.1 18 363 u30⅛ 27⅝ 30¼+2
30⅞ 24⅛ IntTT 2.40 8.5 18 419 28⅝ 28 28⅛—
54½ 45 IntTT pfH 4 7.8 3 51⅝ 51½ 51½+
50 39½ IntTT pfK 4 8.9 20 45⅛ 45 45
56½ 45⅝ IntTT pfO 5 10. 5 48⅛ 48⅛ 48⅛—
38⅛ 30⅝ IntTT pf2.25 6.4 38 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅛—
53⅝ 43 IntTT pf4.50 9.4 63 47⅝ 47½ 47⅝—
21⅝ 16½ Intrpce 1.40 6.6 4 47 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—
85⅝ 66⅝ Intrpce pf 5 6.0 1 84 84 84 +
40 27⅝ IntpGp 1.60b 4.6 7 36 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅝—
15⅜ 12⅛ IntstPw 1.50 12. 6 47 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—
30⅝ 17⅞ IowaBf s.60 2.0 7 193 29⅝ 29 29⅝—
15⅝ 12⅛ IowaEl 1.60 12. 6 34 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝—
21⅜ 17⅛ IowlIG 2.10 12. 6 25 18⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛—
22⅝ 18½ IowaPS 2.04 11. 6 102 18⅛ d18⅛ 18⅛
26 21 IowaRs 2.52 12. 6 34 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—
6⅛ 4⅝ IpcoCp .12 2.2 19 27 5½ 5½ 5½—
38½ 30 IrvgBk 2.44 6.9 4 41 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛—
35⅜ 18⅝ ItekCp 18 129 30⅝ 29⅝ 30 —
24⅛ 3½ ItelCp 268 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛—
14¼ 4 Itel pf 24 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝—
— J—J—J —
27⅛ 19½ JmesF 1.40 5.6 9 x196 25 24⅝ 25 +
25½ 17⅜ JameRv n.48 2.0 7 187 25½ 24½ 24½—
12½ 8¼ Jamsw .88b 6 6 75 u12⅝ 12¼ 12⅜
12⅝ 8½ JapnF 1.32e 15. 259 8⅝ 8½ 8½
38 28⅝ JeffPlt 1.20 3.9 7 420 31½ 30⅝ 31⅛+
40 28 JerC pf 4 14. z80 28½ 28⅛ 28⅛—
93 64 JerC pf 9.36 14. z120 68 68 68
84⅛ 56½ JerC pf 8.12 14. z50 57 57 57 —
116 95⅛ JerC pf13.50 14. z100 97 96¼ 96¼—
105⅝ 81½ JerC pf 11 13. z10 84 84 84 —
21⅜ 14½ JerC pf 2.18 15. 24 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝—
30⅛ 20 JewelC 1.68 5.9 8 412 28⅝ 28¼ 28¼—
6⅞ 3 Jewelcor 13 82 4½ 4¼ 4¼—
27⅜ 21⅞ JhnMan 1.92 8.3 6 203 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛—
64⅜ 49⅝ JnMn pf5.40 11. 7 50 50 50 +
81⅜ 64⅝ JohnJn 2 2.7 13 654 76⅛ 75⅝ 75⅝—
13⅝ 6⅝ JohnEF 24 22 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛
33 24⅛ JohnCn 1.20 4.5 8 613 26⅝ 26 26—
15⅝ 8⅝ JonLgn .60 6.4 9 19 9½ 9¼ 9⅝—
48 38⅛ JonLoupf 5 13. z20 39⅝ 39½ 39½—
34⅝ 28 Jorgen 1.50 4.7 5 12 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛—
24½ 16⅜ Josfens 1 4.7 9 170 21⅛ 20⅝ 21⅛—
37⅝ 26⅝ JoyMfg 1.72 5.0 9 227 35⅝ 34½ 34⅝—
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57 35½ KLM .34e 8.9 6 39 38⅝ 39 +
28⅝ 20⅝ K mart .84 4.1 7 5172 21 d20½ 20½—
24⅝ 17½ KaisrAl 1.20 4.9 5 1269 24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛+
82 58½ KaiAl pf4.12 5.1 3 81 81 81
90 71⅛ Kai 66pf4.75 5.2 3 u90½ 89 90½+
29⅜ 19⅛ KaisCe 1.40 6.0 5 99 23⅝ 23 23⅛—
23⅝ 16⅝ KaiC pf 1.37 7.4 13 18½ 18½ 18½—
46 22¼ KaisrSt 342 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛+
10⅛ 6⅝ KaneMil .28 3.0 3 23 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅛
26⅝ 13⅛ Kaneb .80 2.9 14 612 u28⅝ 26⅝ 27⅝+
27¼ 21⅜ KClyPL 2.66 12. 7 47 22 21⅝ 21⅝—
38 19⅜ KCSoIn 1.10 2.9 7 240 u39 37⅝ 37⅝
11 9 KCSou pf 1 10. z30 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝—
19¼ 14½ KanGE 1.94 13. 9 53 15 14⅝ 15 +
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42 21¼ Kennct 1.40 3.5 10 1317 41¼ 40 40⅛—
21⅞ 17½ KyUtil 2.12 12. 9 83 18⅛ 17⅞ 18 —
14⅝ 8⅛ KerrGls .44 3.7 7 65 11⅛ 11½ 11⅛—
19½ 15½ KerrG pf1.70 8.8 4 19⅝ 19¼ 19¼—
76⅝ 46 KerrM 1.80 2.4 12 1228 75⅝ 73⅝ 75
17¼ 9 KeysCon 5 10 9⅝ 9⅝
29½ 17 KeysInt s.48 1.7 16 291 28⅝ 28 28⅛—
39⅝ 27⅝ KiddeW 1.80 4.8 5 69 37⅝ 37 37⅝—
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(Continued on Page 12)

Fortunes in Commercial Fallout

Areas where U.S. Military Buildup will Boost Growth

The Capital Gains Research organization began anticipating today's resurgence of U.S. military planning when recommendations such as SANDERS ASSOCIATES and McDONNELL DOUGLAS were $25 and $30 per share below below latest levels. Next significant growth phase to anticipate will involve the flow of new technology from the heavily-backed military sector to the business and industrial fronts. "Commercial fallout" is what growth planners call this phenomenon: and the last classic example involved early '60s introduction of the integrated circuit as a byproduct of Minuteman missile development. Leading semiconductor stocks of that time multiplied tenfold (the old Fairchild Camera from $21 to $200, for example) and Capital Gains reports have been covering a new generation of leaders which have been actibing similarly—including COMPUTERVISION from $5 to $59 and CERBER SCIENTIFIC from $5 (split adjusted) to $35. Now read what is being said about new candidates for similar action such as AM INTERNATIONAL, ROLM and SAVIN. Send the coupon or phone for complimentary reports starting with new *commercial-fallout* coverage and projections.

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Flash...Paris Bourse

FEB. 7, 1980 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb. 7	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	788	789 - 775	6	5.3	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	600	Capital increased by free issue of one new share for four.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	1070 - 451.50	1070	1049 - 1038	54	2.8	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c	2,332	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 122	150	150 - 146.50	9	5.7	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	'79 turnover = 6,700 MF. Consol.net profit = 60 MF (up 80%).
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	177 - 125.80	161	162 - 161	9	5.3	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	CCF (Suisse) S.A. acquires Treuhand Bank of Lucerne and Zurich (Switzerland).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	87.50 - 52	68	68.40 - 66.30	—	—	—5.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company turnover for first 9 months '79 = 4,434 MF (+3.5%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1395 - 445	1439	1384 - 1362	17	1.3	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	Sogerap 78-79 net dividend of Fr. 8.30 to be paid December 28.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	338	343 - 340	4	3.8	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, '79 = 50.56 MF.
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	359.50	358.50 - 355	5	5.8	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	'79 consolidated turnover to reach 6,000 MF (+ 25% vs. '78).
IMETAL	Mining	89 - 52	97	89 - 86.50	21	—	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Copperweld '79 turnover = $493,520,000 (+18%); net profit = $23,078,000 (+20%).
MATRA	Electronic	9480 - 4899	9480	9370 - 9210	16	0.9	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Parent company '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 2,834 MF vs. 2,207 MF in '78 (+28.4%).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	548	548 - 525	17	1.9	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	Net advance dividend of Fr. 6 (+20%) to be paid as from February 4.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 248	278	253 - 248	3	4.9	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	1st semes. '79 net profit: Peugeot cars = 392 MF, Citroen cars = 169.5 MF.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	195	189 - 187	—	3.6	— - — - —	5,450	1st. sem. '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,738 MF vs. 9,176 MF in '78 (+17%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	426	437 - 429	10	4.7	47.86c - 44.22c - 41.73c	926	Group consol. turnover as of Nov. 30, '79 = 3,344 MF (+ 15.3%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	132.50	130.10 - 125.80	10	5.3	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	East Europe should represent 13% of total exports for 1979.
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	370 - 289.70	366.50	364.80 - 364.60	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Rorento investments = Guilders 52%, DM 26%, £ 12%, Yen 9%.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 950	1010	1010 - 1000	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Consolidated turnover for 1st half of business year '79-80 = 433.75 MF (+19.2%).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 185.20	232.80	232 - 227	11	4.6	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	Consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) as of Sept. 30, '79 = 19,564 MF (+29.1%).

(b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

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Société Anonyme au capital de F. 577.431.400

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Notice to the holder of notes of U.S. $1,000 each of the F.R.N. issue 1979-89

The Ordinary meeting of the general assembly convened on February 4th, 1980, not having been able to validy deliberate for lack of a quorum, the noteholders of the Company are hereby notified of the Second convening of an ordinary meeting of the general assembly which will be held on February 21st, 1980, at 11:00 a.m., at 1, rue d'Astorg, 75008 Paris, for the same purposes, namely:

—appointment of representatives of the Noteholders.
—determination of the powers and remuneration of the representatives.

Each noteholder shall have the right to attend this meeting or to appoint a representative. The meeting will be open to holders of:

—registered bonds of record five calendar days before the day set for the meeting.
—bearer bonds having deposited their stocks five calendar days before the day set for the meeting at the offices of BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ.

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ shall deliver proxies to noteholders who are unable to attend the meeting personally.

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Coffeehouses of old Vienna page 8W
Dominique Sanda starts to smile page 9W
Switzerland's most romantic country inns page 9W
Will Europe be Foley's folly? page 10W

weekend

The Man Who Tells You What To Smoke, Drink and Drive



Raymond Loewy, beaming from his 1953 Studebaker Starliner, streamlined everything from the jukebox at left, the Gestetner duplicating machine (far right), to the Greyhound Bus insignia. His designs include Coca-Cola dispensers, Heinz packaging, logos of TWA, Liebig and Canada Dry, and new versions of BP, Lucky Strike and Shell logos.

© Raymond Loewy, "Industrial Design," published by Faber and Faber.

The 1908 Gestetner, before Loewy. *After Loewy: 1929.*

by Susan Heller Anderson

ROCHEFORT-EN-YVELINES, France — When Raymond Loewy and the century were young, the look of life was different. Everyday objects were bulky. Colors were dowdy. Machines bristled with ungainly protuberances.

But 50 years ago Loewy changed all that, when he redesigned the Gestetner duplicating machine, encasing its moving parts in a simple shell and mounting it on a graceful base. American industrial design was born and, with a handful of colleagues, he founded a profession that today marks every aspect of modern life.

"Raymond started industrial design and the streamlined movement," stated the architect Philip Johnson.

Now his extraordinary career has been celebrated in a handsome book, entitled "Industrial Design — Raymond Loewy," just published in England by Faber and Faber (and in the United States by Overlook Press). It is prefaced by a long interview (actually a series of conversations) with Peter Mayer, now head of Penguin Books. Mr. Mayer got the book idea four years ago from his father, who founded Overlook and who had met Loewy decades before.

"I wanted to do the book not only for its visual aspects but also as an insight into how the world came to look the way it does," Mr. Mayer said.

"One can hardly open a beer or a soft drink, fix breakfast, board a plane, buy gas, mail a letter or shop for jeans without encountering a Loewy creation.

He has designed bottles for Coca-Cola and labels for Canada Dry; packaging for Armour and logotypes for Quaker Foods and even biscuit shapes for Nabisco; insignia for United and Trans World Airlines; gas stations, signs, oil containers and even mail box emblems for the U.S. Postal Service.

From a Mickey Mouse tricycle for Walt Disney to the Concorde via locomotives, Greyhound buses, Howard Hughes's Flying Co, motorcycles, President John F. Kennedy's Air Force One, hydrofoils, a half-dozen futuristic automobiles and Skylab, Loewy has been a leader in transportation design. Household objects — bathroom scales, record players, electric clocks, refrigerators, radios, toasters, sewing machines and dinnerware — have all occupied his attention. Hardly an area of our lives is untouched by his efforts to strip down.

Today, Loewy is still the flamboyant, robust figure once a familiar sight in the pages of glossy magazines lounging casually against his latest locomotive, airplane or automobile. While he is gradually withdrawing from day-to-day business activities as befits an 86-year-old, Loewy is still pursuing life with the combination of visionary ambition and Gallic joie de vivre that has been his calling card for 50 years.

"We've always lived life to the hilt," he says, adjusting his gold nuts-and-bolts cufflinks. A flashy dresser, he sports windowpane-checked suits with striped shirts and polka-dotted socks. He speaks slangy, idiomatic English learned, he says, from Oscar Wilde, Mammy Yokum and the proprietor of a Third Avenue deli.

For four decades his launching pad was New York. Five years ago, he and his beautiful wife, 36 years his junior, returned to his native France for both business and personal reasons, but mainly because it was time to come home. They have cut back to two residences — a Paris flat and the Manoir de La Cense, an imposing 16th-century hunting lodge built by Henri IV for his mistress 28 miles southwest of Paris.

Loewy has come a long way since his arrival in New York, precisely 60 years ago, with $50 in his pocket. With a degree in engineering and some wounds and medals from World War I, he emigrated to the country he had never seen, armed with letters of introduction to the publisher Conde Nast and the department store tycoon Rodman Wanamaker.

He began a prosperous career as a fashion illustrator. "Financially I was successful, but intellectually frustrated," he recalls. "Prosperity was at its peak but America was turning out mountains of ugly, sleazy junk. As a Frenchman I was offended that my adopted country was swamping the world with so much junk."

In 1929 he was visited by Sigmund Gestetner, who produced the first duplicating machine. Loewy improved its design, thus beginning his career in industrial design. Other jobs followed including, in 1934, a commission from Sears, Roebuck and Co. for the redesign of the Coldspot refrigerator — an unprecedented success story of a familiar appliance whose improved appearance dramatically boosted sales.

"What I had instinctively believed was proved by hard sales figures," Loewy says. "You take two products with the same function, the same quality and the same price. The better-looking one will outsell the other."

With characteristic chutzpah, Loewy — who had already designed trash cans for Penn Station — submitted a rendering of an experimental locomotive to the president of Pennsylvania Railroad. What followed was the first welded locomotive, a long relationship with the company and the establishment of Loewy's reputation as the super streamliner. "I've been accused of being a shell designer — you start with a machine and enclose it. But in many cases the shell is essential," he points out. "A locomotive without a shell would be non-functional."

As his greatest contribution during the war, the quintessential Frenchman loves to cite his creation of a non-metal lipstick tube. But he also designed submarine interiors, rocket-launching vessels and, with colleagues, the Interallied Command headquarters.

The 1940s led to commissions for packaging and logos for such clients as Lucky Strike. His flair for publicity and his conviction that such mundane items as bathroom scales and office equipment were worthy of his attention brought a shower of criticism from leading tastemakers. "I once accused him of making streamlined pencil sharpeners," Philip Johnson recalls. "In our fundamentalist ideas there was no point in streamlining something that didn't move. Now we appreciate streamlining as a valid movement in American design.

"Streamlining is reduction to essentials," Loewy explains. "What my colleagues didn't understand was that I tried to minimize maintenance, cleaning and function."

This principle was strictly employed in his landmark car for Studebaker, the 1953 Starliner. "The top car of all time," according to Automotive News. "I alienated the automotive industry by saying that cars should be lightweight and compact," he says. "In those days they looked like chrome-plated barges." He also designed the Avanti for Studebaker in 1961. "I knew exactly what I wanted," he recalls. "An impression of weightlessness. Slender, down-sloping front for aerodynamic reasons. Maximum visibility forward, lateral and rear. No grill." He posted a sign for his assistants: "Weight is the enemy."

For the last two decades Loewy's preoccupation has been government assignments. As the culmination of his career he cites his work for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Skylab, the orbital workshop, which involved him from 1967 to 1973.

"The psycho-physiological comfort and safety of a crew in exotic conditions of zero gravity — how do you design an interior for it?" he says. "First I insisted on a porthole for visual contact with earth. Second, that they take meals facing each other, to give the idea of equality. Then, total privacy and, finally, a surface for sleep rather than floating in the air."

Challenge continues to excite him. When he was 75, he obtained a racing driver's license at the competition track in Riverside, Calif., and took up racing dune buggies, attired in a snazzy outfit festooned with his red rosette of the Legion d'Honneur. When he was already in his 80s, Loewy tooled around Paris in a dune buggy that became a familiar sight parked outside Brasserie Lipp or Castel's, the French capital's most sophisticated private club.

His Paris-based organization, La Compagnie de l'Esthetique Industrielle, continues to expand, most recently to London and Switzerland. Gestetner is still a client, and the original duplicating machine stands in what was once the barn of the Loewy country home. "The first example of industrial design in America and the company kept it for 30 years. In other words, do a good job and you're out of work," he jokes.

Four peacocks strut in the Renaissance courtyard and, near the duplicating machine, is an old-fashioned shooting gallery with clay pipes and moving pigeons bought from a carnival. In what was once the chicken coop is "Cafe Viola," heated by a wood-burning stove and overflowing with the contents of a turn-of-the-century bistro bought in its entirety by Loewy.

"Design" is conspicuously absent both at La Cense and at the Loewy's Paris pied-a-terre. They are cluttered with the objects, photographs and memorabilia of an extraordinary life — Loewy in leather chaps, boots and guns; Loewy in an astronaut's suit; Loewy in white tie with Viola, chic in an intricately draped Dior gown.

While insisting that he follows no formula, he has, in 50 years, developed a few rules. "Design should be simplified but short of aridity. Insistence on quality control at all levels. The consumer is not the guinea pig. General Motors has recalled hundreds of thousands of cars. This should never happen," he declares.

American cars continue to be objects of scorn. "Detroit is now headed toward imitating the Mercedes-Benz — a box on wheels. Look at the width of this door," he points to his silver Avanti. "It's much thinner than an American car's. In this age of fuel shortage you must eliminate weight. Who needs grills? I always associate them with sewers. I'd also kill chrome forever, or any other applied crap."

The future of industrial design is clear to him: "It's based on the trend of life — more hectic, more irritating, more complicated. People are bad-tempered. The markets of the world have been swamped with sleazy stuff that breaks the minute you use it. The role of the industrial designer is to make anything he designs fail-safe. I'm not talking about aesthetics but quality."

Loewy built his career with the conviction that virtually anything can be made more functional — but he has mellowed slightly. "Well, maybe there are a couple of things I couldn't improve on," he admits after some reflection. "A champagne bottle and a cigar." ■

Hard Crossing from Jordan

by Martin Tolchin

JERUSALEM — "I've never lost a customer yet," Molly Williamson, the energetic young consul in the U.S. Embassy in Amman, told us at the end of a frustrating day in which we had tried and failed to get the Jordanian documents we needed to cross the Allenby Bridge into Israel.

"I've always been able to get anyone across that bridge, and on the day he wanted to cross it," Miss Williamson said. But it was a lot more complicated than that, and we learned later that many American Jews have difficulties.

Jordan had been an afterthought. After a 10-day trip to Cairo, my wife, Susan, and I were headed to Israel, and the Allenby Bridge (a 45-minute drive from Amman) was an economical entry point. The alternative was an expensive flight to Tel Aviv via Cyprus or Athens.

Once we had decided to visit Jordan, however, we were anxious to see the famous archaeological sites in and around Amman, Jerash and the Roman amphitheater in Amman. With luck, we might even explore the ruins at Petra.



Jordanian officials in Washington had assured me that permission to cross the bridge was routine, that the process was simple enough to leave ample time for sightseeing in the course of a two-day visit, though a three-day visit was preferred.

Indeed, we were told, most tourists who spent 72 hours in Jordan could simply leave their application to cross the bridge with the proper officials and pick up their documents on the day of departure. Those who sought to spend less time there were required to walk their papers through the requisite offices and obtain the approval of various officials.

We arrived in Amman at 8 a.m. on a flight from Cairo, checked into the Inter-Continental Hotel and, while Susan and our two children, Charles, 11, and Karen, 9, caught up on their sleep, I began the clearance procedures. We hoped to have a free afternoon for sightseeing.

At best, those who walk their papers through the Jordanian bureaucracy are subjected to an unexpected hassle. When they arrive at the Ministry of the Interior, they are informed that they need photographs of the adult members of their party, so they have to search for a photographer. The tourists return to be informed that they need special Jordanian stamps, and are again sent several blocks away to obtain them. We had been informed in advance of both requirements, however, and used our Polaroid camera and the services of a go-fer.

Tourists are then handed a brief application that asks for information concerning age, citizenship, address, length of stay and — religion. I pondered this last question, aware of the problems that could arise. The government surely was not entitled to such information. I reasoned, but something prevented me from leaving the space blank or filling it in with an acceptable religion.

After some delay, in a gesture of inexplicable defiance, I wrote "Jew." At that moment I experienced a certain kinship with every Jew, in every alien environment, whose religion could touch off an uncertain, if not menacing, reaction. And I suspected no good would come from my candor.

After filling out the application, I was then subjected to a maze in which the papers had to be approved, typed, reapproved and signed in as many rooms, each with its own line. Total elapsed time in the ministry: two hours.

I then hand-carried the application to the Ministry of Defense, a taxi ride away, for what the Interior officials had termed pro-forma approval. The scene at the Defense Ministry was reminiscent of those World War II movies in which stateless persons engage in an endless quest for papers; it was Bergman, Bogart and Henreid in "Casablanca."

The first stop was a small building outside the Defense Ministry. Inside, a young soldier sat protected by a barred window from hordes of petitioners seeking entry to the building. The dozens of people crowding around the single, small window were mostly laborers attempting to get exit visas to visit relatives or work on construction projects on the West Bank. I was one of nine tourists, including two other Americans, who finally gained the soldier's attention, handed him the applications and were told to wait in a grimy, unheated room that was dimly lighted with bare bulbs.

More than two hours later, all the applications but mine were returned with approval. I was advised to return the next day at 1 p.m. for a status report. No explanation was offered, and the officials' menacing tones discouraged further inquiries. The bridge closes daily at 2 p.m.

I returned to the Ministry of Interior and sought out a man who had been helpful earlier in the morning. I asked him what the problem was: The man busied himself with his papers for 20 minutes, then pointed to the last line on our application: "Religion — Jew."

The offices closed for the day at 2 p.m., and I returned to the hotel in a state of some agitation. Emotional support and inspiration came in the form of an American flag that we could see from our hotel room window. It was the American Embassy; without hesitating we raced across the street.

It was here that we met Molly Williamson, who assured us that she was used to such problems and could solve them with little difficulty. Religious discrimination was not government policy, she said, but was occasionally displayed by petty bureaucrats. She was convinced, she said, that "someone's head would roll" for this incident. She advised us to have a good dinner and get a good night's sleep. In the meantime, she would work on the case — she knew the commanding general, she said — and would call us before 8:30 in the morning, when our problems would be over.

(Continued on Page 10W)

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/19.28.27) — Feb. 8, 14 and 16 at 8; Feb. 10 at 3: "A Night in Venice" (J. Strauss). Feb. 9 and 15 at 8:30; Feb. 17 at 3: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
●Royal Museum of Fine Arts, Volkstraat — To Feb. 24: "Zero International Antwerp" *exhibition.*

BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie, Grande Salle — Feb. 16, 19, 22 and 27 at 8; Feb. 24 at 3: "Falstaff" (Verdi), National Opera.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Radio House Concert Hall — Feb. 7 and 8: Radio Symphony Orchestra *and Choir*, Kurt Sanderling conductor (Brahms, Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky). Feb. 16: The Radio Light Orchestra, Palle Mikkelborg conductor (Henning Christiansen).

ESBJERG, Art Pavilion — Feb. 15: Vienna Recorder Ensemble (Renaissance, Baroque, avant-garde).

ENGLAND

LONDON, "A Sense of Ireland," London Festival of Irish Arts to March 15. Old Vic (tel: 928.61.11) — "A Life" (*Leonard*). *Abbey Theater*, Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439.07.47) — To Feb. 16 at 10: Noel Kelehan Quintet. ICA Theater (tel: 930.04.93) — "The Risen People" (Plunkett). Project Theater Co. Lyric Studio Theater — From Feb. 11: "The Man Who Boxed Like John McCormack," Green Fields and Far Away Theater Co. Sugawn Theater — "Now You See Him, Now You Don't" (O'Neill).
●*Kensington Unitarian Church*, Palace Gardens Terrace, W8 — Feb. 15 at 8: Paris Ars Flautica Ensemble (Telemann, Scarlatti, Schumann).
●Earls Court — Feb. 8-9: Crufts Dog Show.
●Vaudeville Theater (tel: 836.99.88) — "Stage Struck" (Gray), Alan Bates.
●Hamiltons (tel: 499.94.93) — Lithographs by Sonia Delaunay.
●British Museum — Feb. 14-July 20: "The Vikings."
●Sadler's Wells *Theater* (tel: 837.16.72) — D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. To Feb. 12: "The Sorcerer"; Feb. 13-15: "The Gondoliers."
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Feb. 10 at 3:15: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, *Maurizio Pollini* piano (Beethoven, Mahler). Feb. 10 at 7:30: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor, Salvatore Accardo violin (Brahms). Feb. 12 at 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Eduardo Mata conductor, John Williams guitar (Rodrigo, Shostakovich). Feb. 17 at 3:15: Daniel Barenboim piano (Liszt).
●Queen Elizabeth Hall — Feb. 8 at 7:45: English Chamber Orchestra, George Malcolm conductor/piano, Andras Schiff piano, Jose-Luis Garcia violin, Neil Black oboe (Bach). Feb. 10 at 7:15: Christiane Edinger violin, Gerhard Puchelt piano (Schubert, Webern). Feb. 14 at 7:45: Daniel Wayenberg piano (Brahms).
●Purcell Room — Feb. 9 at 7:30: Wagner Festival. Rudolph Sabor presents readings, slides and recorded extracts. Feb. 16 at 7:30: London Harpsichord Ensemble, John Francis conductor (Telemann, Handel).
●Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Feb. 11 at 7:30: Medici String Quartet (Stravinsky, Ravel). Feb. 13 at 7:30: Peter Frankl piano (Schumann). Feb. 14 at 7:30: The Parlour Quartet (St. Valentine's Day Concert of Victorian music).
●Covent Garden (tel: 240.10.66) — The *Royal Ballet*, Feb: 8, 11, 14, 20 and 22 at 7:30; Feb. 16 at 2: "A Month In The Country" and "Elite Syncopations."
●Lyric Hammersmith — From Feb. 12: "Country Life" (Goldini), Keith Drinkel, Julia Foster.

FRANCE

PARIS, Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30) — Feb. 9 at 5: Michel Beroff piano (Beethoven, Mussorgsky).
●Theatre Antoine (tel: 208.77.71) — "Une Drole de Vie" ("Whose Life Is It Anyway," Brian Clark, adapted by Eric Kahane).
●Olympic (tel: 542.67.42) — To Feb. 19: 10 Years of German Cinema, films by *Daniel Schmid*, Schloendorff, Werner Herzog, Syberberg, Werner Schroeter.
●Theatre Essaion — To Feb. 24 at 8:30: "Parlez Nous d'Amour."
●Pompidou Center — To March 17: Photos by the late Diane Arbus.
●Le Palace (tel: 246.10.87) — Feb. 11 at 8: Boomtown Rats, Feb. 12 at 8: Sun Ra (jazz).
●Olympia (tel: 742.82.45) — Feb. 13, 14 and 15 at 9; Feb. 16 at 7:30 and 10:30: Jerry Lewis.
●Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 225.29.64) — Feb. 14 at 8:30; Feb. 15 at 7:30 and Feb. 16 at 10 a.m.: Paris Orchestra, James Coulon conductor (Berlioz, Dvorak).

ITALY

MILAN, La Scala — Feb. 10, 14, 17, 20 and 23: "Werther" (Massenet). Feb. 12, 13, 15, 16 and 28: "Signorina Giulia" (Rangstroem/Cullberg) and "Una Novita in Prima Mondiale" (Kamen/Falco).
●Piccola Scala — Feb. 13, 15, 16, 19, 24 and 28: "Il Re Pastore" (*Mozart*).

ROME, Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — Feb. 10, 13 and 24: "Falstaff." Feb. 21, 23 and 27: "Marilyn."
●Accademia Filarmonica Romana (tel: 360.17.52) — Feb. 13 at 9: Cleveland Quartet (Haydn, Brahms, Debussy).

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, 11th International Arts Festival, Centre de Congres-Auditorium — Feb. 14 at 9: National Orchestra of the Monte Carlo Opera, Hubert Soudant conductor, Georges Cziffra piano (Rossini, Chopin, Tchaikovsky).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw, Grote Zaal (tel: 020/71.83.45) — Feb. 10, 13, 15 and 16: Amsterdam Philharmonic, Anton Kersjes conductor (Mozart). Kleine Zaal — Feb. 14 at 8:15: Italian Quartet (Mozart).
●Centrum Bellevue — Feb. 8 and 9: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton), English Speaking Theater of Amsterdam.
●Stadsschouwburg — Feb. 14: "Romeo and Juliet," Dutch National Ballet. Feb. 11, 13, 17, 19 and 24: "Macbeth" (Verdi), Netherlands Opera.

ROTTERDAM, De Doelen — Feb. 14 and 15: Rotterdam Philharmonic, Ika Haendel violin (Beethoven). Feb. 17: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Tamas Vasary conductor, Peter Frankl *piano (Mozart).*

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Theatre de Carouge — Feb. 12-March 8 at 8:15: "Richard II."
●Grand Theatre — Feb. 16, 18, 21 and 23 at 8: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss).

ZURICH, *Theater am Neumarkt* — Feb. 11-22: "Fruehlings Erwachen" (Wedekind).
●Kleiner Tonhallesaal — Feb. 8 at 8:15: Zurich Camerata, Rato Tschupp conductor, Verena Pfenninger piano (J.C. Bach). (*Zurich Wochen Bulletin*).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Hochschule der Kunste (tel: 852.40.80) — Feb. 9 at 8; Feb. 10 at 11 a.m.: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Theodore Bloomfield conductor (Beethoven). Feb. 15 at 8: Veronique Sanson.
●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — Feb. 15 at 8; Feb. 16 at 7: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor.
●ICC, Saal 1 (tel: 30381) — Feb. 11 at 8: Nana Mouskouri.
●Deutschlandhalle (tel: 251.07.11) — Feb. 11 at 8: Jerry Lewis.

MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16) — Feb. 11 at 7: "Der Troubador." Feb. 12 and 16 at 7: "Don Giovanni."
●Herkulessaal der Residenz (tel: 22.46.41) — Feb. 11 at 8: Alicia de Larrocha piano (Bach, Beethoven). Feb. 20 at 8: Michael Ponti piano (Bartok, Liszt).
●Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums — Feb. 13 at 8: Nana Mouskouri. Feb. 14 at 8: Veronique Sanson. Feb. 15 at 8: Roger McGuinn and Chris Hillman.

Coffeehouses of Old Vienna

by Paul Hofmann

VIENNA — Are the spies out in the cold again in Vienna? Local cloak-and-dagger lore holds that the operatives of Eastern and Western secret networks, the double and triple agents with whom the mellow, neutral Austrian capital has traditionally teemed, loved to make their murky contacts in the Kaffee Europa on the Kaerntnerstrasse.

But the Kaffee Europa has lately been redecorated, and the tables have been pushed together so closely that even whispered conversations can be easily overheard by patrons all around. Cozy though the Europa now is — with wainscoting, soft lights, ceramics on the walls and remarkably attractive waitresses, it offers no privacy for international intrigue.

Rather, old ladies with Hungarian accents order chocolate with whipped cream; a snappily dressed man with a gold wristwatch pores over the stock market reports and works a pocket calculator; tourists look at the shoppers and strollers in the street outside, now a pedestrian mall. No characters out of John le Carre here.

As for the nearby Kaffee Mozart, the setting for skulduggery in the late-late show classic, "The Third Man," it is closed for a facelift. A sign promises it will reopen March 1. Situated at Albertinaplatz 2, just behind the State Opera, the Mozart is only one of four Vienna coffeehouses named after the composer. The three other Mozarts are neighborhood places in outlying districts. There is also a Kaffee Papageno, a reminder that the "Magic Flute" was first performed in the neighboring Theater an der Wien.

More than 300 coffeehouses are still in business in Vienna today. This seems a lot for a city of 1.6 million, but it is a far cry from the peak of the "Kaffee" civilization that prevailed here early in this century. Old Viennese remember the days when a coffeehouse with high-ceilinged rooms, large plate-glass windows and — in the warm months — a terrace on the sidewalk graced almost every block on the Ring, the tree-lined boulevard encircling the historic inner city.

No more than five of these cafes remain today on the high-rent Ring; the others have long since been converted into banks or auto showrooms. The most elegant of the survivors is on the ground floor of the Imperial Hotel. Like most Vienna coffeehouses now, it also offers full lunch and dinner service. Prices may run to $20 for a three-course meal with a carafe of Austrian wine, still considerably lower than in the Imperial restaurant on the opposite side of the hotel lobby.

One of the most famous of the old coffeehouses, long since closed, was the Kaffee Zentral on the narrow Herrengasse, less than a mile from the Imperial. There, the politicians and high officials of the decaying Austro-Hungarian Empire mingled with writers and artists to sip their demitasse, tell jokes and trade rumors. A few spies may also have been on hand.

One of the most frequently repeated anecdotes associated with Vienna coffeehouses dates from the heyday of the Zentral and the era of glittering decadence. It seems that at the nearby Foreign Ministry on the Ballhausplatz, somebody warned the department chief that a revolution was about to break out in Russia. "Who should make your revolution?" the minister is supposed to have asked with a guffaw. "Herr Bronstein who plays chess all day at the Kaffee Zentral?"

> 'In Vienna, the coffeehouse has been an extension of home. People ashamed to show how poorly they were living met one another at ornate coffeehouses.'

It so happened that Herr Bronstein, also known as Leon Trotsky, did eventually play some role in the Russian Revolution, as did another emigre who was occasionally seen at the Zentral — Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Peter Altenberg, a writer and Bohemian, practically lived at the Kaffee Zentral, had his mail delivered there and would train newly hired waiters in the finer skills of their calling.

The famous cafe has been revived in a "Kaffee Zentral" show on Austrian state television, where it provides the format for panel discussions. Furthermore, the mock-Venetian building that once housed the Zentral is being repaired, and there is talk that some entrepreneur may open a new coffeehouse on the site.



Illustration by Charles Short

Another old establishment, the Kaffee Pruckel, at Stubenring 24, has not changed much since before World War II. At that time all the better coffeehouses maintained a library that included an encyclopedia along with other reference books for writers, scholars and crossword puzzle mavens.

There is no encyclopedia at the Pruckel nowadays. But today's waiters still wear the uniform of their trade — black suit, white shirt and black bow tie — and greet regular guests with something like, "Good Morning, Herr Professor — the usual?" The usual is probably a cup of coffee with cream, a couple of croissants and a glass of water on a tray. The glass of water will be replaced periodically, and the waiter will be invariably polite, no matter how long the guest chooses to linger over his coffee.

There are still plenty of local and foreign newspapers and magazines at the Pruckel and other coffeehouses in Vienna. And there are plenty of retirees on hand who spend hours scanning the day's news.

Also among the regular habitues of the coffeehouses are the card players who congregate in a smoke-filled separate room. And still in operation at the Pruckel is the basement theater where avant-garde troupes once held sway and where today the performances are conducted by the Pradler Ritterspiele, a group that spoofs the plays of chivalry "full of love and revenge."

The current production is "Golo, the Abductor of Women." The program notes that the characters "on request repeat their dastardly crimes, kissing, beheading and fighting a second and third time." The takeoff on knight-errantry is in Tyrolean dialect, which in itself sounds funny to Viennese but which foreigners find difficult to understand.

One thing that is new at the Pruckel is meal service. In the past, one could get coffee served in two dozen fashions, from "melange" to "Turkish," but little more in the way of food than a couple of soft-boiled eggs or a pair of frankfurters. Now, the Pruckel, like most other Vienna coffeehouses, doubles as a restaurant to be able to offset the high rents, the waiters' salaries, the cost of newspapers and the stiff taxes. The big overhead explains why even the cheapest item on the menu, a small cup of espresso, costs nearly a dollar in a sit-down place.

Courtesy of the Vienna Tourist Board

The venerable Demel's, Vienna's fabled pastry shop.



Courtesy of the Vienna Tourist Board

Landtmann, where "Kaffee" civilization still flourishes.

Vienna coffeehouse menus are less elaborate than those of the regular restaurants, and it is perfectly all right to order only a sandwich or a goulash, at $5, or some other snack and no alcoholic drink. Patrons eating their meals and those having just coffee sit side by side. A tablecloth over the plastic or marble top comes with food.

New in all Vienna coffeehouses are also the shiny chromium-and-plastic espresso machines, although coffee continues to be brewed in the traditional manner in the kitchen for those who do not like it Italian style.

In the 1950s and '60s many small espresso bars sprang up throughout Vienna. They offered few frills, had no free newspapers and catered to young people. It was widely predicted then that the espressos — the very name means fast, quick, in and out — would kill off the old-style slow-paced coffeehouses, but the opposite has happened. The espresso bars have gone traditional, and today look much like the regular coffeehouses, with middle-aged patrons sitting around for hours reading newspapers and magazines provided by the management.

Most Viennese want to spin out their coffee breaks. Even the new McDonald's at Schwarzenbergplatz, near the Imperial Hotel, has quickly developed a kind of coffeehouse atmosphere. The McDonalds are a hit with the teen-age crowd, but the youngsters tend to remain seated and keep talking long after they are through with their hamburgers and milkshakes.

For a sudden jolt, real coffee addicts who need a quick fix can get a cup of their favorite beverage, quite strong at that, at four schillings (33 cents), standing up in any of the many shops of the Eduscho and Meinl chains and other importers and roasters.

Coffee, tea or chocolate can be had also in many of Vienna's fabled pastry shops. Among them are the venerable Demel's on Kohlmarkt, Gerstner's on Kaerntnerstrasse, and the several outlets of the Aida chain.

They all have a few small tables that are quite crowded in the late afternoon, but there are no free newspapers, and patrons are not encouraged to stay long. Once they have polished off their layer cakes or chocolate eclairs, they are expected to make room for other customers.

As in the regular coffeehouses, an assortment of cakes, strudels and other confectionery is on display, often on a wagon with glass shelves. Sometimes the wagons are operated by a concessionaire, and orders have to be paid separately.

Whipped cream is still ubiquitous, although the Viennese too are at last getting diet-conscious. Fewer coffeehouse guests now seem to be asking for their coffee or ice cream *mit schlag*, or topped with whipped cream (*schlagobers* in German), and those who do often look guilty. But the dreamy world of the coffeehouse may outlive even the decline of *schlag*.

In Vienna, the coffeehouse has always been an extension of home, if not a substitute for it. In the twilight of the Hapsburg monarchy, when Vienna boasted a brilliant intellectual and musical life, housing standards for most residents were appallingly low. Many people were ashamed to let their friends see how poorly they were living — so they met one another at some ornate coffeehouse.

Today, the city is prosperous, if less culturally sparkling, and many Viennese have second homes in the country in addition to their nicely furnished apartments. Yet the coffeehouse habit has remained with them.

The Kaffee Sacher fills up with evening dresses when the performance of the State Opera House across the Philharmonikerstrasse is over. Some of the singers and musicians may turn up, too. At the Kaffee Hang at Schottengasse 2, near the university, students are engrossed with text books. At the Kaffee Apfelstrudel at Favoritenstrasse 1, people eat, yes, apple strudel. At the Kaffee Eiles at Josefstadterstrasse 2, near the law courts, lawyers discuss cases with clients.



Courtesy of the Vienna Tourist Board

Hawelka's, the favorite spot of Vienna's younger set.

When the Kaffee Hietzing on the suburban square just outside the gardens of Schonbrunn Castle was threatened by closure, a public outcry won it a new lease of life for it. Its decor is much the way it must have looked when Emperor Franz Josef lived in his summer residence across the square.

What may be the beginning of a renaissance has brought new stylish imitation coffeehouses like the Art Nouveau Sirk at the corner of Karntnerstrasse and Mahlerstrasse near the opera, and the second-floor Cafe am Park in the Hilton Hotel.

Vienna has statistically more aged people than most other European capitals, and a good many of them seem to have gotten old in the coffeehouse. A new grouping of such places, including the posh Kaffee Landtmann, opposite City Hall, is playing host, in turn, to older people's Kaffeeklatsches with guest speakers. One theme: "How Can I Protect My Home?" — and the speaker is a police officer.

Actually, for many in the audience, the real home is the coffeehouse, a clubby antidote to the loneliness of old people, whether they care to strike up acquaintances with other patrons or just speak to the waiters.

The homey, *gemuetlich* ambiance is what distinguishes the Vienna coffeehouse from similar establishments in other European countries.

The Vienna coffeehouse will soon celebrate its 300th anniversary. Often pronounced dying, the institution looks vital enough today. Young people seem to be coming back.

The accent is on youth, success and glamour in what at the moment is Vienna's most fashionable coffeehouse, the Josef Hawelka at Dorotheergasse 6, off the central Graben.

The small round tables have off-white marble tops on which generations of salesmen may have penciled their commission accounts and architects sketched floor plans. The banquettes are hard and the upholstery shabby. The place is dark and the air is often stale. Yet it is crowded most of the day, and at night it is often impossible to squeeze in. The Hawelka success story started somewhat mysteriously and then snowballed.

Today, television personalities, artists, writers and journalists fancy the Hawelka, and they have brought the grownup groupies of both sexes who enjoy rubbing elbows with them, literally.

Could the spies, too, have migrated to the Hawelka?

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Dominique Sanda Starts to Smile

by Joel Stratte-McClure

Men often wonder what two women do when they're together. What would actresses Dominique Sanda and Geraldine Chaplin discuss, for ample, if they spent three days in Provence, ving around the vineyard-filled countryside search of a vacation villa?

Would they recount childhood sexual adven-es, *entertain each other with romantic flights* fantasy, talk about betrayals, half-sedunce ung hotel employees, take nude pictures of ch other, or frolic with unfulfilled lesbianism?

Men *and* women often wonder whether the sciously attractive Sanda is as cool and aloof she appeared in Bernardo Bertolucci's "The nformist" and De Sica's "The Garden of the nzi Continis" - a decadent, doomed and dis-nt leading lady. Can anyone, even on the reen, be this untouchable, without a snicker of mor or wrath?

Fortunately, because of a delightfully playful w film called "*Le Voyage en Douce*," there is a le less for all of us to wonder about.

In it Sanda and Chaplin develop the theme women together (doing the above, plus much ore), and Sanda is finally presented, after 17 ms, as a whimsical and expertly sexual actress pable of cracking a sensual smile and smash-g the image of the mysterious Madonna.



It's all script, of course, written by 15 French riters who each created his own erotic vig-ettes for director Michel Deville's flashback-lled sojourn (filmed to the accompaniment of eethoven's Bagatelles and Brahms' Sappische de). But it's much closer to the day-in-day-out ersona of the 28-year-old Sanda than any of er previous films — and much better than the renchwoman she plays in the just-released, ould-be-missed "Cabo Blanco" with Charles ronson.

"I didn't like the script of '*Le Voyage*' when I st read it because it was so much different an anything I'd done before," says Sanda, ho lives with her seven-year-old son Yann in undistinguished furnished flat near the place aint Sulpice. Her excellent English is tainted ith her trademarked French accent: "But I anted to work with Geraldine and it proved to an interesting vehicle."

Why?

"Because when women are together, they do d to talk about men and they madhouse [she ten uses nouns as verbs] the way we did in the m," she explains, without mentioning the ript's occasional banalities, such as "Desire fore pleasure," and "All men are rapists."

"I wouldn't actually talk that way," she con-ues, "but the movie is about things I can re-e to — sex, the joy of being a woman with other woman, the continual questioning out men, the fantasies we all have. And it ve me a chance to laugh and smile on screen."

Sanda, who claims she does not particularly e to see herself smiling because it makes her ok like a monkey," contends she is not the aracter portrayed in the film. But spend an ernoon with her after seeing it, and the paral-s are closer than she likes to admit.

She *is* the kind of woman who can pleasantly mpt you to talk about yourself. She *is* the d of person who would tenderly give you les-s in how to kiss and caress. She *is* an intrigu-ing combination of hard and soft at the same time. There's a not-too-contained sense of pas-sion just waiting to burst out. You expect her, as she does so seductively in the film, to raise her arms gleefully into the air and ask you to shave the blond-haired armpits.

"Perhaps there are some similarities," Sanda admits as she lights a Gitane, her eyes changing from green to blue when a cloud obscures the sun for a moment. "But it isn't me. I would never discuss lesbianism as I do in the movie. I'd be horrified if a woman made a sexual ap-proach to me. I am completely a man's woman —even if the man of the moment is my son."

Sanda is also a woman coming, exquisitely, of age. Although she's started to smile, she also reflects a new maturity that derives from some recent experiences. George C. Scott kicked her out of a role in "The Formula" last December because she couldn't feign a German accent ("It hurt to be treated so shabbily," she admits). Critics, although acknowledging her compelling charm, simultaneously chastise her hardened ex-pressions. One said, of her role in John Frank-enheimer's "The Impossible Object," that "she has regal grace but acts with a contradictory chill. She is so erotic that one expects a frosty mist to issue from her mouth."

Nor can she understand why the press has such a hard time figuring her out. She has a "completely unfounded reputation for being difficult," and she's never been accepted in France as one of their stars: "The French think I'm Italian because of the films I've made."

But "*Le Voyage en Douce*," which is doing well at the box office (Sanda gets a percentage of the gate in addition to her fee), may change her image and keep her smiling. The French weekly L'Express calls it a "masterpiece of erot-icism" and Le Monde says it's "enchanting and tender." Director Michel Deville compliments Sanda for acting "uniquely with instinct, play-ing with her voice and fabulous physical presence . . . not acting in the traditional sense but providing natural reactions."

Sanda doesn't seem to mind the kudos and somewhat belated recognition of her talent. "My past image was not my fault," she explains, seemingly relieved that she doesn't have to look mysterious anymore. "I simply had only roles which demanded that kind of expression and presence — either as a haunting woman of the past or a bitchily arrogant Frenchwoman. I didn't have this kind of freedom before. I love being a woman and it was enjoyable to let that feeling out. I won't say it's my best acting but it's certainly a transition point."

Sanda's image as the mysterious lady dates back to her first film, at age 16: Robert Bres-son's "*Une Femme Douce*." (She had been mod-eling for a year partly in rebellion against her parents refusal to let her study painting at the Beaux-Arts.) Being enigmatic continued to be her drawing card in a number of films — "First Love" with Maximilian Schell, John Huston's "MacIntosh Man" and Visconti's "*Violence et Passion*." "She has a mysterious quality," direc-tor John Frankenheimer said when he was shooting "The Impossible Object" in 1972.

"Dominique has an extraordinary magnetism that both women and men find absolutely en-chanting," says a fashion photographer who first shot her for Glamor magazine in 1965. "It's been reflected in her serious roles, but it also exists when she lets herself smile. Until now she's been a bit too shy to let the humorous side out in front of the camera."

Sanda, who changed her last name from Varaigne in an attempt to cut parental ties, ac-knowledges the change. "I thought I was myste-rious," she says when discussing her first mar-riage at 15 and the child she later had with French director Christian Marquand. "I used to be very serious and get upset a lot. I'd change my mood every three minutes. It probably had to do with my upbringing with Catholic sisters — not unhappy but rather solitary. Also even though I'm physically *very* big (1 meter 70), I'm emotional and sensitive and that comes out a lot on the screen."

A friend points out over coffee that she doesn't look any more emotional or sensitive than anyone else. He says, as they discuss her opinion of most American journalists ("They all want to know who I sleep with and how often"), she has the presence and wit of a Marlene Dietrich or Lauren Bacall. She says that's be-cause today she's in a good mood, that despite the dreaded Scott affair and the end of a recent romance, her life is running as smoothly as that in "*Le Voyage en Douce*."

"I'm living alone for a change which is very pleasant because it allows me to be surprised," she continues. "I'm learning to play the piano, am getting better as a mother, my plants are healthy and I'm reading a lot."

There is a brief discussion of how she should be reading Henry James and Joseph Conrad in the original, rather than in the French transla-tion; but she claims she likes them better in French. She's at the stage where she knows ex-actly what she prefers, about books and other matters, and this makes a great difference.

"I might be getting smarter as I get older," she explains. "I can't stand people who feel sor-ry for themselves and complain all the time, and I used to see a lot of people like that. I don't care what people write about me anymore. I know that to act well I need a good director. I know I'd like to work with Truffaut, Bergman or Bunnel in the future. There's comfort in hav-ing all these firm feelings."

Despite the "firm feelings," she does not know what's next in line — what film she'll make or whom she'll be with. She says her dream would be to act in the cinematic version of Malcolm Lowry's "Under the Volcano" (is she too young to play Yvonne?), but nobody is making the movie. She says she is free to travel and might want to have another kid in the fu-ture. But she's not worried. In a few minutes she'll walk over to the Marche Saint Germain, buy dinner and come home to eat it with Yann in the kitchen or in bed — rarely at the dining room table.

"I really like being surprised, having things pulled out of hats," Sanda explains as she sweeps a misplaced strand of brown-blond hair away from her right eye and jokingly gives a beatific Garboesque wink, "I like wondering about things, like what two women do together, and then getting a hint at the answer by making a film." ■



Switzerland's Most Romantic Country Inns

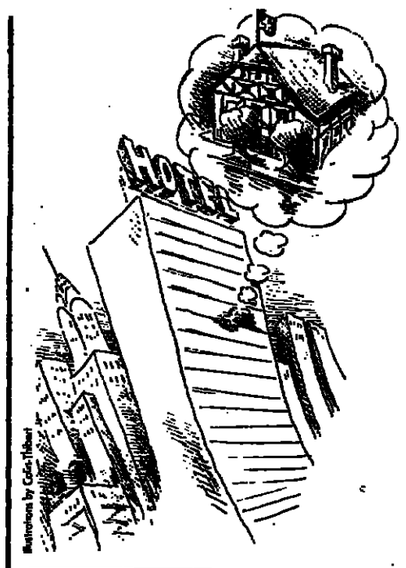


Illustration by Colin Tilbert

by Margaret Studer

ZURICH — Chances are, you walk into the telephone box thinking it's the ho-tel exit. Floors tend to slope a bit. And watch out for that low beam.

It's no Holiday Inn, but a hotel chain with a difference — the Romantik Hotels. No two are alike, their ages may be a few centuries apart, and they don't suit everyone. But they're tailor-made for those who prefer an old farmer's cup-board to a television or a medieval wine cellar to a swimming pool.

For a nostalgic holiday, it is possible to travel across Switzerland staying only at Romantik Hotels. In the full swing of the skiing season, when skiers are hitting the Alps in droves, one can avoid the mobs after touching down at Zu-rich airport by making straight for the moun-tains — and some old-world charm.

Just 20 minutes from Kloten airport outside Zurich is the old-Krone tavern at Dietikon. It peeps through the heavy traffic and local indus-try, and once inside, you're in a different world.

The Krone dates back to 1259, when Rudolf Von Habsburg sold the popular drinking hole to the monastery of Wettingen. The tavern had to be rebuilt 450 years later, but it still has the underground cellar where the monks kept their liquor.

The walls are so thick you hear none of the din outside. Inside, everything runs according to time-honored rules. The innkeeper's wife de-corates each elaborate menu by hand. Six cooks make sure that "homemade" is stamped on ev-erything from pralines to noodles. A few well-kept grandmother's secrets ensure that every dish tastes a little different from the way it tastes anywhere else. According to Italo, the *chef de service*, the Krone even has its own mys-terious way of making flour.

Attached to the tavern is a picture-book cor-ner shop where locals fill up on the Krone's re-gionally famous cakes and tarts. Retired gentle-men smoke well-worn pipes and browse through newspapers at cafe tables.

At Chur, the gateway to the mountain canton of the Grisons that boasts the skiing meccas St. Moritz and Davos, is the pastel pink Hotel Stern. Since 1677 it has been a favorite stopover for travelers heading into the distant valleys.

A stone's throw from the railway station, the inn stands right on the edge of Chur's old town, whose history dates back to 3,000 B.C. Its wood-paneled restaurant, filled with pewter, an-tique clocks and century-old tables, reflects the *history of the Grisons*.

A local specialty is *Buendnerfleisch*, paper-thin dried meat which should be washed down with wine from the vineyards that reach right down to the old town.

Switzerland's super-elegant romantic hotel, however, is just over an hour's run from Chur, at the chic resort of Klosters, where Prince Charles and Lord Snowden like to take the slopes. Only 40 years old, the Chesa Grischuna is young by Romantik Hotel standards, but it's thick on atmosphere. Nothing seems quite straight and the whole is a wonderful higgledy-piggledy of niches, low-slung Alpine lamps, hand-painted cupboards and well-used carafes, copper jugs and nostalgic photos.

The restaurant is a gourmet drawing card for valleys around, and it takes pride in showing its discriminating clientele that cheese fondue *can* be served with foie gras. Winston Churchill, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Audrey Hepburn have all signed their names in the Chesa Grischuna guestbook.

Not in the same snob league but in one of the most romantic areas in the world is the Hotel Guardaval at Scuol-Tarasp. Hidden away at the end of one of Switzerland's remotest valleys, the Unterengadine, part of the hotel is a 300-year-old farmhouse. You can sleep in the farmer's master bedroom and sit under the wooden gal-lery in the hall that was the family's entertain-ment room in the 18th century.

Getting to Scuol-Tarasp is an experience in itself. It takes five hours from Zurich by train, but the Unterengadiner scenery is spectacular. From the small train that chugs slowly from one tiny station to another through the wild stretch of woods, cliffs and peaks along the river Inn, you see herds of deer, ruined fortresses and the huge frescoed Engadiner houses. Above it all, at Scuol-Tarasp, looms the ancient castle of Tarasp, owned by the Princess von Hessen.

Scuol sits right on the edge of the Swiss Na-tional Park, a huge wilderness protected by law (even trees must remain where they fall). The park's famous mineral springs are said to be therapeutic for ailments ranging from bad circu-lation to nervous tension.

But according to the Peter Regi, the young director of the Hotel Guardaval, running a Romantik Hotel these days is not all romance.

"People want to have their cake and eat it too," he says. "They want to have the original old atmosphere, but they want bathrooms and balconies as well. That means changing the house, and we are not allowed to do much of that with a historic building. So we have to be very clever in thinking up ways of satisfying the guests and keeping the building intact. It all costs a lot of money."

That's not bad, however, from the guest's point of view. For from $50 to $110 a night, why not have your cake and eat it too?

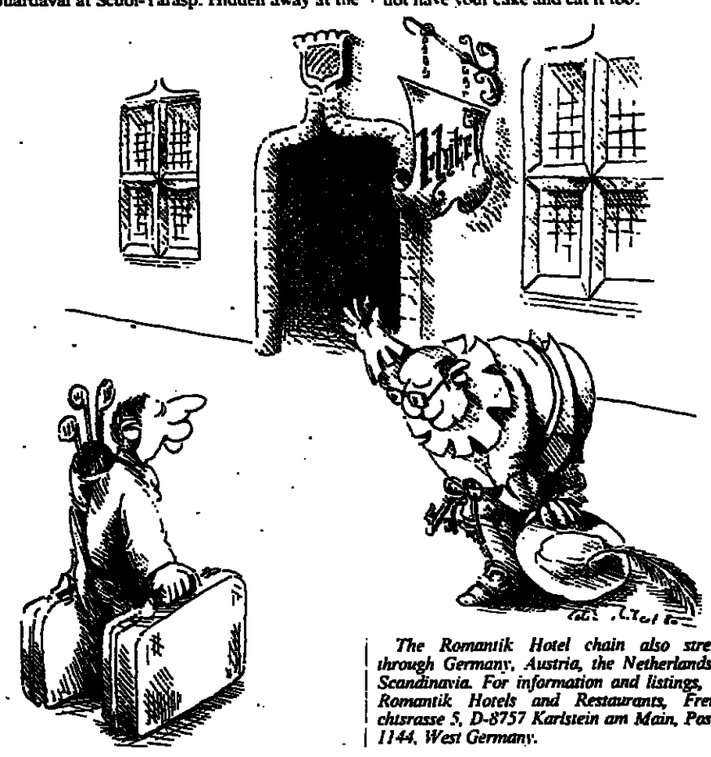


Illustration by Colin Tilbert

The Romantik Hotel chain also stretches through Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. For information and listings, write Romantik Hotels and Restaurants, Freigerichtsrasse 5, D-8757 Karlstein am Main, Postfach 1144, West Germany. ■

rish Artists Storm London

by Barbara Lovenheim

ONDON — There are few people not familiar with the great writers spawned in Ireland — George Bernard Shaw, William Butler Yeats, Oscar Wilde, ichard Brinsley Sheridan, James Joyce, J.M. ge, Samuel Beckett and Sean O'Casey.

There are also few people familiar with the res of poets, playwrights and artists who e followed these leaders, interpreting their rks, creating new ones and presenting Ireland terms as striking and evocative as those ged by past masters.

n an effort to right this situation, a full-ged presentation of contemporary Irish arts itled "A Sense of Ireland" opened here last k and continues until March 15. The festival ludes more than 90 events in theater, dance, sic, literature, film and photography, crafts, hitecture and archaeology — most of which e assembled specifically for this exhibition.

It's the most extensive festival of its kind the most ambitious cultural undertaking by Ireland ever," says Robert Stephenson, who spent almost two years organizing the various events and raising the $1 million needed to sponsor it. "It's the best possible moment for such an event to happen — the time is right for a contemporary presentation of art and culture in London to correct the kinds of misunder-standing and misapprehensions that have been built up by the English regarding the Irish."



From Walter Pfeiffer's show of landscape photography, "Aspects of Ireland."



mund Dulac's "W.B. Yeats" of 15, now in a Fine Arts Society show.

If the exhibit has a theme, it is to present what is happening in Ireland today through the various arts and artists who live there. The highlights include the London premiere of Hugh Leonard's latest play, "A Life," by the Abbey National Theatre at the Old Vic. A drama of a retired civil servant recalling his past, "A Life" won the 1979 Dublin National Festival Award and stars Cyril Cusack, one of Ireland's leading actors (Feb. 8-16).

The Irish Ballet Company will also perform in London for the first time, with a folk-ballet version of J.M. Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World" at the Sadler's Wells Theatre (March 4-8). Other theater events include plays by modern playwrights James Plunkett, Peter Sheridan, Mike McGrath, Ian McPherson and J.P. O'Neill.

Two major film series present a view of Ire-land, past and present. The National Film The-atre is running a season of Irish films ranging from early works of the 1910s to the new wave of independent films of the 1970s (Feb. 10-28), while the Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) is running films about Ireland by British and American producers, including "Ulysses," "The Informer," "Man of Aran" and "Odd Man Out" (Feb. 8-29).

Special exhibitions have also been assembled around London on Irish cartoonists, abstract expressionists, landscape artists, photographers, lithographers and even weavers.

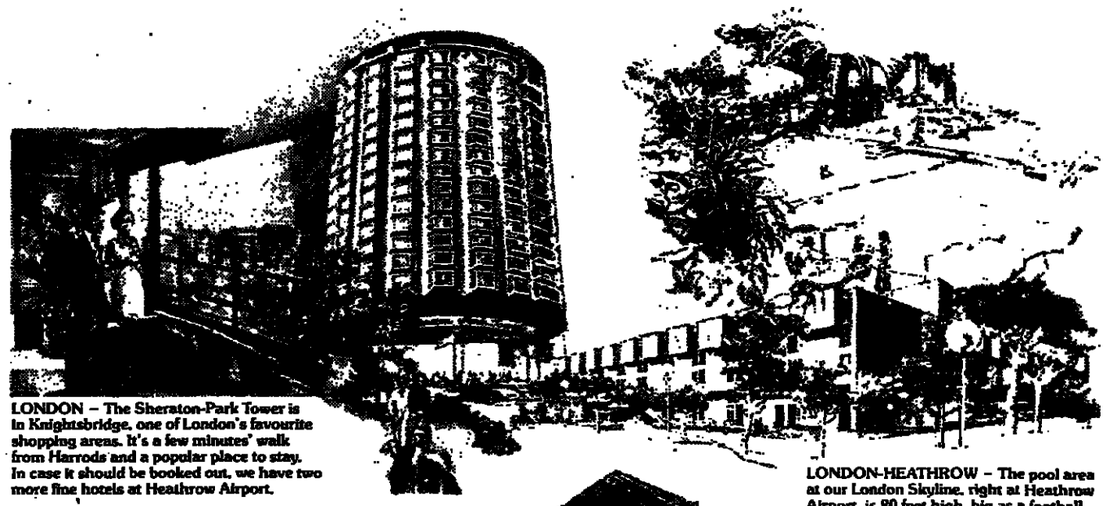
Musical events include traditional music con-certs, contemporary jazz quartets (at Ronnie Scott's Club) and classical music programs at the Wigmore Hall. More than 40 current writers have been invited to read selections from their works, while professors and speakers have been conducting seminars on major Irish issues at the ICA.

"A Sense of Ireland" isn't happening just be-cause the Irish are tired of the stereotypes and the Irish jokes. It is more because the English are increasingly aware that these don't provide the truth.

"By presenting a sense of what is happening today in the arts, we may help our English neighbors make sense of us as a people," says Mr. Stephenson.

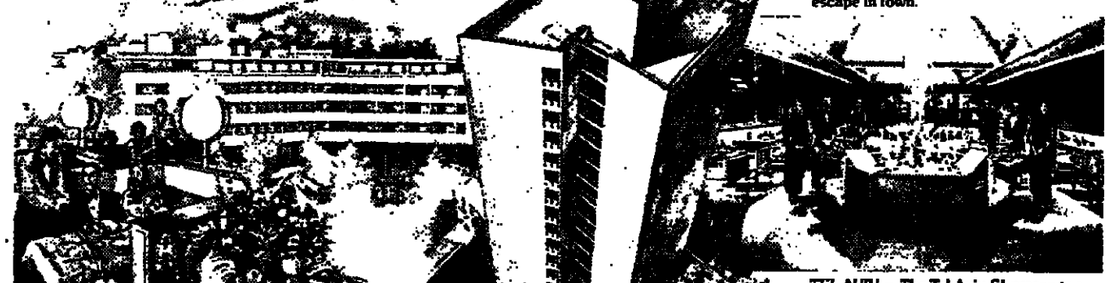
For a full schedule of events, contact The Irish Tourist Board, 150 New Bond Street, London W1 (Tel: 01-493-3201). ■

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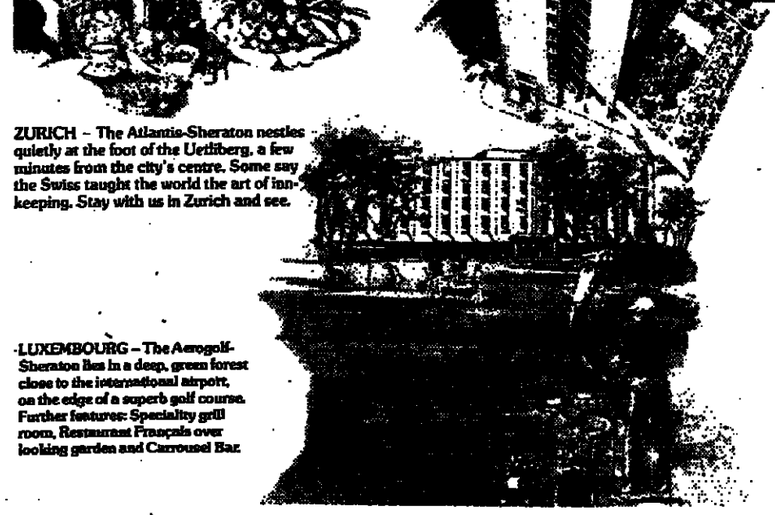


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HOTELS & INNS, WORLDWIDE

Will Europe Be Foley's Folly?

by Michael Zwerin

THE world of rock is forever on the lookout for redeemers to chase the money changers into the temple. Along with New Wave, the current hot faith is woman.

It was once unusual for a group to have a female member, and for females to lead groups. This is changing, at least in the United States. We hear of more and more of them now; Deborah Harry (Blondie), Annette Peacock, Carolyn Mas, Pat Benatar and Ellen Foley, who is currently touring Europe.

She came to New York from St. Louis seven years ago to study acting; worked off-off Broadway, sang in Atlantic City off-season with a band called Big Jive, played the nurse or student radical in soap operas. After a leading role in an NBC-TV mini-series, she was cast as Sheila in the 1978 Broadway revival of "Hair."

Between soaps, there had been a brief hitch with the National Lampoon Show, where she met Meat Loaf, a singer of ample girth and what is called a Booming Delivery. When he formed his own group, he wanted a dramatic, sharp belter who could come up to his own intensity level, and he remembered Foley, who made "Bat out of Hell" with him. The album sold several million copies. On one track, "Paradise by the Dashboard Light," Foley asks: "What's it gonna be, boy . . . yes or no?"

There's no two ways about it; she's sexy. Imagine Julie Christie crossed with Liza Minnelli. Her heavily black-lined eyes manage to be vulnerable and cut through you at the same time. They seem to take up half her face. Her full mouth falls easily into a pout. Shaking her hand, you are astonished how small it is.

"My approach to rock and roll is aggressive and energetic," she says. Is she trying to convince herself? "I'm not afraid of my sexuality or my power, and I'm not dependent on somebody else's power. I prefer to sing songs about relationships that give both people strength rather than about some poor girl in Heartbreak Hotel."



Ellen Foley represents today's current "hot faith" of American rock music.

"Night Out," her first album as lead singer, was released late last year and has done "mezzo-mezzo," as she puts it with disarming lack of euphemism. (Usually you hear something like, "Ti's No. 2 in Oakland".) But there have been items in Melody Maker, People and Time magazine, and she's beginning to get the suspicion that she might just be The Next One.

She's getting a shot at it; she's being pushed. There has been heavy publicity for the European tour. She's traveling with her band in one of those equipped buses with bunks in them, a bus for a real attraction. Supertramp traveled in the same bus. Her record company is supporting her actively. Yet, last Monday, Le Palace in Paris was half empty at her deubt concert. She's got to be aware of the fact that certain people are looking closely at her figures — and that they better get good fast.

How does it feel to be on your own? Le Palace was the first stop on the tour — will other houses be better? When the going gets tough, will she get going? Will she have it in the long run? Will she let the sisters down by weeping and cracking under strain? Such thoughts must be passing through her mind.

She is obviously investing heavily in each performance. It is highly energetic music — loud, visual, ambitious, together. She sings extremely well, if in a Broadway musical style. Her choice of material, such as Mick Jagger's "Stupid Girl," which she turns into a sort of inside-out feminist anthem, fits her image: intense, insistent, vibrant — very New York, the hard city with a soft heart.

"The women who are coming into rock and roll now are mostly out of the East Coast," she says. "They deal with romance that involves danger rather than comfort, a la Rondstadt. I really love New York. When I leave it, I feel unprotected, strange as that may sound."

She was wearing not one but two gold crosses around her neck. Asked why, she replied: "I'm wearing them to protect myself."

"Protect" —twice in five minutes. Is that a key to a certain insecurity, or coincidence? She continued: "One day when I didn't have them on, I cracked up on a motorcycle. I was going too fast around a bend in the California desert and went off the shoulder and down a hill. I dislocated my elbow and got knocked on the head pretty hard. Luckily I was wearing a helmet. The bike was totaled."

"How long have you been driving motorcycles?"

"That was the first time."

Ellen Foley's tour continues tonight in Hamburg at Oncle Po's, tomorrow in Frankfurt at the Sinkkasten, Sunday in Munich at the Reagan, then moves to Holland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Sweden and England (check local listings). ■

Hard Crossing

(Continued from Page 7W)

She was not nearly as optimistic when she telephoned the following morning, however. The general was on vacation, his deputy was busy getting his son settled in an English boarding school, and the next three people down the line were on unknown missions. We spent the next two hours in our hotel room, pacing, watching a driving rain beating against the hotel window and wondering if we would ever get to Israel. Finally Miss Williamson called to tell us that she had reached a colonel, Abdul Maggid Abdullah, and advised us to return to the Defense Ministry, pay him a visit and obtain our papers.

We returned there in mid-morning and found the same young soldier peering through the same barred window at an even larger horde of petitioners. Two derelicts slept on benches in the side room. I yelled the name, "Abdul Maggid Abdullah," and the crowd parted. The soldier made a telephone call, and an escort took us inside the ministry proper, a white building surrounded by a tall iron gate. We passed the armed guards at the entrance, walked up a long driveway, were inspected by a second group of soldiers, entered the building and were ushered into the colonel's office.

Would we like some tea, we were asked. Not really, we thought; what we would like was permission to leave this country as soon as possible. "Yes, thank you very much," we replied, and there we sat as the clock quietly ticked toward the 2 p.m. deadline. After some polite conversation — one of the majors had a cousin in Paterson, N.J. — we received our approved application, without explanation. We then returned to the Ministry of Interior, where another round of approvals was typed up, signed in triplicate and circulated among an interminable number of offices.

Joyfully we returned to the hotel to check out; we were informed that our confirmation slip, which stated that $67.50 was the rate for each of our rooms, was an approximation. We would be charged $83 a room, we were told, because Inter-Continental Hotels could not be accountable for the sad, fluctuating state of the American dollar. Consistent with the total experience was that the cost of the overnight stay — with three meals (hamburgers were $7), and accumulated taxi fares of more than $100, it ran to more than $400.

We left the hotel at 12:30, hoping we would reach the Allenby Bridge before 2 p.m. We careened across the countryside in a pouring rain, around turns and over slippery mountain tops, and finally arrived at the Jordanian side of the bridge at 1:45. The bridge had closed at 1 p.m., the officer in charge told us; it was impossible to get across, even if they let us, because the Israelis had closed their side, too.

"Abdul Maggid Abdullah," I shouted, and again the obstacles suddenly exoded. We were placed on a bus that speeded to the bridge. It is no more than 50 yards long and spans a small muddy stream that is the Jordan River. We could see an Israeli flag on the far side.

The bus stopped midway across the bridge and an Israeli soldier came on board. He inspected our passports, chatted with us briefly and spoke to the driver in Arabic. The bus rumbled on across the bridge.

When we got to Jerusalem, we heard similar tales of travelers who felt menaced by Jordanian officials. A Canadian judge, a Jew, had been detained for three days; Gentile friends also recounted tales of minor harassment, although they had not been as delayed as long as Jews sometimes are.

The Allenby Bridge, a steel frame supporting a roadbed of thick wooden planks, has transported both Israelis and Palestinians over a sea of hostility and suspicion since it became an international transfer point after the Middle East war in 1967.

With the recent opening of the Israeli-Egyptian border to crossing by tourists, use of the Allenby Bridge should decline. The bridge will remain, however, the most convenient entry point for travelers who come to Israel from Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and other Arab states. ■

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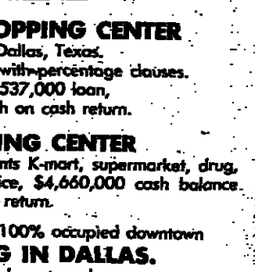
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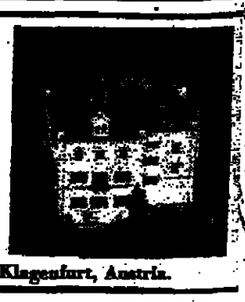
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 11 Friday, February 8, 1980

Belgium's Debt Said Threat to Economy

RUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ) — Belgian Central Bank warned ay that the country's worsening ign debt posed the single gra- threat to its economy.

he central bank, in its annual re- , said the growing current-ac- nt deficit was the chief cause of Belgian franc's weakness in 9 and up until the present. condemned so-called "in- st ra- war" as counterproduc- and dangerous, and it urged er economic cooperation among major industrialized countries.

Significantly, it did not predict calming of the foreign exchange rket, or a subsequent drop in in- st rates. And it did not make claims about the soundness of French franc, reaffirming only lgium's determination to avert a aluation.

Another omission that caught the ention of some analysts was that any in-depth evaluation of the -month-old European Monetary stem, although the report dis- sed some aspects of the Com- n Market's currency-linking chanism.

"The principal theme of the report is Belgium's foreign deficit," a central bank source said. The source said that a current-account deficit was "inevitable" in 1980 and would probably be financed through foreign borrowings and depletion of foreign-exchange reserves.

The central bank said the current-account gap "is extremely worrisome," adding: "The size of this deficit is a problem and a grave problem — the persistent weakness of the Belgian franc during most of last year had hardly any other causes," although speculation added to the pressure, it said.

Looking at the world economy, it said that many Western nations faced the double threat of inflation and recession in 1980 and could be harder hit by the latest oil price increases than in the 1974 crisis.

It also said that the international liquidity resulting from surpluses in the oil-producing countries would "join the mass of floating capital, already sensitive to interest-rate variations and to changes in exchange rates. This increased risk of capital movements will no doubt again reduce the autonomy of decisions on national monetary policy," the report said.

It noted that with inflationary trends, governments are often tempted to try to strengthen the value of their currencies, but in the long run such "competitive appreciations" are as senseless as the competitive devaluations of the 1930s.

Moreover, on interest rates, it said that if the "competitive boosts continued, the useless escalation that would result would bring only harmful results." It raised the specter of a world economic recession "much deeper and longer than that of 1975," and urged governments to coordinate their economic policies.

In an apparent jab at West Germany, the report complained of EMS participants who seemed more interested in protecting their currencies than in promoting the common good of the system. Too often, it said, "autonomy of action is privileged. The small countries can only follow."

Privately, one Belgian economist said the government was known to be "upset by West Germany's attitude, especially its repeated urgings for a [Belgian] franc devaluation."

The bank reaffirmed its opposition to such a measure, saying that "a depreciation of the franc vis-a-vis the EMS currencies wouldn't settle things."

To set matters aright, the central bank said, the state must put its budgetary house in order, not by raising taxes but by restraining spending. It must also encourage the Belgian export industry, which it said was losing its competitive edge. Moreover, Belgians themselves must lower their expectations a bit and learn to accept a dose of austerity. "They don't realize that Belgium is living above its means," it said.

On the other hand, the bank pointed to some significant, economic accomplishments last year, notably an increase in workers' productivity and higher company profits. "One must not forget that the national economy is, fortunately, solid," it said.

hrysler Loss 1.1 Billion uring '79

ETROIT, Feb. 6 (UPI) — As ected, Chrysler today reported a rth quarter loss of $375.8 mil- n, bringing its 1979 deficit to $1.1 lion — the largest annual loss in S. corporate history.

	1979	1978
Quar		
venue.....	3,100.	4,000.
ofits.....	375.8loss	43.2
ear	1979	1978
evenue.....	12,000.	13,600.
ss.....	1,100.	204.6

ONTO, CAN

Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca so revealed that Chrysler has wid- ed its expected loss for 1980 to out $500 million from the $400- illion forecast previously.

Chrysler officials said that they resaw no immediate improvement the company's financial picture, though they are forecasting a re- rn to profitability after introduc- on of new 1981 model cars this ll.

"In line with the projections sub- itted to the federal government, company expects that its losses the first quarter of 1980 will con- ue at about the same rate as the es in the fourth quarter of 979," said a statement from Mr. occa and President Paul Berg- ser.

"For the full year, the company is king to hold its losses to about 0 million," they said.

Other Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions ocal currencies, unless otherwise indicated

ited States

Allegheny Ludlum Industries

	1979	1978
Quar		
enue.....	379.1	331.1
fits.....	14.32	12.72
share	1.36	1.17
ear	1979	1978
enue.....	1,550.	1,310.
fits.....	65.13	38.07
share	6.43	2.75

Anheuser-Busch

	1979	1978
Quar		
enue.....	695.1	554.1
fits.....	23.45	18.89
Share.....	0.51	0.42
ar	1979	1978
enue.....	2,780.	2,260.
fits.....	124.09	111.04
Share.....	2.74	2.46

Dow Chemical

	1979	1978
Quar		
enue.....	2,450.	1,820.
fits.....	194.30	138.30
Share.....	1.08	0.76
ar	1979	1978
enue.....	9,260.	6,890.
fits.....	783.90	575.20
Share.....	4.33	3.16

Eaton *

	1979	1978
Quar		
enue.....	829.7	842.0
fits.....	29.07	31.03
Share.....	1.10	1.18
ar	1979	1978
enue.....	3,360.	2,790.
fits.....	154.07	131.27
Share.....	5.89	5.02

**Results reflect a 3-for-2 stock in September, 1979.*

FMC

	1979	1978
Quar		
enue.....	884.6	822.9
fits.....	40.0	37.3
share	1.20	1.12
ear	1979	1978
enue.....	3,310.	2,910.
fits.....	151.6	140.9
share	4.55	4.22

Washington Post

	1979	1978
Quar		
enue.....	173.2	149.3
fits.....	14.69	15.97
Share.....	0.98	0.99
r	1979	19.
enue.....	593.3	520.4
fits.....	42.30	49.72
Share.....	2.75	3.06

st Germany

eutsche Genossenschaftsbank

	1979	1978
ness Vol.	61.3	57.02
nce Sheet	57.1	53.36

—News and Notes—

Racal Electronics improved its offer for Decca Ltd. in the escalating takeover battle with General Electric Co. (IHT, Feb. 5). Racal is now offering 13 Racal ordinary shares for every five Decca shares and 21 Racal ordinary shares for every 10 Decca "A" ordinary share. Racal also offered a cash alternative of 500 pence per ordinary share and 400 pence per ordinary "A" share of Decca, matching GEC's alternative cash offer. Racal's improved share offer values Decca at £91.4 million and the cash alternative by Racal and GEC's like bid values Decca at about £82.5 million. Meanwhile, GEC said it will announce Friday terms of a revised bid.

* * *

An international trade union mission will visit Japan next Monday to discuss Japanese car exports with the country's leaders, including Premier Masayoshi Ohira, the International Metal Workers' Federation says. One of the delegation members will be Douglas Fraser, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, who last month urged a curb on Japanese imports into the United States unless Japanese companies agreed to build U.S. assembly plants. The mission is due to hold talks with the presidents of Nissan Motor, Toyota Motor Sales and Honda Motor, the Federation says.

* * *

The U.S. Commerce Department delayed an export license for the $11.2-million sale of General Electric gas-turbine engines for four missile-carrying frigates being built in Italy for Iraq after a complaint that the sale might have been illegal. Reps. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., and Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., complained that Congress was not notified of the proposed sale as required when items of military significance are sold to a country believed to be supporting international terrorism. Donald Furtado, deputy undersecretary of Commerce, says the department had been in technical compliance with the law, but that the issue required further examination. Under the Export Administration Act, Congress must be notified before exports worth more than $7 million can be licensed for a country that Washington believes is aiding international terrorism and where the exports help its military potential or ability to support acts of terrorism. Iraq is listed by the U.S. State Department as a country supporting international terrorism.

* * *

Toyota Motor Sales president Teizo Yamamoto says his company and other Japanese auto companies should curtail excessive shipments to the United States to avoid incurring protectionist legislation. "From now on, the Japanese auto industry should show restraint in its export drives to the United States," Mr. Yamamoto said. According to latest statistics, the number of Japanese vehicles sold in the United States last month soared 86.5 percent from a year ago to 177,544 units.

* * *

Hitachi Ltd. has decided to produce integrated circuits in Europe and will set up a wholly owned subsidiary, Hitachi Semiconductor-Europe, in West Germany next April. The new company, at Landshut, will be capitalized at 9 million Deutsche marks, and plans to produce about 300,000 integrated circuits a month. These will be introduced to the European market through Hitachi-affiliated electronic components sales firms in West Germany.

Oil, Gas Issues Lift NYSE As Market Trades Heavily

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 — Continuing strength in oil and gas issues lifted the New York Stock Market in heavy trading as investors rushed to acquire natural resource assets as a hedge against inflation.

Analysts said the oil and gas stocks were also aided by a compromise formula for phasing out the windfall profit tax and a Saudi Arabian warning that it might cut back on oil production.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.66 to 885.49.

Meantime, the Federal Reserve Board said U.S. consumer credit outstanding rose a seasonally adjusted $1.55 billion in December after a $2.41 billion increase in November.

In other business developments, Superior Oil, a modest-sized refiner, reported that its earnings rose 105 percent in 1979 and that sales exceeded $1 billion for the first time in the company's history.

Directors of General Public Utilites Corp. voted to omit the company's 25-cent-a-share common stock dividend, the latest financial convulsion growing out of the Three Mile Island nuclear disaster. GPU owns Metropolitan Edison, the operator of the Three Mile Island nuclear power facility.

American Motors will introduce a second four-wheel-drive car in the 1981 model year, the company chairman said yesterday at the annual shareholders' meeting, and Chrysler said its board omitted first quarter common and preferred dividends. Chrysler has not paid a quarterly dividend on common since last June.

Getty Oil has an estimated 832 million barrels of "probable in-place oil" on some 1,680 net acres of land it owns in the McKittrick area of Kern County, Calif., the company said.

Occidental Petroleum said its subsidiary Occidental Minerals and Anselco Minerals, a unit of Selection Trust of London plan to mine the Alligator Ridge Gold deposit in Nevada.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Heileman Brewing to 20 cents a share, Hoover to 25, Durkon to 17, Newell companies to 20, Overhead Door Corp. to 25, International Income Property to 32 1½, Marathon Oil to 45.

Gold Declines; Dollar Recovers

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ) — The dollar recovered part of yesterday's steep loss against major currencies and gold eased today amid guarded optimism that U.S. relations with Iran were on the mend and that the U.S. Embassy hostages would be released.

Sterling fell as the result of profit-taking on its recent advance although some dealers contended that its uptrend has not been broken. The pound finished at $2.2995, down from $2.3120 late yesterday after trading as high as $2.3135 in the morning.

In trading for Deutsche marks, the dollar advanced DM to 1.7385 from 1.7325 after dropping 1 pfennig yesterday. The dollar also rose to 1.6175 Swiss francs from 1.6030 and to 4.0687 French francs from 4.0567.

Gold eased to an afternoon fixing of $699.25 an ounce from the morning's fixing of $704 and yesterday's close of $717.25. Dealers cited disappointment over the results of the International Monetary Fund's auction yesterday.

The IMF sold 444,000 ounces of gold at an average price of $712.12 an ounce and received bids to buy 1.94 million ounces.

Industrial Production Up in West Germany

Bonn, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's seasonally adjusted preliminary index of industrial production rose to 127 percent of its 1970 base in December, up 1.6 percent from November and 6.7 percent from December 1978, the Economics Ministry reported today.

The ministry also reported that the combined November-December order inflow to the manufacturing industry was unchanged from the preceding two-month period, but up 8 percent from a year ago.

U.S. Corporate Profits Slowed in Quarter

But a Survey of 434 Corporations Does Not Firmly Indicate Recession

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ) — Corporate profits, like the general economy, are not giving a strong indication of a recession — but their gains have slowed significantly.

A survey by The Wall Street Journal of 434 major corporations showed a 5.1-percent increase in after-tax profits in the fourth quarter from the same period in 1978. The year-to-year gain was by far the smallest of 1979, down from 21.2 percent in the third quarter and way behind the 37.2 percent of the first quarter.

Profits varied widely among industries. Aided by higher oil prices, petroleum companies again led the way, although their gains in the fourth quarter trailed those in the third. Exxon, for example, posted a 60-percent increase from a year earlier, down from a 118 percent surge in the third period. Texaco's gain was 63 percent, down from 211 percent; Gulf's, 54 percent, down from 97 percent; and Mobil's, 72 percent, down from 130 percent.

"However, good profits gains were reasonably widespread," said William Helman of Smith Barney. He credited "market conditions that permitted strong pricing generally to more than offset an acceleration of unit-labor-cost increases."

Strong Earnings

Among industries reporting strong earnings were the booming machine-tool makers, the copper-mining companies and the aluminum producers.

Continuing to post disappointing results were auto, steel and rubber companies. General Motors' fourth-quarter profit slumped more than 57 percent from a year earlier to $426 million, or $1.46 a share. Ford has warned it would not make any money and Chrysler today posted a loss.

U.S. Steel posted a net loss of $561.7 million, primarily reflecting a decision to close part or all of 16 unprofitable facilities; in addition, the company and other steelmakers were hurt by weak demand, especially from the auto and appliance industries. The rubber industry also suffered from the auto manufacturers' problems, plus other troubles.

Although most analysts expect the problems of these three industries to linger on in the current quarter and beyond, they are surprisingly optimistic about the general outlook. Most of them still expect a recession sometime this year — the recession that they have been forecasting for two years — but they think that the effect on profits will be slight.

The chief reason is inflation. "Corporate profits after taxes, unadjusted for inventories or for underdepreciation of capital and expressed in nominal dollars, are not likely to fall very much in this seventh postwar recession," said Robert Parks, a New York economic consultant. "Inflation will keep these profits high."

"But if the recession is particularly mild and inflation stays close to 10 percent, then profits might increase every quarter in 1980," said Edward Hyman Jr. of the securities firm of Cyrus Lawrence.

Assuming that a "fairly mild" recession will begin in the first quarter, the Commerce Department projects a drop in corporate after-tax profits in that period to an annual rate of $144 billion from an estimated $149.6 billion in the 1979 fourth quarter. The projection indicates a level of earnings only 1.3 percent above those in the 1979 first period.

The slowdown has already begun. In the fourth quarter, year-to-year profit gains trailed the third period's sharp increases partly because the 1978 fourth quarter was strong and the third quarter that year was weak. But in the quarter just ended, refining and marketing earnings rose, particularly in Europe, where government price controls are not as strict as in the United States. Chemical profits were higher, and oil-production earnings rose in some overseas areas, particularly the North Sea.

In 1980, oil companies' earnings will increase about 20-to-25 percent on the average, predicted Dillard Spriggs, president of Petroleum Analysis Ltd. He said that he expected continuing increases in oil prices — averaging about 50 percent higher by year-end and up about 30 percent in the U.S. after the "windfall-profits" tax. And he says the higher prices will make oil production more profitable almost everywhere this year.

However, analysts say more-ample oil supplies this year probably will cut profit margins from product sales, and they see refining and marketing earnings flat or up only slightly in the first quarter. Chemical earnings also are likely to level off. And the new tax will reduce profits. "After the tax, producers will keep about 25 percent of the increase in domestic oil revenues in the lower 48 states in 1980," Mr. Spriggs said. Without the tax, they would keep 50 percent. He estimated that oil prices in the U.S. would increase $6.20 a barrel this year.

In sharp contrast to the oil industry, automakers continue to suffer from depressed sales and production cutbacks. In addition to the slide in GM's fourth-quarter earnings, Ford is expected to post its first quarterly net loss since early 1975. As late as October, analysts were predicting that the no. 2 automaker would break even for the quarter. And struggling Chrysler today report a loss of $375.8 million for the quarter compared with expectations of a deficit of about $320-to-$330 million.

The outlook for the current quarter is even bleaker. Domestic automakers have set the second-lowest production schedules for the period since the mid-1960s, and there are few signs that sales will improve soon.

As a result, analysts expect GM to earn only about 70 cents a share in the current quarter, far below the $4.39 a year ago. Ford is likely to break even or show a small profit, and Chrysler's own forecasts call for it to be about $210 million in the red.

Similarly, the steel industry faces grave problems going far beyond U.S. Steel's big write-offs, which resulted in a quarterly loss considered to be the largest ever reported by a U.S. company. U.S. Steel itself posted a fourth-quarter operating deficit of $57.2 million, and Bethlehem Steel's net income skidded 48 percent, Inland's 50 percent, Republic's 85 percent and Armco's 21 percent.

Moreover, "steel-industry profits also are expected to take a beating in 1980," said Merrill Lynch Economics, a unit of the big securities firm. "Mill output will be limited as key end-markets, such as autos, appliances and construction, exhibit weakness throughout most of the year."

Steel executives note that steel orders and bookings in the current period already trail year-ago levels, and they are projecting this year's industry shipments at 90-to-93 million tons, down from about 100-million tons last year.

Following are the fourth-quarter earnings and the outlook for some other industries:

- Banks: most bank-holding companies posted sizable earnings gains for the fourth quarter as domestic loan demand remained strong. But a few, caught off guard by a surge in interest rates, sustained surprising declines. Bank-stock analysts expect earnings growth to slow this year as the economy slips into a long-awaited recession.
- Railroads: fourth-quarter earnings increased, with midwestern lines doing particularly well because of mild weather.
- Airlines: after going into a tailspin last year, airline profits may continue dropping in the first quarter and during much of 1980, industry executives said.
- Aluminum: despite flat or lower shipments, aluminum companies posted substantial earnings gains for the quarter. Aluminum Co. of America reported a 35 percent increase to $135 million, or $3.82 a share, and Reynolds Metals a 17 percent gain to $44.4 million, or $2.31 a share. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical posted a 14 percent drop in shipments but an 87 percent surge in earnings to $63.8 million, or $1.54 a share.
- Copper and zinc: skyrocketing prices of copper and byproduct metals gave the industry a booming fourth quarter, and even higher quotes now are leading most mining companies to predict further profit gains in the first quarter despite a slight easing in demand.
- Chemicals: soaring raw-materials costs and weakening domestic demand held many producers to modest gains in fourth-quarter earnings. Companies heavily involved in synthetic fibers fared worse than average, while those with substantial energy operations benefited from higher prices for oil and natural gas.
- Electrical equipment: many producers' operating earnings continued to edge higher. General Electric, whose earnings advanced only 5 percent in the fourth quarter despite a 13 percent rise in sales, cited higher costs. RCA's net fell was 6.8 percent.
- Tires and rubber: fourth-quarter profits were depressed by rapidly rising costs, competitive pricing on both original-equipment and replacement tires, and lower auto and truck production to reduce inventories.
- Machine tools: shipments of machines used to shape metal parts climbed 33 percent from the 1978 fourth quarter, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. New orders rose 12 percent from a year earlier and topped shipments by 23 percent.

Canadian Court Finds

Hoffman-La Roche Guilty Of Anti-Competitive Acts

TORONTO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ) — Hoffman-La Roche Ltd., the Quebec-based subsidiary of the like-named Swiss company that manufactures and distributes the chemical tranquilizer valium, has been convicted of trying to eliminate competition in Canada over a seven-year period from 1968 to 1974.

The company faces an unspecified fine that will be set by the Ontario Supreme Court judge who tried the case.

In his 112-page judgment released yesterday, Justice Allen Linden found that starting in 1970, Hoffman-La Roche gave away millions of doses of valium to hospitals and sold large amounts in government contracts for one dollar to counter competition in the tranquilizer market.

Judge Linden said that when Hoffman-La Roche started its giveaway program, it was prepared to lose $2.6-million worth of valium sales — which it did — to prevent a forecast loss of $600,000 in sales to a competitor that year.

The aim of Hoffman-La Roche could only have been to eliminate Horner (a competing manufacturer of tranquilizers) from the hospital market and to warn others that they too would be eliminated if they tried to compete with Hoffman-La Roche in the hospital market, Judge Linden said.

Hoffman-La Roche had held the patents for the tranquilizer, but the situation changed in 1969 when the Canadian government changed the rules for payment of royalties — in effect allowing for cheaper production of the pharmaceuticals — and provincial governments allowed pharmacists to substitute cheaper generic drugs for brand-name drugs prescribed for patients.

In Montreal, Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd. said it will "probably" appeal the court's decision.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Consolidated Statement 1979

Assets SEK million	1979	1978	Liabilities SEK million	1979	1978
Cash and Due from Financial Institutions	14,054	10,446	Due to Financial Institutions	26,558	17,218
Swedish and Foreign Bonds	14,059	11,174	Deposits	32,815	30,030
Advances	43,168	36,772	Long-term Debt	7,883	7,271
Real Estate, Equipment and Shareholdings	858	809	Other Liabilities	4,297	3,703
Other Assets	2,907	2,445	Untaxed Reserves	1,884	1,728
			Shareholders' Funds	1,809	1,696
Total Assets	75,046	61,646	**Total Liabilities**	75,046	61,646

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
26½ 20¾	KnigtRd .70 2.8 9 308 25⅝ 25 25 — ½
27¾ 17⅛	Koehrin 1.10 5.2 5 40 21¾ 21¼ 21¼— ⅜
36½ 28⅝	Koeh pf 2.75 8.7 11 31½ 31 31½+ ½
28¾ 23⅛	Koger n1.20 4.8 30 46 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
42¾ 23⅛	Kollmr .64 1.6 12 17 41 40¾ 41
28¾ 17⅝	Koppers 1.40 5.3 8 376 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅜+ ⅜
47½ 38½	Kopprpf 4 10. z100 39⅝ 39⅝ 39¾+ ¼
50⅛ 43	Kraft 3.20 7.1 7 917 45⅝ 44½ 45 — ⅜
13½ 7⅜	Kroehlr 9 8 7¾ 7¾
27 16¼	Kroger s1.36 7.6 5 319 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞+ ⅜
16⅛ 9½	Kuhlm .80 7.4 7 23 10⅞ 10⅝ 10¾
15 10¼	Kysor .88 7.7 4 72 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜
14⅝ 6	LFE .12r 1.0 12 95 13 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅜
9¼ 5½	LFE pf .50 5.6 4 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞— ⅛
18⅞ 14¼	LITCO 1 5.8 7 1 17¼ 17¼ 17¼+
14¼ 6⅜	LTV 3 3070 14¼ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
20⅝ 10½	LTVA .361 1.8 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ¼
14 6⅜	LTV pf I 17 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞+ ¼
37½ 23⅛	LTV pf 2.60 7.0 139 37½ 36⅜ 37 + ⅛
17¾ 8¼	LQuint 1.11t 10. 16 130 11½ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
23⅞ 19	LacGas 1.86 8.7 5 30 21⅞ 21½ 21½+ ⅛
19½ 14¾	LamsSe s.80 5.7 5 305 15⅛ d14 14 —1½
22½ 11⅛	LaneBry 1 6.0 8 171 17 16⅝ 16⅝
33½ 26¾	Lanier s .44 1.5 15 341 29⅛ 28⅝ 28⅝— ¼
15 9⅜	LawtCh .60 5.5 11 152 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ¼
40¼ 31¼	LearPet n.12 .3 24 458 40 39⅛ 39⅛— ⅜
	LearPet wi 17 27 26⅝ 26⅝
29½ 17¼	LearSg 1.04 3.7 6 273 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅜+ ¼
75 42½	LearS pf2.25 3.3 1 68⅜ 68⅜ 68⅜—1¼
2WUU4½ 18¾	LswyTrn 1.30
5.5 7	3 8 2 3 ½ 2 3 ½ + ⅝
24¾ 19⅝	LeeEnt .84 4.0 8 48 21⅛ 21 21 — ½
42 19½	Leesona 1.16 2.8 10 96 41¼ 41 41¼
15⅝ 10	LegPlat n.48 3.9 6 23 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜
2 1⅛	LehValInd 12 39 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
14 9¼	Lehmn 1.67e 13. 236 12¾ 12½ 12⅝
23⅞ 13	Lennar s.22 1.6 5 135 20½ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
30 23⅛	Lenox 1.30 4.8 7 67 27⅝ 27 27 — ¾
8⅜ 6⅜	LesFay .48 6.1 5 35 8 7¾ 7⅞
22½ 15⅝	LevFdC 9 21⅝ 21 21⅞+ ⅜
36⅝ 32¼	LeviStr s1.10 3.2 8 481 34⅞ 34⅜ 34½+ ¼
29⅞ 17⅞	LevitzF 1 3.7 6 7 27½ 27¼ 27¼
28⅞ 23⅜	LOF 2.20a 8.5 5 38 26 25¾ 26 + ⅛
57⅞ 47	LOF pf 4.75 9.9 1 48 48 48 — ¼
22⅜ 14	LiblyCp s.40 2.3 7 49 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝
5⅜ 2	LibrtyLn 194 46 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
26 14	Lifemk .48 2.0 12 18 24½ 24⅛ 24⅝— ⅛
42 29⅛	Liggel 2.50 6.4 6 141 39¾ 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅞
63⅞ 47⅛	LillyEli 2.10 3.8 12 1357 56 54¾ 55 — ⅜
48 35½	LincNt 2.80 6.3 7 93 45 44⅛ 44¼— ½
18⅛ 14	LincPl 1.80a 12. 7 14⅜ 14½ 14⅜
8⅝ 4⅝	Lionel .16 2.2 10 172 7¼ 7 7⅛
57¼ 18⅞	Litton 1b 1.8 9 1346 55½ 54⅝ 54½+ ⅜
112½ 44⅝	Litton pf 3 2.8 1 109 109 109 +5⅜
20½ 18⅛	Litton pf 2 10. 68 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
48⅛ 18⅛	Lockhd 18 2255 40⅝ 38½ 38½—1⅜
45 21	Loctite .52 1.5 13 45 33⅝ 33 33⅝+ ⅜
73⅞ 41⅜	Loews 1.20 1.8 5 138 68⅛ 66⅝ 67 —1¼
18⅛ 10¼	LomFn 1 6.8 7 23 14¾ 14⅝ 14⅝
21 16⅜	LomMt 2.36e 13. 8 153 18½ 18 18⅛— ⅛
30¼ 21⅛	LnStar 1.65 5.5 5 236 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞+ ⅜
18⅛ 13⅝	LILCo 1.78 12. 6 208 14⅜ 14½ 14⅝— ⅛
25¼ 18⅛	LIL pfP2.43 13. 4 19 19 19
33 25	LongDr .76 2.9 10 189 26 25½ 25⅞— ⅛
60 26⅝	LoralCp 1.20 2.2 16 355 55⅝ 54½ 55⅝+ ⅜
57½ 23⅞	LaLand 1.48 2.7 12 1830 56 55⅛ 55⅝+ ½
27⅞ 18⅜	LaPac .60b 2.4 7 459 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝
22¼ 17⅛	LouvGs 2.06 12. 8 86 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜+ ¼
17¼ 8½	Lowenst .37t 3.7 21 3 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
18⅝ 16⅞	Lowes n .60 3.5 9 36 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
64½ 41	Lubrzl 1.80 2.9 14 78 62⅞ 62⅜ 62⅜
17¾ 14⅛	LuckyS 1 6.6 7 725 15⅛ 14⅞ 15¼+ ¼
18⅝ 11⅛	Ludlow .70 5.4 10 98 13⅜ 12¾ 13 — ⅜
17¼ 12	Lukens .96 5.9 11 336 16¼ 15⅞ 16¼+ ¼
25¾ 13½	LynCSys .40 1.8 15 21 22½ 22½ 22½
39½ 19¾	MACOM s.20 .5 25 123 39 37⅞ 38⅞+1
57¾ 37⅛	MCA 1.50 2.8 10 153 54⅜ 53⅛ 53⅛—1¼
15⅝ 10⅝	MEI .44 3.4 7 88 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
38⅛ 18⅞	MGIC 1 3.8 8 662 26⅜ 25⅝ 26 — ½
24 14⅜	MacAF 1 4.4 8 15 22⅜ 22⅜ 22⅜
11⅛ 7⅜	MacDn .40 4.8 7 6 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼— ⅛
13⅛ 7⅜	Macke .52 5.7 5 92 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
26⅝ 22⅛	MB Ltd g n1.40a 39 25 24⅞ 24⅞
21⅞ 11	Macmill .82 5.2 9 434 15¾ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
57 32	Macy 2.25 4.3 6 1313 53 52⅜ 52¾+ ¼
49 38⅜	Macypf 4.25 11. z40 39 39 39 + ¼
20⅝ 13⅛	MdsFd 2.45e 13. 192 19⅛ 18⅞ 18¾+ ¼
11½ 6⅞	MagicC .60 7.9 5 69 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅝— ⅛
31⅜ 26⅜	MalonH 1.12 3.6 10 16 30⅜ 30½ 30¾+ ¼
20⅜ 15⅝	MgtAst n 8 566 18⅛ 17⅛ 18 +1
11½ 5⅝	ManhIn .30b 4.8 3 46 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼+ ⅛
10⅛ 5⅜	ManhLf .30 4.4 9 52 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
37⅛ 29⅞	MfrHan 2.52 7.9 5 308 32 31⅝ 32
45⅝ 26⅜	MAPCO 1.60 3.7 12 1292 43½ 41½ 43½+1⅞
72 34⅝	MarOil s1.60 2.3 12 1545 u73 69 71 — ½
21⅝ 13⅛	MarMid .80 3.9 6 249 20⅞ 20⅜ 20⅝— ¼
16 11⅞	MarionL .64 4.1 21 155 u16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅜
19½ 11⅞	MarkCH .36 1.8 15 367 u20⅛ 19¼ 20 + ⅝
20 12½	Mark pf1.20 5.7 60 u21½ 20½ 21 +1
26½ 19	Marley 1 4.2 7 30 24 23⅞ 24 + ¼
24 11⅛	Marriot .20 .9 12 918 22⅜ 23⅛ 23¼
72¼ 59	MrshM 3.60 5.4 11 261 67⅝ 66⅝ 66⅝
25⅝ 15⅜	MrshF 1.24 6.5 9 248 20 19 19⅛+ ½
57¼ 30⅛	MartM 2.12 3.9 8 572 54 52⅝ 53¾+1⅜
34 10⅛	MaryK .60 2 13 170 32⅛ 30¼ 30¼—1⅝
31⅞ 17⅜	Md Cup .64 2.3 8 103 27⅜ 27⅝ 27⅝— ¼
27½ 19⅛	Masco .60 2.4 9 31 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅜
30⅞ 22½	Masonit 1.20 4.7 7 495 25⅝ 24¼ 25⅝+1⅛
14¼ 10½	MasM 1.40a 12. 8 10 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ¼
13⅝ 8⅝	MassyF g 196 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 13⅝	MasCp 1.72 12. 52 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+ ⅛
11⅝ 9	Masinc 1.12 12. 55 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼
35 27⅝	MatsuE .35e 1.2 8 3 30 30 30 + ⅜
10¾ 6⅝	Mattel .30 3.2 8 1066 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½+ ⅛
7⅞ 3⅞	Mattel wt 376 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛— ⅛
28⅜ 21⅛	Mattl pf2.50 10. 292 24⅝ 24 24¼+ ¼
27⅝ 21¾	MayDS 1.40 6.0 5 1825 23½ 23 23¼
25¼ 19⅛	MaverO 1.10 5.5 7 12 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅛
4⅞ 3⅛	MaysJW 4 17 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾+ ⅛
28⅜ 22⅜	Maytg 1.80a 7.1 7 23 25⅛ 24⅞ 25¼+ ⅜
35 15⅝	McDrm 1.20 3.6 241 1459 34¼ 33½ 33⅜+ ¼
38 22½	McDr pf2.20 6.1 104 36⅜ 36 36
30⅛ 23	McDr pf2.60 11. 10 23¼ 23⅛ 23¼
51⅞ 39⅛	McDnld .56 1.3 9 732 42⅞ 42⅛ 42⅝+ ¼
52⅜ 20	McDonD .90 2.0 9 1568 45⅛ 44 44⅜+ ⅛
32¼ 24	McDonh 1.32 4.3 6 2 30¾ 30⅜ 30¾+ ¼
31⅜ 24¼	McGEd 1.80 6.2 7 134 29¼ 29 29⅛+ ⅜
31 23½	McGrH 1.52 5.1 10 428 30 29⅝ 29⅝— ¼
79½ 23	McIntyr g 155 79½ 76 78½+1¼
16½ 11½	McLean .64 5.3 46 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝	McLout 6 60 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½+ ⅛
58 13⅝	McMorO .10 .2 236 102 50⅝ 49¼ 49½+ ⅛
20½ 11⅜	McNeil .80 5.3 10 34 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 23¼	Mead 1.80 6.6 5 113 27¼ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
48½ 28⅝	Measrx .50 1.3 13 38 37⅞ 37⅛ 37⅜+ ⅛
77¾ 30½	Medtrn .60 .9 17 347 67⅜ 66⅝ 67⅜+1¼
31½ 25¼	Melville 1.60 5.5 8 717 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅜
39 16½	Memorex 5 237 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
41 33⅛	MercStr 1 2.6 6 39 38 37½ 38 — ¼
29¼ 22½	MerTx s1.32 5.4 6 59 24⅝ 24¼ 24¼— ¼
75⅛ 62½	Merck 2.30 3.5 13 1132 68⅝ 66⅝ 66⅝—1⅝
41 27½	Merdith 1.20 2.9 20 41 41 41 41
24¾ 15½	MerrLy .96 4.1 7 1278 23½ 23⅛ 23¼— ¼
66½ 34⅝	MesaPet n 1809 u69½ 66⅜ 66¾+1⅜
42⅝ 27¼	MesaRoy n.12e .3 480 41¼ 40⅝ 40⅝+ ⅝
18¾ 15¼	Mesab 1.40e 8.7 11 83 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
21⅜ 15¼	Mesta 13 19½ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
27⅜ 14½	MGM .60b 3.0 10 185 20 19⅝ 19⅞
74½ 50⅜	Metrm 3.20 4.5 9 1 71⅞ 71⅞ 71⅞+ ¼
39½ 26	MtE pfC3.90 15. z150 27 26½ 26½— ½
84 51	MtE pfF8.12 15. z20 54 54 54
77 50	MtE pfG7.68 14. z100 53 53 53 — ½
85¾ 55	MtE pf 8.32 15. z300 57¾ 56¾ 56¾—1
15⅝ 12⅝	MchGs 1.30b 9.6 10 5 13½ 13⅝ 13½+ ⅛
28¼ 23¾	MhWi pf2.67 11. 11 25¼ 25¼ 25¼— ⅛
22⅜ 16½	MdCTel 1.68 9.0 6 41 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅜
27½ 22⅛	MdCT pf2.06 9.0 2 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅜
16⅝ 12⅛	MidSUt 1.58 13. 6 733 12½ 12¼ 12⅜
4¾ 1⅝	MidInd M 5 160 3⅝ 3⅜ 3½— ⅛
30½ 17	MidRos 1.30 4.5 8 596 29⅝ 29¼ 29⅛
29½ 17¼	MillerW 1.20 6.6 7 67 18½ 18⅛ 18¼
40⅝ 21½	MiltBrd 1 2.5 9 320 u41¼ 40¼ 40⅝+ ⅜
24½ 14⅝	MilRoy .40 1.9 14 1 21½ 21½ 21½
25⅝ 19½	MinnGs 1.94 9.3 5 23 21¼ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
61⅝ 46⅝	MMM 2.40 4.8 9 960 50⅝ 50⅛ 50⅛+ ⅛
21½ 17¼	MinPL 2.04 12. 6 22 17¾ 17½ 17½— ⅛
15⅝ 9⅞	MirroCp .96 6.6 7 59 14⅝ 14¼ 14½+ ¼
33¼ 26	MisnIns s.48 2.2 8 111 31¼ 30⅝ 31¼+ ⅜
59¼ 45½	MPacC 3 5.1 5 495 u60 59 59⅝+1
13⅝ 10½	MoPSv 1b 9.3 6 2 10⅝ 10⅞ 10⅞— ¼
23½ 18⅝	MoPS pf2.44 13. 2 19 19 19
62 36¼	Mobil s 3 4.8 7 5640 u63¼ 61⅝ 62¼+ ¼
2⅜ 1⅜	MobileH 15 45 2⅛ 2¼ 2¼
15¼ 11⅞	MoMer .20 1.5 6 352 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅜
14⅝ 7⅝	Mohasco .90 9.0 10 58 10¼ 10 10
19⅝ 9½	MohkDta 14 453 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
15⅝ 10⅜	MohkR 1.20 9.8 6 43 12½ 12⅛ 12¼— ¼
32¼ 14⅛	Monrch s1.20a 3.7 7 37 u32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅛
49⅝ 24½	Monogr .65a 1.4 6 102 u50⅝ 48 48 — ⅝
62⅝ 45	Monsan 3.40 6.3 6 394 54⅜ 53⅝ 53⅝— ¼
19⅞ 16	MntDU 1.80 9.6 7 52 18⅞ 18⅝ 18¾+ ⅛
24⅜ 19⅛	MonPw 2.12 10. 8 96 21¼ 21 21¼
20½ 16⅛	MonSt 1.80a 11. 16 16⅜ 16⅛ 16¼+ ⅛
9¼ 7⅛	MONY 1.02e 13. 7 48 8¼ 8 8 — ⅛
49⅝ 27	MoorM 1.12 2.2 7 x613 u50⅝ 48⅝ 50¼+2⅝
54⅞ 43⅝	Morgan 2.80 6.1 7 151 46⅝ 46⅛ 46¼+ ⅛
41⅜ 18⅝	MorKn 1.50 3.7 7 17 40⅜ 40½ 40½+ ¼
19 13⅛	MorseSh .72 5.1 5 27 14 14 14 — ¼
8⅝ 5⅝	MtgTrAm 8 380 8⅛ 7¼ 8¼+ ⅛
34⅛ 25¾	MorNor 1.40 4.4 9 238 32¼ 31⅞ 31⅞— ⅛
61¾ 34	Motrola 1.40 2.3 13 1541 u63⅝ 61⅞ 61⅞+ ⅛
35⅛ 24½	MtFuel 2.20 6.5 12 1068 34⅜ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
26⅜ 23	MtSTel 2.32 10. 7 33 23⅛ 23 23⅛— ⅛
14⅜ 6⅝	Munford 1.2 29 64 8⅝ 8⅛ 8¼
8⅞ 4⅝	Munld pf.40 7.6 10 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼+ ⅛
17½ 12½	Munsng 1.20 8.3 16 12 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅜— ⅛
15⅞ 12⅞	MurphC 1.28 8.9 11 66 14⅜ 14¼ 14⅜
107¼ 40⅝	MurpOil 1.50 1.4 13 245 u110 107 110 +3
23⅝ 15	MurryO 1.20 5.4 6 41 22⅝ 22 22¼+ ¼
14⅛ 11¼	MutOm 1.44 12. 11 11⅞ 11¾ 11¾+ ⅛
14⅝ 9½	MyersL .50 3.7 8 32 13⅝ 13½ 13½
	— N—N—N —
24⅞ 11⅞	NCH .72 3.0 10 385 24¾ 24 24¾+ ¼
16⅛ 11⅛	NCNB n .72 5.3 6 126 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅜+ ½
81½ 56¾	NCR 2 2.6 9 688 77¼ 76⅞ 76⅞+ ⅜
40 20¼	NLInd 1.20 2.9 17 2103 u41⅞ 39⅝ 41¼+1½
37 19	NLT 1.12 4.2 7 605 26⅞ 26⅜ 26⅞— ⅛
10 7⅝	NVF s .77t 9.3 8 512 8¼ 8 8¼
25⅛ 20⅝	Nabisco 1.62 7.1 7 128 23 22½ 22¾
35⅛ 27⅜	Nalco 1.60 4.8 10 252 33¼ 33 33⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 9¼	Napco .24 1.8 8 18 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
27½ 10⅛	Narco .48 4.0 24 34 17 16¾ 17 + ½
34⅜ 20⅝	Nashua 1.50 4.8 5 86 31½ 31¼ 31½
25⅝ 16½	NatCan .88 3.6 6 220 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅜+ ¾
45⅛ 31½	NCan pf1.50 3.5 1 43 43 43 +1
15½ 10	NtCtyL .60 4.3 9 16 14 13¾ 13⅞+ ⅛
35⅜ 27⅜	NtDetr 2 7.2 4 44 28¼ 27⅞ 27⅞+ ⅛
32½ 19⅛	NatDist 2 6.8 7 321 29⅞ 29¼ 29½+ ⅛
21⅜ 16	NDist pr1.85 11. 3 16¼ 16¼ 16¼+ ¼
31 25⅛	NatFG 2.54 9.1 6 26 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
24⅜ 16	NatGyp 1.48 6.0 5 276 24⅝ 24 24½+ ½
3⅝ 1⅝	NatHom 22 387 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 7⅝	NtLibty .32 1.4 14 273 23½ 23 23 — ½
29⅝ 16¼	NMdCr s.60 2.2 12 85 27⅝ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
31¼ 12½	NMedE s.60 2.0 14 304 30½ 30 30¼— ⅛
18¼ 11	NMineSv .56 4.0 23 41 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ¼
24¾ 15⅞	NtPrest 1.50 7.2 9 143 21⅛ 20½ 20¾— ½
39 18½	NtSemic 13 3697 u39⅛ 38¼ 38⅝— ⅜
21¼ 15⅜	NtSvIn 1.24 6.0 6 42 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝
21⅜ 13¼	NStand 1.24 6.6 7 58 19⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅞
35½ 25⅜	NatlSti 2.60 8.4 5 194 31⅝ 30⅞ 30⅞— ½
5⅛ 4⅛	NatTea 6 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
41½ 26⅛	Natom s1.30 3.2 7 1236 41 39¾ 40⅝+ ⅜
58⅝ 46½	Natom pf 4 6.9 227 58⅝ 57¼ 57⅝+ ⅜
23⅝ 19⅛	NevPw s2.12 10. 6 73 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼
19½ 14	NevP pf1.74 11. z1250 15⅝ 15 15⅝
19⅞ 14⅝	NevP pf1.95 12. 3 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ¼
23½ 19¾	NEngEl 2.36 11. 6 68 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛
16⅞ 13⅛	NEngE 1.60 12. 5 38 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝+ ⅜
34 17½	NENuel s.26 .9 23 x535 30⅝ 29 29⅜+ ⅛
30 25	NEnPpf2.76 11. 3 26⅛ 26 26 — ⅛
36⅛ 31	NEngT 3.40 11. 7 26 32⅜ 32 32⅛— ⅛
18⅝ 15	NYSEG 1.76 12. 5 164 15⅛ d14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2½	Newcrp 128 4½ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
10½ 7½	Newell n.70 6.6 5 125 u10⅞ 9¾ 10⅝+1
48½ 25	Newhall 1 2.2 8 34 45⅜ 45 45⅛+ ¼
53⅞ 22¼	Newmt 1.30a 2.3 8 1539 u56⅛ 52⅞ 56⅜+4⅜
164⅝ 76	Newt pf 4.50 2.6 3 u170 168 170 +9⅝
26 8⅛	Nework .20 .8 19 348 25 24 24⅞+1¼
15⅝ 11⅞	NiaMP 1.44 12. 6 268 12¼ 12 12⅛
52½ 40	NiaMpf 5.25 13. z70 40½ 40½ 40½+ ½
17⅝ 9⅝	NiagSh 1.95e 12. 44 16⅝ 15½ 15⅞+ ¼
35⅝ 27¼	NICOR 2.52 7.4 7 330 34⅛ 33¼ 34 + ⅜
32½ 21⅝	NorfWn 2.20 6.7 5 2787 u34 32⅝ 32¾+ ⅛
25¾ 17⅝	Norlin 1.60 8.2 4 26 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ¼
28⅞ 18⅞	Norris 1.60 6.2 7 199 25⅝ 25 25⅝+ ¼
49⅞ 19⅝	NACoal .64 1.5 17 47 42⅝ 42¼ 42⅝
5¼ 2⅝	NoAMtg 40 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼
32 25¼	NoAPhl 1.70 5.8 5 14 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 8⅝	NoestUt 1.10 12. 7 486 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
21⅞ 13½	NColSL .70 4.8 4 12 14½ 14½ 14½
16⅞ 12¼	NIndPS 1.50 12. 7 158 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞
59 35½	NorNGs 3 5.1 8 661 u59⅝ 57½ 59 +1⅛
25⅞ 20⅝	NoStPw 2.28 11. 6 139 20½ 20⅛ 20¼— ⅛
46⅝ 36	NSPw pf4.11 12. z20 35 d35 35 —1
89⅞ 71⅜	NSPw pf7.84 10. z400 75 74 75 +2
101 74½	NSPw pf8.80 11. z900 78¼ 77 77 —1½
48 34⅞	NorTel s 1 774 41⅝ 40⅝ 41 + ¼
14¾ 5	Nthgate g 263 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
58⅞ 27⅜	Nortrp 1.80 3.4 8 603 53½ 52⅞ 53 + ⅜
35⅛ 24½	NwstAir 1.80 3.0 7 746 27⅜ 26 26½—1½
29¼ 23	NwtBcp 1.32 5.5 6 302 24½ 24 24
38⅞ 17	NwtEn s1.30 3.6 8 709 36½ 35¼ 36¼+1⅛
37⅞ 25⅛	Nwtlnd 2.05 6.0 6 381 35⅝ 34⅜ 34⅝— ⅝
26⅜ 21⅜	NwtP pf2.50 11. 2 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
11⅞ 8⅝	NwML t 1e 11. 9 15 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛
32¼ 24⅛	NwSIW 1.80 6.5 5 2 27½ 27¼ 27½+ ¼
39⅜ 22	Norton 1.60 4.1 8 111 39½ 39⅛ 39⅛— ⅛
17¾ 14	NorSim 1.04 7.5 6 4057 14⅛ d13⅞ 13⅞— ½
39½ 32¼	NortS pf1.60 4.9 2 32⅜ 32⅛ 32⅜+ ⅛
50 25½	Nucor s .36 .7 9 43 49¼ 48⅝ 49 + ⅛
62 22½	OKC 1.20 2.4 7 93 51⅛ 50⅛ 50½— ⅜
40¼ 20	OakInd .40 1.1 15 312 36 35 35⅝+ ⅛
20 15¼	OakiteP 1.28 7.3 8 2 17½ 17½ 17½— ¼
29⅛ 17⅛	OccPet 1.50 4.9 6 10165 u31⅛ 29¼ 30½+ ⅞
13⅞ 5⅝	OccPet wt 2051 u14⅜ 13⅛ 14⅛+1⅛
47½ 29	OccIP pf2.16 4.5 5 u47⅜ 46¼ 47⅝+1¼
95⅛ 56⅝	OccIP pf3.60 3.7 26 u98½ 95 98 +6¼
93⅞ 54⅝	OccIP pf 4 4.2 19 u95 92⅞ 95 +3
24½ 19½	OccIP pf2.50 13. 33 19¾ 19⅝ 19¾— ⅛
24⅝ 16½	OccIP pf2.12 13. 8 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
22½ 18	OccIP pf2.30 13. 30 18 18 18
40 27⅛	Ogden 2 5.5 6 29 36⅞ 36⅜ 36⅝
60 43⅝	Ogdn pf1.87 3.3 1 56 56 56 + ½
16⅞ 13	OhioEd 1.76 13. 8 2023 13⅝ 13⅜ 13½+ ⅛
39½ 29	OhEd pf3.90 13. z260 31⅜ 31 31 +1
44 33	OhEd pf4.40 13. z30 35 35 35
16 14⅝	OhEd pf1.80 12. 177 15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
106 92	OhE pf10.76 12. z9000 93¼ d90 90 —2
23¼ 16⅝	OhP pfG2.27 14. 12 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
117⅜ 101	OhP pfA 14 14. z530 102 101 101½+ ½
86½ 65	OhP pfE8.48 13. z100 65 65 65
17⅝ 12⅝	OklaGE 1.60 13. 10 281 13 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅛
26¾ 18	OklaNG 1.80 7.4 8 109 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅜+ ⅜
25 16⅛	Olin 1 5.8 6 551 17⅜ 17 17⅛— ⅛
40⅝ 27⅝	Omark 1.44 4.0 5 61 36 35¾ 35⅞+ ⅛
33 18½	Oneida 1 3.4 5 7 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
13¼ 9⅜	Opelika .84 6.6 5 2 12¾ 12¾ 12¾
15½ 12⅝	OranRk 1.56 12. 6 23 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
9 5⅛	Orange 74 7½ 7¼ 7¼
13⅛ 8⅛	OrionC .40 3.7 7 154 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅜
19⅛ 10⅝	OutbM .70 4.4 13 247 16 15 16 + ⅜
25½ 17⅜	OutletCo 1 4.7 10 6 21½ 21½ 21½—
18⅛ 14½	OverhDr .84 5.2 5 9 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
25½ 17¼	OvrnTr 1.24 5.1 5 32 24⅝ 24¼ 24½+ ⅛
40¼ 20¼	OverSh .50 1.3 7 82 38⅝ 37½ 38 + ⅛
31 24⅛	OwenC 1.20 4.1 8 400 30 29 29¼— ¼
27¼ 17⅝	OwenIll 1.26 5.2 5 686 25⅝ 23½ 24¼—1⅛
80 55	OwnIl pf4.75 6.4 4 74 74 74 —3
12¼ 9¼	Oxfrdln .76 6.8 5 9 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
25⅝ 15⅛	PHH Gp .80 3.1 11 101 25½ 25 25½+ ¼
12⅜ 7½	PNBMt 1.08e 13. 57 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½— ⅛
34¼ 25⅝	PPG 2 6.2 5 425 32½ 32 32¼— ⅛
29⅛ 12⅝	PSA 5 65 27¾ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ 10¼	PacAS 1.28 12. 32 10⅝ 10⅛ 10¼— ⅛
25½ 21	PacGE 2.44 12. 6 614 21⅛ d20⅝ 21
23⅞ 19⅝	PacLtg 2.24 10. 6 70 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅛— ⅛
57 41⅝	PacLm 2.40 4.5 14 18 53¼ 52⅛ 52¼+ ¼
20 16¼	PNwTel 1.64 9.9 7 20 16½ 16½ 16½+ ⅛
22⅝ 17	PacPw 2.04 12. 7 358 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
17⅞ 9⅝	PacScie .40 2.3 9 98 17¾ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
15¼ 11⅛	PacTT 1.40 11. 7 68 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅜+ ⅛
66 52½	PacTT pf 6 11. z200 56 55⅜ 55⅜— ⅛
22⅜ 12¼	PacTin 1 4.6 9 2 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 7⅛	PaineW .44 3.4 4 379 13⅛ 12¾ 13⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 12½	PalW pf1.30 8.2 24 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 14⅛	PalmBc 1.20 7.3 4 41 16½ 16⅛ 16½+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅝	Pamida 98 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
8 5½	PanAm 5 2452 5⅝ 5½ 5½
66 44⅝	PanEP 3.48 5.4 8 223 64⅝ 64⅛ 64⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ 17	Papcft 1.25b 6.9 6 x30 18⅛ 17⅝ 18 + ⅛
23⅜ 12⅝	Pargas 1.16 4.9 7 665 u23⅝ 22⅛ 23½+1⅜
48⅝ 18⅛	ParkDrl .24 .5 17 546 47 45 46½+2⅛
32⅛ 24	ParHan 1.20 3.8 8 395 32¼ 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 14⅛	ParkPn s.36 1.9 8 332 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ½
25½ 10⅝	PatPtl 1037 24⅛ 23 23⅝— ⅛
26 16⅝	Paylsnw .60 3.0 7 29 20½ 20 20½
27¼ 18⅝	Peabdy .32b 1.2 10 809 u28 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
19½ 6⅛	Pengo 65 296 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 16	PenCen 10 724 24⅞ 23⅛ 23⅞—1¼
7⅛ 4⅜	PenCn prB 112 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝— ⅛
50½ 46⅝	PenCn pr 100. 50¼ 49¼ 49½— ⅜
6¼ 3⅜	PenDix 43 6⅛ 3⅜ 3⅜
12¼ 7⅞	PennCp n.16 1.6 6 892 10¼ 9⅝ 10 — ⅛
33⅝ 23⅝	Penney 1.76 7.3 6 980 24⅝ 23⅝ 24 — ½
72½ 52½	PeCo pf4.62 6.2 2 u75 75 75 +2⅝
21⅛ 17	PaPL 2.04 12. 5 196 17⅛ 17⅛ 17¼— ⅛
47 37	PaPL pf4.50 12. z150 38½ 38⅛ 38½— ⅛
92 70	PaPL pf8.60 12. z50 70 70 70 — ⅛
105 85⅝	PaPL pf9.24 10. z20 91½ 91 91
108½ 92	PaPL pf 11 12. z100 93½ 93½ 93½— ½
116 100	PaPL pf 13 13. z140 102½ 102 102½+ ½
81 62	PaPL pf 8 12. z70 64½ 64½ 64½
25⅝ 20¼	Penwit 2.20 6.9 6 211 32⅛ 32 32 — ⅛
22 19	Penw pf1.60 7.5 23 21½ 21⅜ 21⅜+ ¼
52½ 34¼	Pennzol s 2 3.7 11 1371 u54⅛ 52⅝ 53½+1⅜
16 9⅝	PeopDr .28 2.1 7 6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
50⅝ 31⅝	PeopEn 3 5.9 10 570 u51¼ 49¾ 51¼+1⅝
25⅛ 21⅜	PepsiCo 1.14 4.9 9 942 24½ 23⅜ 23⅞— ⅛
47⅛ 26⅛	PerkinE .72 1.6 16 514 45⅝ 44⅝ 45¼+ ⅜
40⅜ 28	Petrie 1.40 4.4 9 178 31¾ 31⅛ 31½
35⅛ 22⅛	Petroln s.64 1.9 14 124 34⅞ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
33 20⅛	PetRs 3.03e 8.7 211 u35⅛ 32½ 35 +2⅝
30 19¼	PetRs pf1.75 5.4 26 u32½ 29⅝ 32⅛+2⅜
41⅜ 29	Pfizer 1.32 3.5 12 692 38⅛ 37⅛ 37⅝+ ⅛
42⅛ 22⅝	PhelpD 1.40 3.2 9 2776 u43⅝ 42⅝ 43⅛+1
17⅞ 13½	PhilaEl 1.80 13. 8 382 14¼ 14 14 — ⅛
39 29	PhilE pf3.80 13. z250 29½ 29 29 —1½
44 32	PhilE pf4.30 12. z200 34½ 34 34½+1½
78½ 57¼	PhilE pf 7 11. z20 62 62 62 — ½
90½ 65	PhilE pf8.75 13. z510 68 67 67 —1
79⅝ 58½	PhilE pf7.85 13. z100 61½ 61½ 61½+1½
96½ 77	PhilE pf9.50 12. z30 80 80 80 —1
79⅝ 58	PhilE pf7.80 13. z100 60½ 60½ 60½— ⅛
75½ 58	PhilE pf7.75 13. z20 60½ 60½ 60½+1¼
37½ 22¼	PhilSub 1.10 2.9 12 63 u37⅝ 36⅝ 37⅝+ ⅜
38⅛ 31⅛	PhilMr s1.25 3.7 8 1753 34⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅜
6½ 4⅜	Philind .32 5.4 5 x63 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
10¾ 8⅛	Philind pf 1 10. 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
57¾ 30½	PhilPet 1.80 3.1 10 2535 u57⅛ 58⅛ 58⅝+1⅛
17⅜ 10	PhilVH .60 3.8 6 26 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
20 9¼	PiedAvt .24 1.4 5 215 17⅝ 16⅞ 17¼+ ⅛
22 16½	PieNG 1.56a 9.1 8 9 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ¼
41¼ 32	Pilsbry 1.72 5.0 7 191 34⅜ 33⅝ 34¼+ ⅜
43⅞ 23⅛	Pioner s1.40 3.3 12 250 42⅛ 41⅜ 42 + ⅜
22⅜ 15½	PionrEl .25e 1.5 12 10 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ⅜
34½ 23¼	PitnyB 1.40 4.2 8 1012 33⅝ 32 33½+2⅛
34⅜ 24⅝	PitnB pf2.12 6.2 609 34⅝ 32½ 34 +2⅛
30⅝ 18⅛	Pittstn 1.28 4.5 18 1082 26⅞ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ½
8 5	PlanRsc 10 1096 u 8¼ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
22¼ 16½	Planirn .16 .8 15 74 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 12	Playboy .12 .7 17 51 17 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
30⅛ 19½	Plessey 1.32e 4.2 11 6 u31⅝ 31¼ 31¼+ ⅝
43⅛ 17	Pneumo 1 2.6 12 117 39⅝ 38 39 +1¼
25½ 12⅝	PogoPd .44 1.7 16 2281 u26½ 25⅝ 26⅛+1
51⅛ 21⅞	Polaroid 1 4.3 15 454 23⅞ 23⅛ 23½+ ⅛
23 11⅛	Pndrosa .40 3.4 4 251 12 11⅛ 11⅞
43⅝ 25⅝	PopTal 1.40 3.4 5 29 42 41⅛ 41⅜+ ⅛
21⅛ 14⅛	Portec .80b 5.1 7 90 16 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅜
78½ 70½	Portr pf5.50 7.0 z50 78⅛ 78⅛ 78⅛
18⅝ 13	PortGE 1.70 12. 10 229 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
106⅜ 90⅛	PoG pf11.50 12. z20 93 93 93
25¼ 19⅛	PorG pf2.60 14. 1 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
39 29⅛	Potlch 1.32 3.6 8 108 36½ 36 36½+ ½
14⅛ 11	PotmEl 1.40 13. 6 1022 11⅜ 11 11⅛— ⅛
49 36⅛	PotEl pf4.50 12. z300 36½ 36⅛ 36½
45½ 32	PotEl pf4.04 13. z200 32 d31½ 31½—1
27⅛ 22⅝	Premier s.54 2.1 11 6 26¼ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
16 6⅝	Presley s.36t 3.0 4 72 12 11⅞ 11⅞
29⅛ 14⅝	PrimeC s 19 240 28⅛ 27½ 27½— ½
15½ 8⅝	PrimMt s 13 22 13⅛ 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
84¼ 70⅛	ProctG 3.40 4.8 9 598 71⅝ d70 70½— ⅝
18½ 10⅝	PrdRsh s.36 2.1 12 169 17⅝ 17 17⅛— ⅛
33⅝ 21½	Proler 1.40 4.2 6 36 33⅝ 33⅜ 33⅜— ⅛
17⅛ 12⅝	PSvCol 1.60 13. 9 518 12⅝ d12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
27 20	PSInd 2.32 11. 5 264 20½ 20¼ 20⅜+ ¼
98½ 75	PSIn pf 8.52 11. z100 76 75 75 —1⅛
20⅛ 15	PSvNH 2.12 14. 5 59 15½ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 20	PSNH pf2.75 14. z100 20¼ 20¼ 20¼+ ¼
27⅛ 20	PSNH pf2.81 14. 17 20¼ 20⅛ 20⅛
21½ 16¼	PSvNM 1.92 12. 6 140 16½ 16¼ 16½
22⅝ 17⅝	PSvEG 2.20 12. 6 474 18 17⅝ 17⅝
14⅛ 11⅛	PSEG pf1.40 12. 19 11⅞ 11¼ 11⅞— ⅛
45⅝ 34¼	PSEG pf4.08 12. z200 35 d34 34 —1½
46¼ 34⅝	PSEG pf4.18 11. z100 36½ 36½ 36½+1⅛
56½ 40½	PSEG pf5.05 12. z100 43 42 42 —2
58¼ 44	PSEG pf5.28 12. z20 45 45 45 —1
24½ 20	PSEG pf2.43 12. 4 20 20 20
115 101½	PSE pf12.25 12. z20 101½ 101½ 101½—1½
81⅝ 66	PSEG pf8.08 12. z40 68 68 68 + ½
81½ 62½	PSEG pf7.40 12. z50 63½ 63½ 63½—2
104 79⅜	PSEG pf9.62 12. z100 80¼ 80¼ 80¼
11⅜ 5⅜	Publick 11 402 10½ 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
5⅛ 3½	Pueblo 4 17 3½ 3⅛ 3½
5⅞ 3⅛	PR Cem 3 21 3⅝ 3½ 3½
17½ 13⅝	PgSPL 1.64 12. 7 179 13⅝ d13⅛ 13½— ⅜
43½ 29⅛	Pullmn 1.80 5.7 7 x161 32⅝ 31¼ 31⅝
18½ 15	Purex 1.28 8.1 7 79 16 15⅝ 15⅝
9⅝ 3⅝	PurltnFa 235 8⅛ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
35¼ 25	Puraltr 1.36 4.8 7 23 28½ 28¼ 28¼— ¼
32⅞ 22	QuakO 1.40 4.5 7 147 31⅛ 30⅝ 31⅛+ ⅜
109½ 100	QuaO pf9.56 9.3 z10 102½ 102½ 102½— ¾
18 13½	QuakSO s.80 4.9 10 1042 16¼ 15⅞ 16¼+1
33 20	Quanex 1.12 4.2 8 163 27⅛ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 6⅛	Questor .20 2.9 8 89 7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
23 19⅞	QuestrptA 2 9.6 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅜
	— R—R—R —
14⅝ 9	RBInd .28 2.3 11 57 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅜
28¼ 21⅛	RCA 1.60 7.2 6 1278 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅜+ ⅛
62¼ 48	RCA pf 4 7.9 11 51⅛ 50⅝ 50⅝— ⅛
20⅝ 19⅝	RCA pf wi2.12 11. 506 20 19¾ 20 + ¼
31⅞ 29½	RCA pf wi3.65 12. 984 30⅛ 29⅝ 30 + ⅛
13¼ 8½	RLC s .52 4.2 5 128 12⅝ 12⅛ 12½
11 7⅛	RTE .65 8.1 9 120 8¼ 8 8 — ⅛
13⅞ 10	RalsPur .64 4.9 10 2467 13⅛ 12¾ 13
14¼ 7	Ramad .12e 1.5 16 320 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
23 12⅝	Ranco .84 5.3 7 68 16 16 16
24¼ 13⅞	RapAm .60e 3.6 5 145 23 21⅝ 22⅛+ ⅜
73 45⅛	RapA pf2.25 3.3 1 68½ 68½ 68½— ⅛
20½ 18	RapA pfC 3 16. 9 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ¼
37 20⅝	Raybl 1.60b 6.9 5 30 23¼ 23 23⅛— ⅛
21⅜ 12⅝	Raymdint 1 5.3 6 204 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
84 42½	Raythn 2 2.5 12 1299 79⅝ 78½ 78½+ ¼
41 26⅛	ReadBat s.80 2.0 16 824 41 38⅜ 40⅜+1⅜
16⅛ 10⅛	RltRef 1.57e 15. 7 25 10½ 10¼ 10½+ ⅛
11 4⅛	Redmn .14e 1.5 7 179 9½ 9¼ 9⅜
12⅝ 7⅛	ReeceCp .60 5.3 8 17 11½ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
33⅜ 24⅛	ReevsB 2 6.7 4 8 30⅛ 30 30 — ¼
16½ 11⅛	ReichCh .74 5.3 10 65 14 13¾ 14 + ⅛
63 35⅝	RelGp 2 3.3 3 153 60½ 60⅛ 60⅛— ⅛
26 20	RelG pf 2.60 12. 31 21⅛ 20⅜ 21⅛+ ⅛
27½ 22½	Relin pf2.68 11. 5 23½ 23⅜ 23⅜
9⅝ 5⅝	RepAir .20 2.9 6 223 7⅛ 6⅞ 7
30 16⅜	RepCp .60b 2.4 4 146 25 24½ 25 + ¼
25⅝ 13⅞	RepFnS s 1 4.8 4 34 21⅜ 20⅞ 21 — ⅛
2⅞ 1⅛	RepMtg 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
31 23⅛	RepStl 2a 7.8 3 310 26½ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
30 20⅛	RepTex 1 3.7 7 49 27⅝ 27 27⅛+ ¼
32⅜ 20⅜	RevcoD .80 3.2 9 313 25½ 25 25⅝+ ⅛
19⅛ 11⅛	Revere 4 117 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
54⅝ 40⅛	Revlon 1.56 3.8 10 716 41⅞ 40⅝ 40⅝— ⅜
22½ 12½	Rexham .60 4.3 7 92 14⅛ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 15⅛	Rexnrd 1.04 5.7 6 151 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜— ½
36 31⅜	Reynln s2.10 6.2 7 820 34⅝ 34 34⅛— ⅛
83 60	Reyln pf2.25 2.8 1 80⅝ 80⅝ 80⅝+ ⅜
50¼ 44⅛	Reyln pf4.10 9.3 103 44½ d44⅛ 44⅛— ½
39⅝ 28⅛	ReyMtl 2.20 5.8 4 790 38⅞ 37½ 37¾+ ¼
80½ 59	ReyM pf4.50 5.7 12 78½ 78⅛ 78⅛+3⅛
35 18⅝	RichCo 1.30 6.3 10 33 20⅝ 20¼ 20½
27 19⅝	RchMer 1.20 5.5 6 219 22¼ 21⅞ 22 — ¼
19⅞ 15¼	RiegelT 1.60 8.2 5 83 19⅝ 19⅝ 19½+ ⅛
47½ 25⅝	RioGran 1 2.2 7 244 46⅛ 45¼ 45⅞+1
28¼ 13⅝	RioGr pf .80 2.9 294 27⅝ 26 27⅛+1⅝
27⅜ 18⅜	RiteAid .65 2.4 10 19 27¼ 27 27¼+ ⅛
22¼ 16⅛	Robshw 1.40 7.5 7 130 18⅝ 18¾ 18⅝+ ⅛
33⅞ 27⅛	Robtsn 1.90 5.9 5 40 32⅝ 31⅞ 32⅛+ ⅛
12 8¼	Robins .40 4.4 9 228 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
17⅞ 13⅝	RochG 1.40b 11. 6 39 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+ ⅛
20⅝ 16	RochTl 1.68 9.4 7 16 18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
19½ 11	Rockawr 6 18 16¾ 16¾ 16¾
63⅜ 35⅝	Rockwl 2.60 4.3 8 362 61⅞ 60 60 —1⅞
153 87	Rklnt pf4.75 3.2 2 151⅝ 149¼ 149¼—3⅝
48½ 33	RohmH 2 4.8 6 137 42⅝ 41¼ 41¾+1
20 11⅛	Rohrlnd 6 230 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
31⅝ 16¼	Rollins .72 2.6 12 496 28⅛ 27⅜ 27⅞— ⅛
49 28⅛	Rolm s 25 85 47⅝ 47 47¼— ⅛
4 2½	Ronson 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
11½ 9⅝	Roper .90 8.6 5 29 10½ 10½ 10½
19½ 13⅝	Rorer .84 4.7 11 253 18⅝ 17⅞ 17⅞
77½ 19⅝	Rosario .80a 1.1 15 277 71 69⅞ 70⅝+1⅞
48⅛ 18	Rowan .10 .2 18 192 48 47⅜ 47½+ ¼
15⅛ 11⅝	RC Cas 1.04 7.4 18 24 14⅛ 13⅞ 14 — ¼
83⅝ 61⅝	RoylD 5.53e 6.5 3 3219 u86⅝ 84½ 85¼+2
30½ 22½	Rubbrm .92 3.4 9 126 27 26½ 26¾+ ⅛
11¼ 8⅝	RussTog .88 8.1 6 103 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅞— ⅛
25⅝ 15½	RyanH 1.20 5.3 7 85 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
27½ 19½	RyderS 1b 3.8 7 641 26⅝ 26⅛ 26¼+ ⅛
	— S—S—S —
10⅛ 6⅛	SCA .35t 3.4 11 2114 u10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅛+1
32 16⅝	SCM 1.30 5.7 4 254 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅜
36 15⅛	SPSTec .64 1.8 8 42 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅛+ ¼
67⅝ 31	Sabine .56 .9 40 37 65¼ 64⅝ 64⅜
27½ 9⅛	Safgdin .32 1.3 21 753 u28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛+1⅛
44 33⅝	Safewy 2.60 7.5 6 125 35 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅜
10⅝ 7½	SagaCp .44 4.5 33 178 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
50⅝ 22⅜	SJoMn 1.40 2.9 14 851 50⅝ 48 48⅛—2½
13 9¼	StJoLP 1.26 13. 8 4 10 10 10 — ⅛
78⅛ 36½	StLSaF 2.50 3.5 9 129 u73⅛ 70¾ 70⅝+ ¼
11¼ 8⅞	SPaul 1.06e 12. 28 9⅛ 9 9
34⅜ 27	StRegP 2 6.4 6 711 32⅝ 31⅞ 31⅞— ½
8 5¼	Salant .40 5.0 11 1034 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
10⅛ 5	Sambos 196 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛
15⅞ 12⅝	SDieGs 1.52 11. 7 124 13½ 13¼ 13⅛— ⅛
18¾ 12½	SJuanR 1.45t 9.7 12 32 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
45½ 16⅛	Sanders .50 1.2 18 110 42⅝ 42¼ 42½+ ⅜
64⅝ 32	SFeInd 2.60 3.9 8 1213 u66⅝ 65½ 66½+2
18¾ 8½	SFeIn pf .50 2.7 11 18⅝ 18¼ 18¼+ ⅛
41¾ 18⅛	SFeInt .72 1.8 67 1580 39⅝ 39 39⅛+ ⅜
18⅝ 13⅛	SafWel .88 5.0 8 70 17⅞ 17⅛ 17½+ ⅛
9¼ 6½	SaulRE 31 8¼ 8 8¼+ ⅛
11⅞ 6½	SavASip .05e .5 11 49 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
13⅝ 8¼	SavOnD .50 4.9 7 59 10¼ 10 10⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 9⅝	SavEIP 1.20 11. 7 25 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
12¼ 9⅝	SavE pf1.28 13. 2 10 10 10
19⅝ 12⅝	Savin .70 4.1 4 320 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ½
23¼ 19	Savin pf1.50 7.5 3 20 20 20
9⅝ 4⅜	Saxon 10 196 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛	Schaefer 18 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
38⅛ 27½	SchrPlo 1.44 4.2 8 723 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅛
13⅝ 7⅝	Schlitz 353 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
114¼ 66⅛	Schlmb s1.10 1.0 24 1264 113⅞ 111⅛ 112⅝—1½
45⅝ 25⅛	SciAtla s.18 .4 22 90 43⅝ 43 43¼— ¼
27¼ 18	SCOA 1.08 4.9 6 x60 22¼ 21⅞ 22⅛— ⅛
7½ 4⅛	ScotLad .05e .8 8 150 6⅝ 6½ 6½
30⅞ 22	ScotFet 1.80 8.1 5 109 23 22 22⅛— ⅛
27⅜ 17	ScottF .80 3.1 9 89 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅝+ ⅛
21 16	ScottP 1 5.4 5 1644 18⅝ 18⅛ 18½+ ⅛
19⅜ 10⅝	Scottys .44 2.3 10 25 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
21½ 17¼	Scovill 1.52 8.6 5 100 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
11 7⅛	Scudder 21 22 11 11 11 + ⅛
9⅝ 8¼	Scud pf .98e 10. 40 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 9⅝	SeaCA pf1.46 14. 19 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅛+ ⅛
23½ 14⅝	SeaCont .42 2.4 5 116 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
36 24⅝	SeabCL 2.20 6.3 4 686 u37 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅜
18⅛ 10	SeaWA 10 173 13 12⅞ 12⅞
31⅝ 24⅛	Seafst 1.12 4.0 6 120 28½ 28 28 — ¼
46½ 27⅛	Seagrm 1.10 2.3 15 369 u48⅛ 46 48½+2¼
23 14⅝	Seagrv .27e 1.3 7 29 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
19⅛ 11⅛	SealAir n.44 2.6 9 37 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
32⅝ 19⅛	SealPw 1.28 5.3 5 36 24⅛ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
22⅜ 11½	SearleG .52 2.4 14 1189 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
21⅜ 17	Sears 1.28 7.5 6 2984 17⅞ 17 17¼
9 4½	Seatrain 915 8 7⅝ 8 + ½
34⅛ 25⅛	SecPac n1.80 6.0 5 123 30⅛ 29⅝ 30
68 24⅝	Sedco .72 1.0 119 563 u69½ 69 69⅛+1⅛
14 8	SeIgLt 1.20 13. 15 43 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 7⅛	SvCpInt .34 3.5 5 13 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
18⅛ 12½	Shaklee .80 4.5 5 547 u18⅛ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
47⅜ 24⅝	Shapell .15 .3 5 19 u48 47⅜ 48 + ⅝
33⅛ 9⅝	ShearL .60 1.9 6 490 31⅛ 29⅝ 31⅛+2⅜
69⅛ 30¼	ShellOil 2.48 3.5 9 1307 u70⅝ 68 68⅜+2⅝
33⅛ 27	ShelIT s3.27t 9.5 5 285 u34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛+1⅛
11⅝ 6⅝	ShelGlo .30 4.1 6 129 7⅝ 7⅛ 7¼
17⅞ 13	ShelG pf1.35 10. 7 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 11⅛	ShelG pf1.40 12. 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
36⅛ 20⅛	Sherwin .15e .5 18 86 33⅝ 33 33 + ⅛
14¼ 11⅞	ShrPac 1.34 11. 6 41 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
45½ 20⅛	Signal 1 2.2 9 332 45⅛ 44⅝ 45⅛+ ⅛
38½ 30⅛	Signode 1.72 4.7 7 28 36⅜ 36⅛ 36⅝— ⅛
20⅛ 11	SimPrec .28 1.8 12 206 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝	SimpPat .56 5.6 11 396 10⅛ 10 10
14⅝ 7½	Singer 294 9 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
33⅜ 23⅝	Singr pf3.50 13. 7 27⅛ 27 27 — ⅛
13¼ 9⅛	Skyline .48 4.2 13 406 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
22¼ 16¼	SmithA 1.40 6.7 3 149 21⅜ 20⅝ 21 + ⅛
85 42⅝	SmithIn 1.12 1.4 15 x216 82½ 80⅝ 82⅝+1⅝
65⅛ 39⅛	SmkIn s1.64 2.9 15 589 58½ 56⅝ 57⅝—1
22½ 18	Smucker 1.10 4.9 7 23 22½ 22 22½+ ⅛
29 20⅛	SnapOn s.80 3.2 12 115 25⅝ 24⅞ 24⅞
10⅛ 6⅝	SonyCp .10e 1.4 22 689 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
21⅛ 16½	SooLin s1.79t 9.0 6 159 20⅝ 19½ 20 + ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛	SoAltFn 22 4⅛ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
18 13⅝	SCrEG 1.74 12. 7 170 14⅛ 14 14⅛
21⅜ 16⅝	SoJerIn 1.74 8.0 8 14 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
60⅛ 38	Soutdwn .60 1.1 7 109 57 56 57
17 12½	SoetBk .88 5.8 5 85 15⅛ 15 15¼+ ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝	SoetPS s.07e .9 5 32 7½ 7⅛ 7½+ ⅛
27⅛ 22⅝	SCalEd 2.72 12. 5 2593 23⅛ 23 23
14⅝ 11	SouthCo 1.54 14. 8 946 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
19⅝ 16½	SoIndG 1.68 10. 7 18 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
60 33¼	SoNRes 1.50 2.5 11 308 u60⅛ 58⅝ 59⅝+ ⅛
41 33¼	SNETel 3.60 11. 6 16 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅝— ⅛
43½ 36	SoNE pf3.82 10. 2 37 37 37 — ⅛
54½ 48	SoNE pf4.62 9.5 269 50 48⅛ 48⅛—1⅝
46 27	SouPac 2.60 5.8 7 1453 u47⅜ 44⅝ 45⅛— ⅛
65 47½	SouRy 3.68 5.8 6 979 u66 63⅝ 63⅞— ⅜
29⅝ 24½	SoRy pf2.60 10. 1 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
38⅝ 20⅛	SoUnCo 1.92 5.3 9 10 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅛+ ⅛
32 25⅛	Soutind .84b 2.9 8 389 29⅝ 28⅝ 29
63⅝ 34⅛	SouRoyl s 38 223 63⅝ 60½ 61⅛+1½
2½ 1⅝	Soumrk 1 50 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
26 16⅛	SwtAir s .28 1.3 6 62 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40 5.5 7 26 25½ 25⅛ 25½+ ⅛
24 14	SwtFore .40 2.2 5 203 18⅛ 17⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
13⅜ 10	SwtGas n1.10 8.9 9 160 12⅝ 12 12⅛+ ¼
14⅝ 10⅛	SwtIPS 1.28 13. 8 1606 10½ d10 10⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 11⅛	Sparton .80 3.4 8 17 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
43⅝ 20⅛	SpectPh 22 149 42⅝ 41¼ 41½— ¼
18 12⅝	SperHut 1 6.7 5 4 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
35¼ 30	SperHu pf 3 9.4 4 32 31⅝ 32 + ½
60⅛ 42⅛	Sperry 1.56 2.7 6 937 58 56⅜ 56⅝—1¼
19¼ 14	Springs 1.20 6.6 5 60 18½ 18¼ 18¼+ ⅛
25½ 20	SquarD 1.60 7.4 7 87 21½ 21½ 21½+ ⅛
39¼ 27	Squibb 1.14 3.4 13 2477 35⅛ 33⅝ 33½—1½
16¼ 11⅛	StaRite .70 4.9 7 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
48 19	Staley 1 2.2 23 314 47 45⅝ 46 —1⅛
33⅛ 21¼	StBrnd 1.48 4.9 10 500 31⅛ 30⅝ 30½— ½
48½ 36½	StdBr pf3.50 8.7 z100 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝+ ⅛
28⅛ 19⅝	StBPnt .64 2.7 8 381 24⅛ 23½ 24⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 10⅛	StdMotA .64 6.0 5 87 10⅞ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
68½ 44⅝	StOilCl 3.20 4.4 7 7716 u74⅛ 71½ 72⅛+4⅛
101¼ 53½	StOInd 3.60 3.5 10 3166 u106⅝ 102⅛ 104 +4
104 44½	StOilOh 2 2.0 10 968 102⅞ 101 101½— ⅜
12⅜ 7⅝	StPacCp .60 5.0 5 63 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
19½ 15	Standex .85 5.0 6 52 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
46 22⅝	StanW 1.24 3.0 10 829 43 41⅛ 41⅛— ⅜
38½ 26⅜	Starret 1.48 3.9 7 5 37⅝ 37⅛ 37⅜— ⅛
6⅛ 4¼	StMutInv 18 18 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
11 8⅝	StaMSe 1.05a 12. 36 8½ 8⅛ 8½+ ⅛
25 17⅛	StoutCh s1.10 5.9 6 188 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
4⅛ 3⅛	Steego .12b 2.9 7 119 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
11¼ 9⅛	Sterchi .68 6.5 5 4 10½ 10½ 10½
9½ 6⅛	SterlBcp .66 9.3 10 30 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
21⅜ 15⅛	SterlDg .84 4.5 10 x960 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝— ⅛
25½ 17	Sterndrt .60 3.4 7 96 18 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
16½ 13	StevnJ 1.20b 7.8 4 112 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
41⅛ 26½	StewWa s1.88 5.8 7 18 32⅛ 32 32⅛
37⅝ 23⅛	StokVC 1.48 5.1 7 110 29 28⅝ 29 — ¼
50⅛ 37⅛	StoneW 2.75 5.8 9 15 47½ 46⅝ 47½+ ⅛
29⅝ 18	StonCon .72 3.0 9 6 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
20⅛ 14⅛	StopShp 1.20 7.6 4 9 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
23⅛ 13¼	StorTec s 10 1213 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
33⅝ 21⅜	Storer s .72 2.3 12 42 31⅝ 31½ 31½
17⅜ 12⅝	StrldRit 1.08 7.6 6 34 14⅝ 14½ 14⅛
4⅞ 2⅞	SuavSho .20 5.0 7 43 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
39⅛ 19½	SubPrG 1.44 3.6 8 238 u40½ 39⅛ 39½+ ⅝
32⅛ 23	SunChm s.60 1.9 7 225 31½ 31½ 31½+ ⅛
28⅛ 18⅝	SunEl .72 3.1 10 57 24 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
82 42	SunCo 3 3.6 7 558 u85 83½ 84¼+2¼
85 42¼	SunC pf 2.25 2.6 12 u87⅛ 86⅝ 87⅛+2⅝
25 16⅝	Sunbm 1.50 7.0 6 560 21⅝ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
45¼ 21⅜	Sundstr 1.20 2.8 11 185 42⅝ 42 42⅛+ ⅜
110 55	Sunds pf3.50 3.4 5 104 102 104 +1
41⅛ 12⅛	SunsM .40 1.1 20 430 37⅜ 36½ 37¼— ⅜
24 16	SuprVal .66 2.9 9 11 22½ 22½ 22½
166½ 99	SuprOil s.70 .5 20 681 166 153 155½—10½
19⅛ 11½	SupmkG .48 2.8 6 278 17⅛ 16⅝ 17 + ¼
7⅛ 3⅛	Supsco 112 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+ ⅛
23⅛ 17⅛	Swank 1.40a 7.1 5 196 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ¼
24⅛ 15⅜	Sybron 1.08 6.2 8 110 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½
40 29¼	Sybrn pf2.40 7.7 4 31¼ 31¼ 31¼— ½
	— T—T—T —
29⅝ 11¼	TRE s 1 3.7 13 133 27⅝ 27 27 — ½
48½ 33⅛	TRW 2 4.5 7 684 44½ 43⅞ 44⅛
105 73⅛	TRW pf 4.40 4.5 1 96⅛ 96⅛ 96⅛—1⅛
90 63⅜	TRW pr4.50 5.5 125 82⅛ 81½ 81½—2¼
35¼ 19⅛	TaftBrd .76 2.4 9 75 32 31¼ 31¼— ½
11⅛ 2½	Talcott 64 8½ 8⅛ 8½+ ⅛
11⅛ 6	Talley 10 198 6⅜ 6¼ 6⅛
11⅛ 6⅛	Talley pf 1 12. 17 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
19⅞ 14⅜	TampE 1.44 9.8 7 356 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
33 17⅛	Tandy 9 848 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛
6⅝ 3⅝	Tandvcft n 7 318 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
31⅛ 10⅛	Tchncolr .72 2.4 7 164 30 29⅝ 30 + ⅜
18⅛ 10⅛	Tectnicn 14 21 16½ 16½ 16½
64¼ 46⅛	Tektrnx .84 1.4 13 249 61 60¼ 60½
18 7⅜	Telcom .70 5.2 4 167 14 13⅝ 13½+ ⅛
11¼ 4	Telecor 6.60c 23 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
154½ 110¼	Teledn 9.92t 6.9 5 141 144 143 143⅜+ ⅛
27 12	Telprmt 24 181 25⅛ 24⅝ 25
6⅛ 3¼	Telex 27 871 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
44⅝ 29¼	Tennco 2.40 5.6 8 1697 43⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝— ⅜
44⅛ 15⅛	Teradyn 20 185 43⅝ 41⅝ 41⅛—1⅛
24¼ 8½	Tesoro 4 3352 u24½ 23½ 23⅝— ⅛
20⅜ 17⅛	Tesor pf2.16 5.3 336 u42 40⅝ 41⅛
37⅛ 23⅝	Texaco 2.40 6.2 6 9883 u39 38⅛ 38⅞+1⅝
48⅝ 36	TexCm 1.60 3.5 8 366 46⅛ 45⅛ 46¼+ ⅝
69⅝ 37⅛	TexEst 2.70 3.7 10 278 u73 70 72⅝+3½
27⅛ 23⅛	TxET pf2.40 9.9 1 24½ 24½ 24½+ ¼
28⅝ 24¼	TxET pf2.87 11. 2 25⅝ 25½ 25⅝
34 22⅝	TexGT s1.46 4.5 10 175 32¼ 31½ 32¼+ ⅜
25 16⅛	TexInd .60 2.5 5 96 24½ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
107⅛ 78	TexInst 2 2.0 14 249 103½ 102 102½— ⅛
22½ 7⅝	TexInt 3044 u22⅛ 21⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
41½ 30	TexOGs s.24 .6 17 1812 u42 39⅛ 41 + ⅛
115 45½	TxPcLd .45e .4 39 5 104½ 102 104½+ ⅛
28⅛ 16¼	TexUtil 1.64 9.9 7 901 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅝+ ⅛
50¼ 21⅛	Texsolf 1.20 2.5 12 455 48¼ 47⅛ 48 + ⅛
79⅜ 40	Texaif 3 3.9 31 76⅛ 75 76⅛+1⅛
9⅛ 3⅛	Texfi Ind 34 4 3⅞ 3⅞
29⅛ 22⅛	Textron 1.80 6.5 6 480 28⅛ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
32½ 24⅛	Textr pf2.08 6.9 13 30⅛ 30 30 — ⅛
58 30⅛	Thiokol 1.55 2.7 9 124 57⅞ 56⅝ 57 + ⅛
46⅜ 38½	ThmBet 1.72 3.8 12 269 45 44½ 44½+ ⅛
13⅝ 8⅛	ThomIn .50b 5.3 5 19 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ⅛
32⅛ 20⅛	ThmJW 1.80 5.6 8 7 32⅛ 32 32 — ⅛
17⅛ 10⅛	Thrifty .72 6.0 8 71 12⅛ 11¾ 12
40⅝ 20	Tidwatr .90 2.2 15 754 40⅝ 38⅛ 40⅛+1⅛
27⅛ 16½	Tigerlnt .80 3.4 8 917 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅛
52⅝ 35⅝	TimeIn 1.66 3.4 9 294 49 48⅛ 48⅝+ ⅛
37½ 26½	Timl pfB1.57 4.4 11 35⅝ 35½ 35⅝+ ⅛
39⅝ 28	TimesM 1.44 3.7 9 415 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅝+ ⅛
63½ 48⅝	Timkn 3a 5.4 6 353 55¼ 54⅝ 55⅝+ ⅛
46½ 21⅝	ToddSh 6 147 41⅝ 39⅝ 40 — ⅛
25⅝ 15	Tokheim .70 3.1 10 132 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 17⅛	TolEdis 2.20 13. 7 78 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅛
23⅛ 17⅝	TolEd pf2.36 13. 9 18½ 18⅛ 18½+ ⅛
22½ 16½	TolEd pf2.21 13. 7 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
15⅝ 8½	TonkaCp 27 216 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
11½ 8½	TootRol .40b 4.7 6 34 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
29⅝ 16⅛	TereCo .80 4.9 6 416 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
31¼ 26⅝	Tosco n 1972 29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
30⅝ 18⅝	TayRUs n 12 115 27 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
35⅝ 15⅝	Tracor s.40 1.3 11 217 33 30⅛ 31⅛+ ⅛
23½ 16⅛	Trane 1.04 5.0 8 149 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅛
38⅛ 28⅝	TranUn 2.36 6.3 8 1125 37½ 37 37½+ ⅛
27⅝ 13⅝	TW Corp 9 578 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 4	TW Cp wt 110 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
21¼ 15⅛	TWC pf 2 13. 7 16 16 16 — ⅛
17 13	TWC pf 1.90 14. 37 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
32¼ 21⅛	TWC pf 2.66 12. 158 22½ d21⅜ 22¼+ ⅛
20⅛ 16	Transm 1.12 6.2 5 680 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝— ⅛
21⅜ 17	Traninc 2.04 12. 26 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
44⅝ 22⅛	Transco 1.24 2.8 18 808 u45⅛ 43⅝ 45 +1⅝
57½ 50¼	Transco pf3.87 5.5 51 56⅛ 55⅝ 56½+1⅛
14⅝ 6¼	Transcn .40 7.7 13 57 8 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
79⅛ 57⅝	TrGP pf6.65 12. z100 56 d56 56 —1⅛
25⅛ 20⅛	TrGP pf2.50 12. 4 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
18½ 10⅛	TrnsOh .40b 3.1 4 28 13⅛ 12⅝ 13
27½ 19⅛	Tranwy 1.80 6.9 5 41 26½ 26 26 — ⅛
44⅝ 33	Travlrs 2.40 6.3 4 656 40⅝ 39⅛ 39½— ⅛
48 36⅛	Travelr pf 2 4.7 5 43⅛ 43 43
21⅛ 16⅝	TriCon 2.14e 11. 157 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
29⅛ 23⅛	TriCn pf2.50 11. 2 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
4 2⅛	TriSeM 5 39 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
11⅛ 7⅛	Triaind .30r 3.5 6 26 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝—
24⅛ 15⅛	TriaPc 1 4.4 8 301 23 22½ 22½—
17⅛ 7⅛	Trico .20 1.2 17 166 17 16⅝ 17 +
30½ 16⅛	Trintyin s.60 2.0 15 496 30⅝ 30 30 +
17½ 12⅝	TucsEP 1.52 11. 6 620 13⅝ 13 13⅛—
53 31½	TCFox 1.40a 2.9 38 310 49 48⅛ 48⅛—
22⅛ 17⅛	TwinDs 1.10 5.6 5 17 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+
37½ 16⅛	TycoLab .1 2.9 8 421 34⅝ 33⅝ 34 +
17⅛ 14	TylerCp .50 3.2 7 62 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝—
54⅛ 30⅛	Tymshr. 18 180 u54½ 53⅝ 54⅛+2
29⅛ 20⅛	UAL 1 4.5 803 23⅝ 22 22⅛—
28⅛ 17½	UGI 1.76 6.4 8 88 27⅜ 27⅛ 27⅛—
28⅛ 22⅛	UGI pf 2.75 11. z210 24½ 24 24 —
18⅛ 12	UMC 1.20 8.6 6 22 14⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝—
3½ 2⅛	UMET Tr 261 3⅛ 2⅞ 3⅛+
29⅛ 16¼	UNCRes .50 2.1 9 268 24 23 24 +
39½ 20½	UVInd 18c 6 425 27⅛ 26⅛ 27⅛+
15⅝ 10	Unarco .80 6.1 6 38 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+
53⅛ 38½	UniILt 4.66e 11. 6 5 41⅜ 41⅜ 41⅜+
67⅛ 56⅝	UniNV 4.40e 7.3 5 21 60⅝ 60⅛ 60⅛
52½ 41⅛	UCamp 2.40 5.8 7 377 45⅛ 43⅝ 45 +
47⅝ 35	UnCarb 3 6.8 5 1144 44⅛ 43⅝ 43⅝+
13⅝ 8⅝	UnComr .20 2.1 63 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+
9⅛ 4⅛	UnionCp .32t 4.7 7 138 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+
14⅝ 11⅝	UnElec 1.44 13. 7 152 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛—
35 28	UnEl pf3.50 12. z100 28½ 28½ 28½—
64 48⅛	UnEl pf 6.40 13. z50 48 d48 48 —
22½ 16¼	UnEl pf2.13 13. 2 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛—
27½ 23½	UnEl pf2.72 12. 1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
78 61	UnEl pf7.44 12. 1 60 d60 60 —1
56½ 33	UOilCl s1.30 2.2 10 3926 u61⅛ 57⅝ 59⅛+3
89½ 53⅛	UPacC 2.80 3.1 11 3364 u92⅝ 86½ 91½+5
28⅛ 18⅛	UPac pf .47 1.5 1 u32 32 32 +3
7⅛ 3½	Uniroyal 304 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+
64⅜ 30⅛	Unirval pf z2820 34 32⅛ 34 +1
14⅛ 8⅛	UnBrnd .25e 1.9 7 172 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛—
13 10⅛	UBrd pf1.20 11. 10 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛—
74 35½	UEnRs 2.46 3.4 9 159 72⅛ 70⅛ 72⅛+2
30⅛ 18½	UnGrty .24 1.1 7 44 23⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛—
25⅝ 20⅛	UIllum 2.68 13. 5 11 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛—
21⅛ 16½	UIllu pf2.20 13. z110 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛—
30⅛ 13⅛	UnitInd .90b 2.9 11 134 u31⅝ 30⅛ 31 +
19⅛ 10⅛	UnitInn .22 1.1 7 131 u19⅝ 19 19⅛+
12⅝ 9½	UJerBk 1.04a 10. 4 12 10⅛ 10 10 —
7⅛ 5	UnMM n 64 6 5⅝ 6
6⅛ 1⅛	UnPkMn 154 5 4⅝ 5 —
37⅛ 22⅛	UnRelq s.80a 2.3 5 57 36⅛ 35 35 —
20⅛ 14⅛	USFoS 1.82e 9.3 1 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
12½ 6⅛	USAir 3 619 8⅛ 8 8⅛+
26⅛ 16½	USAir pf1.87 9.9 5 19 19 19 +
41⅛ 31⅛	USFId 2.40 6.3 5 119 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅛+
37⅛ 26⅛	USGypsm 2.40 7.6 4 127 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛+
33½ 24	USGy pf1.80 6.6 3 28½ 28 28 +
17⅛ 9	USHom .52 3.2 4 79 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
10½ 7⅛	USInd .76 8.1 5 6517 9⅛ 9 9 —
18⅛ 11⅛	USLease .52 3.2 6 410 16⅛ 16 16⅛—
9⅛ 4⅛	US Rly 22 9 9
23⅛ 17½	USShoe 1.48 8.2 4 36 18⅛ 18 18 —
25⅛ 16⅛	USSteel 1.60 7.6 1009 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛—
37⅛ 29½	USTobc 2.08 6.5 9 69 32⅛ 32 32 —
52¼ 35⅛	UnTech 2.20 4.4 8 959 51⅛ 50 50⅛—
148 99	UTch pf7.32 5.5 3 135 133 134 +
66¼ 47½	UTch pf3.87 6.1 112 64⅛ 63⅛ 63⅛—
27⅛ 23	UTch pf2.55 10. 377 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛—
21⅛ 16¼	UniTel 1.52 8.9 7 397 17⅛ 17 17⅛
37⅛ 16⅛	Unitrod .50 1.4 14 138 37 36⅛ 36⅛+
15 6⅛	Unlvar .56 4.1 6 27 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+
20 12⅛	UnivFd .96 7.5 9 58 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+
24½ 16⅛	UnLeaf 1.32 6.8 7 35 20 19⅛ 19⅛+
49⅛ 40	Upiohn 1.72 3.6 10 393 48⅛ 48 48⅛+
28 21	USLIFE .88 2.8 6 477 24⅛ 24 24
10⅛ 8¼	UslifeFd .96a 12. 35 8⅛ d 8⅛ 8⅛—
19⅛ 15⅛	UtaPL 1.76 11. 8 356 16⅛ 15⅛ 16⅛+
29⅛ 23½	UtPL pf2.80 12. 6 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛—
22 19⅛	VF Co 1.60 7.5 6 22 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+
17⅛ 17½	VSI Cp .72 2.2 9 593 33 32⅛ 33 +
20½ 10⅛	Valero n 2312 19⅛ 18⅛ 19⅛+
9 5⅛	Valleyln .40 5.2 14 705 8⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+
15 11⅛	VanDrn 1 7.3 5 10 14 13⅛ 13⅛—
35⅛ 15⅛	Varian .40 1.2 13 243 35⅛ 34 34 —
15½ 7⅛	Varo .40 2.8 12 339 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+
51 17½	Veeco .60 1.2 16 243 u51⅛ 50 51
6⅛ 4⅛	Vendo 4 5⅛ 5 5 —
13⅛ 9⅛	VestSe 1.36a 13. 22 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
45½ 25½	Viacom .32 .7 19 61 44⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛
14⅛ 10⅛	VaEPw 1.40 13. 6 1567 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛—
52 40	VaEP pf 5 12. z30 41⅛ 41⅛ 41⅛+
71 59	VaEP pf7.72 13. z40 60 60 60 —
99⅛ 72½	VaEP pf9.75 13. z340 74 d72 73
28⅛ 22	VaEP pf2.90 13. 4 22 22 22
78⅛ 60	VaE pf.7.72 13. z40 61⅛ 61⅛ 61⅛
29⅛ 11⅛	Vornado .60 2.6 32 158 23⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+
15⅛ 10⅛	Vulcinc .84 5.6 5 4 15 14⅛ 15
37 30⅛	VulcnM 2 5.4 7 14 37 36⅛ 36⅛
	— W—W—W —
19 11⅛	Wabash .60 4.4 4 19 14½ 13⅛ 13⅛—
21 15⅛	Wachov .86 4.7 7 116 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+
55⅛ 42⅛	Wach pf2.20 4.5 5 49 49 49
7⅛ 3⅛	WachRty 51 9 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+
36⅛ 22½	WalMrt .30 .9 15 32 35⅛ 35 35⅛+
35⅛ 24⅛	Walgrn 1.50 4.4 7 126 34⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛—
23⅛ 17⅛	WlkrH g s 11 189 23⅛ 23 23 —
30⅛ 22⅛	WallBus 1 3.3 8 11 30⅛ 30 30⅛+
28⅛ 20⅛	WalMu 1.60 6.0 5 115 27 26 26⅛+
35⅛ 26¼	WalLim 1.80 6.4 5 360 29 28 28 —
38 27⅛	WallJ pf1.60 5.2 2 30⅛ 30½ 30½—
12⅛ 6⅛	WardFd 8 182 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—
14⅛ 8⅛	Warnaco .35r 2.5 5 95 14⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛—
85 21⅛	WarnS 1.80 2.1 13 172 u85⅛ 84⅛ 85⅛+
56½ 32⅛	WrnCom s1 1.8 11 469 u56⅛ 56 56⅛+
25⅛ 17⅛	WarnrL 1.32 6.2 10 652 21½ 21⅛ 21⅛—
27½ 21⅛	WashGs 2.40 11. 8 13 22⅛ 22 22
39 23½	WshNat 1.40 5.4 6 61 26⅛ 26 26 —
45 31⅛	WasN pf2.50 7.5 12 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛—
23⅛ 18⅛	WshWt 2.16 11. 7 37 20 19⅛ 20 +
47 27⅛	WasteM .70 1.6 15 109 43⅛ 42⅛ 43⅛+
37 17⅛	WalkinJ .40 1.2 14 149 33⅛ 33 33⅛+
7⅛ 4⅛	WayGos 8 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+
17⅛ 12½	WayG pf1.60 10. 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛—
7⅛ 4⅛	WeanUn .20 2.7 35 42 u 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+
25⅛ 18⅛	WebbD .20 1.6 12 286 13 12⅛ 12⅛—
28⅛ 22⅛	WeisMk s.88 3.4 8 1 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
33⅛ 25⅛	WellsF 1.72 6.4 5 816 27⅛ 26⅛ 27
17⅛ 11⅛	WelFM 1.35e 9.8 7 38 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
32½ 27⅛	WtPtPe 2.80 8.3 6 18 34⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛+
14 9⅛	WstctT s.80 63 13 12⅛ 12⅛—
12 7⅛	WnAirL .40 4.1 3 790 10 9⅛ 9⅛+
38⅛ 21⅛	WAir pf 2 7.9 110 27 25⅛ 25⅛—
35 23⅛	WnBnc 1.64 5.0 6 103 33 32⅛ 32⅛—
43⅛ 27⅛	WnCoNA s.32 .7 18 433 u43⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛+
35 24⅛	WnCo pf2.12 6.1 151 u35⅛ 34⅛ 35 +
67⅛ 36	WPacI 23.75e 2.7 4 60 38⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛+
26⅛ 15⅛	WUnion 1.40 5.6 429 25⅛ 25 25
56 40⅛	WnUn pf4.60 8.8 11 54⅛ 52 52 —
63 48	WnUn pf4.90 7.8 6 62½ 62 62½+
11 8⅛	WUn dpf1.18 13. 32 9 8⅛ 8⅛
61½ 47⅛	WUTI pf 6 12. 1 48½ 48½ 48½+
23⅛ 18	WUTI pf2.56 14. 7 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
27 16½	WestgEl 1.40 5.6 6 1263 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+
35⅛ 25⅛	Wstvac 1.50 4.2 8 54 35½ 35⅛ 35½+
37⅛ 26½	Weyerhr 1.30 4.0 8 1488 33⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛—
48⅛ 37⅛	Weyr pf2.80 6.3 31 44½ 44⅛ 44⅛
39½ 26⅛	WheelF 1.40 3.7 10 289 37⅛ 37⅛ 37½
39⅛ 29½	WheelF pf 2 5.3 1 37½ 37½ 37½
24⅛ 14⅛	WheelPit 1e 4.5 2 65 22½ 22 22⅛+
50 42⅛	WhelPit pf6 13. z100 44½ 44½ 44½+
41½ 34	WhelPit pf5 14. z100 36 35½ 35½+
22½ 17⅛	Whirlpl 1.40 7.8 7 679 18 17⅛ 18 +
27⅛ 19⅛	WhitC 1.40 5.5 6 75 25⅛ 25½ 25⅛—
9½ 4⅛	WhiteMt 3 457 8⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛—
25⅛ 12⅛	Whittak 1 4.0 8 944 25⅛ 23⅛ 25⅛+
17⅛ 13⅛	Wickes 1.04 6.6 5 203 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+
13⅛ 6⅛	Wiebldt .44 4.8 13 23 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛+
38⅛ 17	Williams 1.10 2.8 24 5472 u37⅛ 37⅛ 38⅛+
14⅛ 7⅛	WilshrO .14b 1.0 50 1077 u15 14⅛ 14⅛+
33⅛ 25⅛	WinDx 1.68 6.1 8 89 27⅛ 26⅛ 27⅛+
7⅛ 3⅛	Winnbgo 156 341 3⅛ 3 3⅛—
11⅛ 7	WinterJ 1 14. 20 19 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛—
27 21⅛	WisEP 2.38 11. 7 193 21⅛ d21⅛ 21⅛+
103½ 79½	WisE pf8.90 11. z340 81 81 81 +
89½ 69	WisE pf7.75 10. z200 74 72½ 74 +
25⅛ 19⅛	WisGas 2.04 10. 5 8 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
20⅛ 15⅛	WiscPL 1.84 11. 6 38 16⅛ 16 16⅛
19⅛ 15⅛	WiscPS 1.72 11. 6 43 16⅛ 16 16 —
33 20½	Witco 1.40 4.8 6 363 29½ 28⅛ 29⅛+
14⅛ 10	WittrR .80 5.4 6 281 u14⅛ 14 14⅛+
13⅛ 8⅛	WolvrW .44 3.5 6 264 13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
24⅛ 14	Womeic .66 3.3 9 83 20⅛ 19⅛ 20⅛+
44⅛ 25½	WoodPt .48 1.1 22 150 44⅛ 44 44⅛—
32 19	Wolwth 1.60 6.7 5 268 24⅛ 23⅛ 24
44 28	Wolw pf2.20 6.4 1 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛—
9½ 6⅛	WorldAir 6 74 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛—
80 64	Wrigly 2.88a 3.6 9 18 79⅛ 78⅛ 79⅛+
11⅛ 7⅛	Wurltzr 69 40 8⅛ 8 8⅛+
28⅛ 11⅛	Wylatn .80 3.0 14 48 26⅛ 25⅛ 26⅛
17 7½	WyleLb s.40 2.4 9 161 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
8⅛ 4	Wyly 18 254 8⅛ 8 8 —
	— X—Y—Z —
69½ 52⅛	Xerox 2.80 4.3 10 1303 64⅛ 64⅛ 64½+
28⅛ 14⅛	XTRA s .64 3.1 4 88 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛—
35⅛ 14⅛	Yates s .20 .6 9 127 33⅛ 32 32⅛+
25 15	ZaleCp 1.08 4.7 5 26 23⅛ 22⅛ 23⅛+
33⅛ 12	Zapata .48 1.5 13 238 32⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛—
14⅛ 9⅛	ZayreCp 4 121 12⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+
15½ 9⅛	ZenithR .60 5.9 9 365 10⅛ 10 10⅛+
26⅛ 14½	ZeroCp .48 1.9 10 21 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
21⅛ 14½	Zurnlnd .92 4.6 7 104 20⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛—

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1980, $3,500,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

5	1654	3612	5400	7310	9185	10944	12634	14559	16480	18205	19923	21748	23667	25278	26999	29007	30933	32511	34146	35946	37766	39804	41475	42936	44857	46446	48119
25	1661	3615	5403	7324	9186	10957	12641	14562	16503	18217	19967	21763	23675	25294	27027	29009	30942	32530	34168	35950	37787	39805	41492	42950	44866	46455	48127
33	1736	3633	5406	7333	9191	10975	12650	14567	16529	18250	19968	21821	23686	25308	27028	29031	30955	32536	34196	35974	37768	39820	41495	42963	44867	46459	48157
38	1737	3664	5466	7337	9202	10986	12652	14569	16536	18265	20003	21823	23688	25320	27071	29038	30976	32537	34197	36056	37788	39835	41500	42978	44916	46466	48161
47	1748	3666	5472	7346	9207	10995	12666	14574	16543	18267	20006	21853	23753	25346	27077	29059	30987	32538	34204	36061	37824	39854	41501	42985	44922	46468	48169
49	1755	3669	5473	7397	9249	10996	12700	14578	16564	18268	20023	21858	23757	25357	27099	29159	30992	32544	34206	36063	37833	39861	41531	42992	44925	46476	48170
66	1762	3731	5478	7416	9253	11001	12708	14595	16578	18271	20067	21872	23778	25395	27106	29183	30993	32546	34225	36064	37849	39866	41535	42995	44942	46494	48174
95	1764	3747	5487	7435	9269	11005	12710	14637	16581	18288	20065	21896	23800	25396	27107	29200	30997	32578	34233	36094	37857	39913	41541	43027	44946	46508	48178
104	1766	3771	5495	7443	9272	11026	12716	14638	16583	18296	20079	21933	23818	25397	27135	29220	31005	32594	34235	36108	37887	39919	41600	43030	44964	46526	48185
115	1780	3772	5500	7444	9286	11066	12730	14655	16589	18302	20093	21942	23829	25404	27143	29241	31022	32619	34244	36109	37890	39922	41611	43031	44966	46568	48186
118	1784	3773	5511	7451	9293	11070	12742	14658	16592	18308	20138	21949	23835	25406	27149	29255	31065	32625	34252	36123	37893	39926	41626	43049	44968	46583	48187
122	1785	3779	5512	7544	9319	11129	12743	14663	16601	18324	20156	21957	23842	25421	27181	29345	31069	32630	34258	36130	37894	39959	41650	43101	44969	46606	48190
125	1811	3783	5535	7545	9335	11134	12745	14680	16609	18357	20161	21960	23875	25429	27191	29349	31077	32651	34264	36142	37899	39962	41665	43153	44972	46613	48211
126	1823	3809	5566	7547	9349	11145	12754	14686	16628	18369	20165	21973	23877	25453	27197	29355	31079	32653	34268	36155	37910	39977	41671	43181	44976	46658	48212
151	1834	3810	5573	7556	9370	11159	12821	14699	16661	18384	20173	22004	23888	25471	27212	29364	31088	32658	34303	36172	37936	39981	41673	43209	44986	46663	48236
192	1840	3836	5594	7576	9373	11169	12828	14704	16671	18390	20212	22036	23916	25501	27218	29379	31110	32683	34319	36194	37942	39983	41698	43218	44994	46677	48244
203	1872	3869	5597	7578	9377	11189	12876	14712	16672	18436	20214	22060	23927	25516	27220	29380	31113	32688	34325	36206	37952	40009	41705	43237	44997	46679	48285
218	1874	3904	5612	7589	9385	11232	12915	14729	16700	18438	20230	22067	23968	25527	27227	29381	31127	32712	34356	36270	37978	40021	41731	43238	45019	46681	48304
252	1876	3907	5613	7590	9415	11263	12919	14739	16713	18440	20232	22071	24011	25530	27230	29384	31142	32718	34377	36272	37982	40022	41732	43241	45045	46691	48309
259	1901	3921	5619	7598	9429	11264	12924	14755	16723	18456	20318	22075	24013	25571	27236	29386	31148	32724	34379	36277	37986	40038	41739	43243	45066	46726	48318
261	1904	3950	5625	7631	9436	11266	12954	14762	16790	18459	20329	22134	24057	25573	27250	29396	31148	32728	34390	36279	38048	40057	41748	43296	45073	46736	48331
263	1911	3956	5629	7635	9446	11283	12988	14763	16803	18461	20330	22148	24084	25576	27256	29403	31156	32729	34392	36406	38050	40059	41749	43308	45078	46738	48355
326	1912	3966	5632	7685	9453	11287	12992	14772	16806	18474	20335	22154	24095	25580	27288	29433	31162	32735	34411	36436	38051	40079	41750	43310	45079	46753	48362
328	1914	3969	5635	7660	9483	11290	12995	14781	16819	18502	20346	22165	24119	25600	27328	29434	31165	32787	34414	36458	38055	40108	41793	43311	45081	46793	48363
339	1919	3988	5707	7705	9485	11291	12999	14782	16832	18515	20347	22190	24121	25607	27329	29442	31168	32790	34431	36461	38059	40114	41798	43312	45083	46805	48368
352	1932	4000	5728	7752	9497	11302	13003	14783	16878	18525	20391	22209	24129	25615	27352	29446	31181	32811	34431	36468	38107	40129	41803	43314	45115	46807	48369
359	1926	4012	5748	7753	9516	11309	13094	14802	16888	18531	20417	22224	24146	25616	27388	29469	31189	32822	34435	36489	38120	40138	41804	43354	45122	46816	48375
388	1943	4014	5775	7767	9521	11328	13108	14806	16911	18550	20438	22226	24149	25647	27390	29471	31199	32849	34439	36494	38140	40141	41811	43356	45151	46819	48383
393	1945	4059	5778	7800	9525	11330	13135	14828	16963	18553	20439	22236	24150	25650	27393	29490	31204	32864	34445	36498	38190	40143	41815	43358	45152	46820	48431
401	1961	4063	5786	7806	9537	11333	13152	14846	16964	18556	20461	22237	24172	25679	27394	29491	31249	32875	34455	36515	38201	40151	41821	43366	45164	46821	48441
414	1962	4067	5789	7823	9547	11341	13157	14852	16970	18581	20462	22239	24215	25687	27395	29527	31275	32972	34456	36526	38208	40227	41838	43424	45175	46822	48452
441	1969	4076	5815	7836	9549	11348	13170	14866	16979	18600	20463	22248	24225	25690	27396	29566	31284	32975	34545	36551	38215	40246	41846	43514	45177	46832	48470
445	1975	4079	5820	7864	9552	11400	13174	14890	16982	18617	20541	22259	24227	25713	27411	29584	31307	33008	34564	36581	38227	40249	41848	43515	45180	46841	48510
494	1979	4080	5844	7865	9554	11429	13191	15006	16983	18640	20542	22265	24239	25718	27414	29585	31323	33010	34561	36595	38256	40252	41873	43520	45239	46841	48529
504	1987	4088	5872	7867	9573	11453	13197	15059	16995	18642	20545	22318	24241	25771	27419	29626	31324	33049	34564	36598	38258	40260	41877	43525	45240	46854	48552
518	2027	4118	5900	7892	9585	11480	13202	15095	16999	18717	20550	22321	24257	25772	27442	29628	31342	33092	34593	36628	38272	40263	41894	43534	45282	46876	48561
521	2048	4120	5901	7905	9615	11485	13203	15104	17010	18725	20592	22326	24258	25795	27490	29638	31357	33095	34599	36631	38279	40264	41895	43536	45303	46882	48566
543	2071	4141	5926	7949	9618	11488	13250	15171	17016	18746	20593	22330	24260	25813	27513	29640	31367	33072	34602	36634	38289	40271	41905	43548	45306	46888	48587
544	2087	4181	5982	7957	9627	11504	13273	15172	17092	18748	20598	22359	24265	25837	27515	29649	31378	33102	34603	36636	38291	40309	41910	43554	45313	46901	48602
552	2089	4208	6018	7960	9630	11506	13335	15184	17096	18757	20609	22374	24309	25844	27601	29719	31391	33122	34619	36637	38311	40319	41913	43565	45315	46911	48609
574	2098	4217	6020	7962	9638	11511	13349	15196	17103	18808	20612	22375	24324	25848	27626	29725	31394	33129	34636	36641	38321	40352	41914	43592	45351	46927	48614
577	2136	4252	6048	7969	9660	11552	13358	15200	17111	18809	20650	22387	24332	25866	27631	29728	31397	33134	34649	36642	38334	40366	41925	43606	45365	46929	48629
585	2147	4257	6063	7978	9666	11557	13393	15221	17174	18812	20658	22422	24336	25897	27664	29788	31403	33153	34679	36649	38345	40389	41928	43614	45381	46931	48649
587	2151	4259	6069	7988	9670	11558	13395	15231	17181	18816	20662	22434	24342	25906	27672	29792	31412	33156	34680	36650	38349	40392	41931	43643	45422	46933	48657
588	2161	4262	6066	7995	9681	11582	13405	15239	17184	18826	20669	22435	24343	25928	27685	29799	31424	33189	34705	36654	38352	40410	41939	43659	45427	46950	48690
594	2179	4269	6071	7996	9687	11584	13420	15269	17193	18830	20682	22437	24352	25930	27744	29805	31426	33213	34725	36661	38358	40425	41944	43660	45448	46956	48702
619	2206	4287	6074	8002	9699	11616	13443	15270	17206	18837	20694	22444	24353	25941	27749	29811	31436	33222	34726	36665	38366	40456	41966	43667	45464	46968	48703
626	2220	4296	6078	8013	9735	11625	13444	15334	17218	18876	20704	22460	24355	25958	27770	29822	31437	33233	34791	36674	38404	40472	41990	43668	45482	46979	48726
633	2248	4304	6096	8014	9760	11648	13476	15346	17227	18879	20723	22495	24358	25971	27787	29827	31441	33245	34793	36701	38445	40485	41994	43687	45494	46988	48744
641	2262	4323	6099	8029	9767	11660	13484	15362	17265	18889	20728	22508	24373	25977	27794	29828	31488	33262	34814	36702	38456	40490	42018	43744	45497	46994	48763
648	2270	4342	6107	8031	9776	11669	13523	15389	17266	18891	20742	22517	24413	25988	27802	29841	31510	33269	34821	36717	38456	40510	42022	43747	45518	47000	48764
649	2295	4344	6119	8033	9784	11677	13533	15398	17274	18893	20746	22524	24417	25990	27805	29843	31554	33271	34834	36725	38470	40514	42028	43748	45530	47014	48765
662	2324	4390	6125	8046	9796	11689	13580	15411	17296	18916	20755	22534	24445	26010	27916	29871	31557	33272	34843	36747	38500	40525	42037	43786	45550	47030	48773
668	2328	4353	6129	8078	9813	11700	13585	15430	17308	18928	20763	22566	24447	26030	27917	29906	31563	33324	34900	36774	38506	40532	42048	43793	45556	47035	48778
677	2332	4370	6134	8079	9834	11720	13593	15448	17328	18934	20795	22585	24459	26038	27919	29914	31567	33357	34923	36785	38518	40542	42059	43802	45579	47044	48780
694	2345	4371	6215	8132	9875	11721	13614	15450	17329	18971	20806	22586	24461	26041	27926	29917	31584	33375	34929	36802	38640	40543	42079	43806	45597	47050	48823
696	2378	4375	6222	8145	9879	11745	13624	15456	17337	18976	20842	22594	24465	26046	27942	29918	31587	33390	34940	36834	38550	40550	42095	43811	45622	47062	48847
714	2379	4380	6224	8154	9884	11747	13638	15484	17358	19003	20859	22609	24471	26049	27944	29927	31595	33401	34947	36848	38557	40555	42098	43830	45624	47072	48848
719	2465	4403	6227	8191	9889	11757	13642	15489	17369	19006	20860	22621	24473	26052	27958	29934	31600	33402	34979	36853	38561	40578	42102	43834	45685	47078	48849
720	2469	4404	6249	8193	9908	11785	13681	15524	17395	19007	20869	22669	24490	26059	27970	29942	31606	33417	34987	36858	38575	40615	42118	43837	45710	47094	48873
721	2473	4411	6262	8211	9987	11799	13683	15526	17411	19016	20874	22675	24499	26067	27976	29953	31607	33419	34999	36863	38582	40618	42125	43851	45733	47098	48902
732	2558	4425	6278	8223	10013	11823	13694	15563	17454	19024	20877	22688	24528	26077	27979	29972	31634	33421	35006	36874	38583	40626	42136	43869	45737	47099	48909
750	2573	4426	6281	8237	10019	11826	13701	15567	17473	19084	20884	22703	24551	26081	27992	29973	31652	33423	35014	36875	38592	40631	42140	43871	45738	47100	48911
772	2592	4451	6307	8271	10022	11886	13717	15569	17474	19085	20905	22732	24556	26105	28003	29976	31687	33431	35016	36890	38595	40648	42168	43877	45744	47156	48916
791	2595	4456	6313	8273	10026	11886	13731	15576	17478	19095	20912	22764	24576	26112	28025	29978	31688	33435	35024	36934	38654	40652	42179	43890	45752	47167	48961
807	2633	4531	6345	8276	10056	11903	13779	15584	17524	19098	20922	22769	24579	26122	28027	29987	31705	33462	35045	36963	38656	40657	42197	43901	45753	47189	48966
810	2635	4542	6366	8293	10078	11910	13793	15599	17551	19117	20939	22777	24581	26127	28031	29994	31709	33471	35046	36964	38664	40715	42200	43902	45759	47203	48988
834	2643	4585	6376	8301	10091	11929	13819	15601	17553	19118	20960	22782	24582	26140	28050	30010	31722	33481	35065	36978	38674	40716	42201	43935	45760	47208	49011
853	2646	4607	6457	8305	10110	11930	13822	15607	17556	19135	20973	22792	24594	26158	28078	30034	31724	33499	35069	36982	38688	40736	42226	43970	45768	47212	49023
868	2688	4644	6458	8306	10120	11951	13839	15648	17557	19136	20995	22796	24619	26159	28082	30037	31726	33524	35082	36985	38731	40755	42232	43979	45783	47220	49026
876	2696	4646	6460	8307	10130	11956	13841	15678	17564	19143	21008	22805	24641	26170	28084	30039	31739	33541	35103	36990	38751	40756	42246	44000	45786	47224	49028
913	2701	4647	6463	8310	10132	11999	13851	15685	17580	19145	21009	22813	24648	26194	28123	30040	31742	33543	35119	37010	38770	40760	42256	44013	45807	47226	49044
914	2711	4661	6464	8345	10143	11971	13895	15733	17582	19161	21010	22831	24649	26201	28158	30055	31753	33551	35120	37012	38780	40765	42258	44041	45815	47243	49092
938	2722	4666	6474	8362	10150	11981	13896	15772	17587	19168	21025	22867	24652	26216	28159	30074	31764	33576	35129	37014	38792	40766	42274	44062	45816	47274	49128
943	2730	4708	6476	8391	10153	11989	13898	15784	17620	19197	21035	22890	24658	26231	28168	30107	31770	33584	35158	37043	38803	40768	42330	44083	45819	47293	49131
972	2732	4716	6478	8416	10155	11994	13899	15787	17635	19199	21043	22893	24667	26237	28170	30120	31801	33585	35163	37056	38808	40781	42332	44088	45836	47306	49136
973	2741	4723	6482	8424	10162	11995	13902	15805	17640	19209	21071	22903	24680	26319	28178	30121	31818	33591	35176	37091	38858	40829	42377	44104	45853	47313	49171
1010	2750	4729	6559	8430	10175	11998	13904	15807	17654	19217	21074	22931	24709	26337	28245	30125	31828	33595	35180	37113	38897	40849	42395	44132	45855	47356	49201
1046	2770	4732	6595	8434	10176	12010	13930	15808	17657	19234	21100	22937	24723	26354	28260	30140	31830	33597	35194	37141	38899	40885	42399	44136	45859	47371	49205
1057	2775	4745	6610	8445	10177	12019	13940	15831	17659	19251	21101	22946	24734	26355	28267	30146	31862	33606	35217	37189	38924	40907	42402	44140	45870	47377	49210
1066	2821	4763	6617	8447	10228	12043	13958	15854	17673	19274	21104	22993	24740	26362	28268	30155	31881	33608	35229	37205	38926	40919	42446	44192	45895	47405	49227
1082	2837	4764	6631	8501	10267	12044	14014	15860	17677	19285	21105	23001	24747	26367	28303	30174	31916	33611	35245	37209	38934	40928	42453	44203	45902	47417	49235
1085	2848	4790	6651	8512	10268	12049	14015	15907	17683	19301	21112	23038	24755	26372	28328	30217	31941	33612	35265	37222	38947	40955	42454	44255	45905	47439	49286
1125	2854	4820	6660	8519	10282	12056	14034	15917	17690	19307	21150	23048	24765	26400	28352	30226	31953	33615	35290	37238	38957	40960	42455	44262	45932	47459	49308
1130	2899	4845	6662	8527	10284	12071	14036	15923	17706	19404	21155	23082	24767	26423	28381	30258	31955	33639	35301	37240	38963	40970	42458	44267	45935	47484	49323
1133	2900	4895	6664	8539	10289	12074	14037	15934	17711	19439	21158	23084	24770	26425	28383	30259	31972	33640	35306	37283	38970	40974	42467	44271	45945	47488	49334
1207	2994	4899	6676	8576	10306	12075	14045	15965	17717	19456	21167	23095	24798	26433	28387	30277	31986	33662	35312	37297	38972	40976	42481	44287	45951	47502	49341
1214	3006	4906	6699	8597	10315	12083	14063	15968	17719	19460	21182	23098	24805	26441	28395	30278	32034	33665	35316	37309	38978	40977	42483	44296	45975	47514	49375
1223	3011	4921	6716	8601	10393	12088	14075	15970	17743	19464	21190	23141	24807	26442	28436	30279	32082	33669	35318	37311	39007	41032	42485	44308	46004	47516	49379
1252	3057	4935	6743	8619	10397	12102	14113	15971	17747	19482	21223	23142	24810	26445	28449	30297	32086	33677	35345	37346	39012	41043	42492	44350	46011	47527	49425
1256	3061	4949	6760	8627	10401	12110	14162	15973	17760	19485	21261	23158	24816	26452	28456	30318	32091	33686	35365	37366	39065	41065	42496	44365	46019	47533	49447
1258	3080	4964	6770	8651	10403	12143	14166	15975	17765	19494	21272	23170	24824	26460	28469	30378	32105	33695	35391	37398	39071	41093	42509	44369	46023	47566	49452
1272	3088	4985	6771	8702	10405	12156	14175	15983	17770	19495	21287	23175	24828	26466	28478	30426	32106	33700	35394	37399	39083	41103	42523	44384	46026	47580	49463
1273	3110	4989	6773	8707	10452	12161	14178	15991	17784	19497	21315	23176	24829	26472	28492	30452	32122	33701	35396	37412	39084	41107	42549	44434	46036	47617	49464
1277	3117	5000	6793	8712	10459	12163	14186	16004	17793	19504	21329	23189	24854	26481	28496	30520	32129	33718	35428	37423	39093	41114	42553	44445	46043	47633	49465
1283	3151	5006	6843	8735	10471	12205	14255	16011	17817	19512	21330	23198	24862	26503	28497	30535	32138	33735	35504	37425	39126	41132	42580	44468	46047	47657	49474
1284	3160	5037	6864	8743	10473	12207	14256	16012	17828	19515	21335	23222	24863	26529	28522	30542	32141	33742	35510	37431	39151	41134	42583	44484	46049	47660	49481
1290	3167	5062	6871	8764	10478	12243	14257	16022	17860	19518	21343	23311	24883	26538	28542	30543	32154	33754	35529	37448	39152	41176	42597	44493	46055	47670	49536
1299	3178	5066	6875	8819	10544	12244	14288	16029	17862	19526	21345	23335	24888	26540	28553	30547	32156	33783	35583	37451	39153	41181	42616	44537	46058	47680	49564
1324	3207	5076	6876	8821	10560	12247	14313	16035	17870	19566	21346	23350	24891	26541	28576	30553	32168	33813	35584	37452	39191	41189	42620	44559	46073	47710	49589
1341	3214	5087	6880	8827	10567	12250	14319	16037	17873	19585	21362	23359	24896	26568	28598	30554	32182	33844	35597	37453	39205	41191	42627	44568	46077	47724	49633
1342	3221	5089	6888	8828	10590	12266	14330	16064	17885	19589	21373	23372	24925	26586	28602	30570	32212	33850	35629	37473	39215	41195	42636	44606	46083	47737	49669
1343	3235	5107	6889	8847	10625	12321	14336	16068	17892	19612	21375	23381	24935	26625	28625	30577	32213	33851	35647	37485	39226	41197	42641	44609	46101	47740	49685
1361	3240	5119	6935	8851	10629	12355	14342	16071	17899	19624	21390	23387	24950	26637	28635	30583	32220	33870	35673	37495	39274	41205	42677	44610	46102	47797	49690
1407	3242	5135	6938	8896	10657	12357	14350	16080	17900	19642	21395	23394	24955	26658	28658	30585	32269	33872	35694	37508	39317	41210	42704	44627	46107	47802	49698
1421	3255	5162	7001	8907	10686	12361	14355	16104	17916	19662	21401	23430	24963	26660	28676	30594	32271	33874	35720	37524	39334	41244	42711	44639	46126	47818	49702
1437	3258	5175	7016	8909	10702	12396	14356	16147	17920	19663	21422	23433	24966	26674	28680	30615	32273	33906	35737	37530	39338	41254	42717	44643	46134	47822	49703
1463	3277	5192	7026	8961	10726	12400	14365	16175	17922	19682	21450	23435	24979	26690	28690	30621	32277	33952	35745	37543	39391	41278	42737	44644	46177	47823	49705
1466	3284	5202	7091	8964	10751	12403	14377	16200	17941	19687	21463	23463	24989	26723	28710	30638	32310	33989	35751	37590	39407	41279	42771	44652	46179	47827	49725
1469	3313	5211	7097	8965	10763	12405	14399	16202	17950	19706	21471	23472	25020	26754	28737	30675	32311	33991	35756	37601	39429	41282	42776	44670	46184	47836	49757
1470	3318	5232	7116	8966	10768	12407	14403	16225	17968	19710	21480	23483	25033	26759	28742	30693	32342	34001	35769	37607	39431	41291	42780	44677	46215	47843	49780
1471	3347	5233	7133	8968	10775	12425	14441	16256	18009	19723	21530	23490	25053	26761	28753	30694	32343	34013	35789	37623	39459	41293	42785	44693	46223	47851	49795
1472	3354	5234	7137	8985	10777	12443	14444	16257	18019	19742	21534	23503	25073	26772	28760	30713	32362	34015	35801	37637	39473	41294	42787	44703	46229	47873	49799
1490	3373	5244	7151	8989	10778	12446	14448	16258	18043	19750	21559	23519	25083	26774	28766	30715	32373	34018	35805	37641	39474	41326	42788	44719	46266	47903	49807
1508	3402	5246	7190	8990	10787	12462	14451	16272	18069	19751	21570	23520	25093	26810	28803	30716	32374	34020	35847	37650	39516	41405	42789	44740	46273	47915	49835
1528	3409	5256	7197	9008	10794	12467	14459	16286	18081	19793	21613	23523	25120	26812	28827	30764	32406	34031	35864	37654	39602	41412	42826	44777	46282	47953	49851
1536	3410	5258	7211	9017	10811	13490	14467	16308	18088	19795	21637	23606	25137	26855	28896	30771	32419	34033	35867	37657	39618	41416	42828	44792	46321	47956	49860
1539	3426	5265	7221	9039	10847	12511	14472	16309	18092	19782	21644	23610	25145	26865	28897	30783	32423	34034	35870	37671	39630	41418	42850	44799	46352	47993	49866
1560	3439	5266	7235	9057	10848	12516	14913	16338	18101	19799	21647	23611	25177	26871	28917	30801	32431	34036	35872	37703	39636	41419	42871	44805	46358	48009	49879
1575	3442	5267	7253	9075	10867	12553	14519	16362	18123	19844	21658	23623	25179	26874	28919	30802	32439	34071	35890	37712	39652	41426	42875	44806	46364	48012	49895
1595	3475	5288	7267	9158	10868	12571	14522	16370	18125	19847	21686	23630	25218	26879	28931	30816	32468	34080	35895	37713	39713	41439	42876	44817	46365	48022	49919
1606	3482	5290	7270	9166	10875	12579	14528	16399	18144	19848	21719	23632	25222	26894	28935	30848	32476	34116	35902	37728	39786	41441	42877	44832	46376	48053	49947
1624	3489	5337	7271	9168	10926	12580	14529	16446	18160	19852	21731	23659	25223	26904	28963	30865	32489	34119	35905	37738	39787	41458	42882	44833	46382	48065	49950
1642	3510	5362	7284	9174	10935	12592	14537	16466	18163	19869	21740	23660	25253	26922	28968	30880	32491	34129	35937	37740	39799	41460	42904	44844	46413	48066	49965
1653	3581	5394	7308	9178	10936	12596	14540	16473	18195	19874	21741	23664	25274	26978	28997	30917	32505	34133	35941	37744	39801	41465	42928	44852	46431	48082	49987

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1980, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché of Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M, Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Paying Agent

Dated: January 25, 1980

هكذا من الأصل

Dear Shareholder,

Lonrho will continue to grow around its long-established core of mining and agriculture

R.W. Rowland, Chief Executive

This is your Company's seventieth operational year, and I am confident that Lonrho will continue to grow around its long-established core of mining and agriculture.

We feel that gradual expansion in the United Kingdom and the Western hemisphere is in the best long-term interest of Shareholders. This programme is now well under way, and you will see the Company progressing further from 1980 onwards, while maintaining our investment plans in Africa.

Exceptionally, profits are down this year, although the balance sheet has never been healthier. Heavy reinvestment has contributed to this and we have had trading problems in West Africa for which we have had to make provision. The SUITS Monopolies Commission hearings were an expense and restraint throughout the year, but happily with a successful outcome.

In 1979 your Company bought the Dutton-Forshaw Group, Harrison and Sons, and 50 per cent. of the Princess Hotel Group. We also acquired the remainder of the shares of Scottish and Universal Investments, which brought in a major holding in House of Fraser. You will find all these reviewed below.

You have some splendid assets, and I hope you enjoy reading about their progress last year. If you are a new Shareholder, the 19 year graphs on pages 52 and 53 will be of interest. May I call your attention to pages 30 and 31 where the Board set out the Group's general accounting policies which have been formulated by our Chief Accountant with our Auditors.

The management and employees of the Lonrho Group—world-wide—number over a hundred and forty thousand people, of whom sixty thousand work in the United Kingdom.



Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW1.

Mining and Refining

The mining companies had a particularly good year with profits up from £9·6 million to £31 million. The main contributors have been the platinum and the gold mines, with strongly increasing prices for these metals. In the past year we produced 358,000 ounces of gold, which realised an average price of US$261 per ounce. At the time of this review prices are still well above this level.

Output of platinum group metals is up to 124,000 ounces, and production should be still higher this year. As with gold, our costs of production remain competitive and metal prices are currently well above last year's. Research into economic technology to exploit a second reef should be completed during the year; if successful, this would enable us to expand platinum group metal production quite significantly at a reasonable capital cost. Ore reserves are extensive.

Next in importance is coal, where output increased slightly to 2.58 million tonnes of bituminous coal and 500,000 tonnes of anthracite.

Copper mining, which is not large scale, produced a useful profit. The asbestos market was dull and sales decreased to 9,700 tonnes but profit was maintained.

Our exploration programme continues, with gold, coal and platinum as the principal targets. We hold several low-grade gold properties which are viable at a price of US$250 to 300 an ounce. Obviously with prices well above this level they become profitable. Development of certain of these deposits is already in hand and we have also acquired options over a number of other properties, both dormant and producing. Gold output would increase substantially when these mines reach production.



Mining for gold

Agriculture and Ranching

We grew and sold 330,000 tonnes of sugar and the price per tonne improved.

The new Dwangwa sugar project in Malawi started up in June, on schedule, and our participations in the Kenana scheme in the Sudan and the Savé estate in Benin continue.

The Group's tea estates processed just under ten million pounds of tea this year, most of which was sold on the London market.

Your Company continues to be a major producer of wattle extract for leather tanning. Our other agricultural activities include oil seed processing, cereals, coffee, timber and tobacco, all of which did reasonably well.

The total herd of beef cattle is still 100,000 head, after sales of 20,000 head this year.

Young schemes started this year in Africa include a large mushroom farm in Kenya, branded "Eldoret Mushrooms", and an agricultural scheme in Zambia is producing maize, wheat, soya beans, onions, tobacco and potatoes. Beef cattle and pigs are also included in the still expanding farms, the pig unit being the largest in Zambia. There is a large area fed by overhead irrigation.

Motors

World-wide, our subsidiaries consider that during 1980 sales should certainly exceed a hundred and fifty thousand vehicles.

In the United Kingdom, the Volkswagen-Audi franchise had a good year with sales of eighty-four thousand vehicles, about 5 per cent. of the market. We have a combination of first-class management, 350 well spread dealerships, and an exceptionally fine range of cars and commercial vehicles. The entire quota allocated to us was sold.

We have represented Mercedes-Benz in Zimbabwe and Zambia for very many years. We are probably Africa's largest and most widespread motor distributors holding nearly every major motor franchise in one country or another. We also sell motor cycles, tractors, trucks and earth movers.

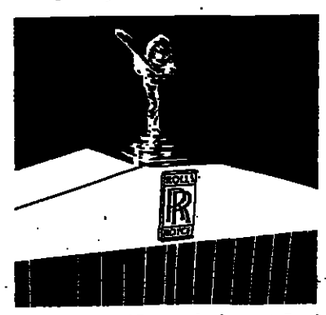
Within SUITS, the Company now owns the profitable motor trading group, Dutton-Forshaw, which has a national spread of 89 outlets. Chief amongst these is Jack Barclay, the world's largest and most prestigious distributor of Rolls-Royce and Bentley.



Volkswagen Polo and Audi

During the year our Wankel licencee in Japan, Toyo Kogyo, has had considerable international success with the Mazda RX7, while promising research results have been achieved in the development of a diesel engine, for which patents and patent applications exist.

In the field of compressors and heat pumps the Wankel concepts have been applied with significant advantages over traditional designs and a leading manufacturer has announced definite interest in producing a range of automobile air conditioners utilising such principles.



Rolls-Royce and Bentley through Jack Barclay

Aircraft and Cargo

Tradewinds, the cargo airline operating Boeing 707's out of Gatwick Airport, has struggled through the year, held back by fuel prices and contracting demand for air freight services.

The Lonrho Group has small aircraft based across Africa to service projects. The Falcon Executive jet, which logged millions of miles, was replaced in 1974 with a longer-range Grumman II, averaging 1,000 flying hours a year for the Company.

The Beechcraft dealership sold sixty of their tough and popular aircraft to customers in Africa.

Kendall Globe Limited, the travel and freight agents based in England, achieved its targets for the year.

Engineering, Steel and Manufacturing

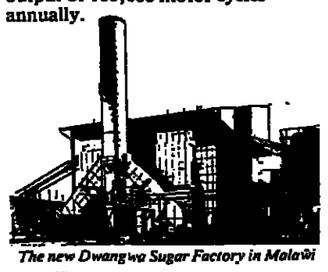
Engineering in the United Kingdom has seen turbulent trading conditions in the last twelve months. The industry suffered a ten-week strike by transport drivers, a ten-week overtime ban and partial strike by the work force and severe winter weather conditions. Despite this, your engineering division achieved a small profit.

Firsteel (cold rolled strip), J. Hartley and Company (metal fabricators) and Lightfoot Refrigeration experienced quiet trading conditions.

The steel-making plant at Hadfields in Sheffield and the process engineering company, Newell Dunford, were reorganised to meet market conditions. The division should now show a good return, if demand improves. Sales of billet and bar were 205,631 tonnes.

Sheer Pride, who make office furniture and filing cabinets at Weybridge, had a good year, despite the loss of the Iranian market. The three Emerald Stainless Steel companies in Eire, Malta and Leeds, large-scale manufacturers of sink tops, also traded well. The plumbing factors, Peter J. Hopkinson, produced a good result, and the Homeworthy furniture factories expanded a profitable range with new products.

In Africa, our engineering and manufacturing plants had a slack year, but the economic outlook is decidedly better for 1980. Plans for 1980/1981 in Nigeria include the production of glass fibre boats, and a factory with an output of 100,000 motor cycles annually.



The new Dwangwa Sugar Factory in Malawi

Textiles

I am glad to report that the African mills had a fair year, after the doldrums of 1977 and 1978.

At Cramlington, in the United Kingdom, Lonrho Textiles makes a prize-winning range of household polyester cotton products branded "Accord" which they are very actively promoting. The quality is such that they will, we hope, be the number two brand in the country in 1980/1981. The loss-making warp knitting and long staple spinning divisions were closed by the end of 1979. The factory is extremely modern and is one of the largest complexes in Europe. Union co-operation is excellent and, although this mill was bankrupt when we took it over, I think it may now be on the road to a lasting recovery.

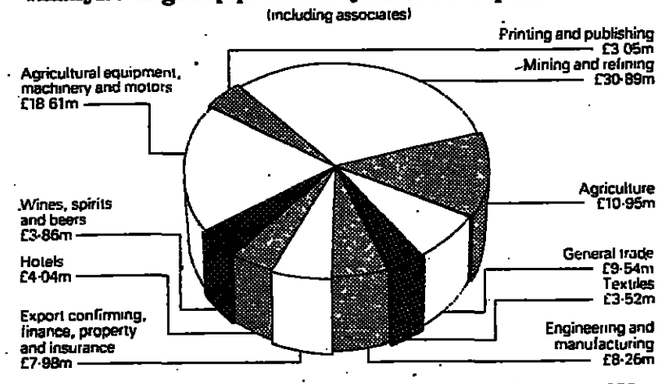
Taken as a whole, the textile division produced 120,217,183 metres of cloth.

Balance Sheet at 30 September 1979

	1979 £m	1978 £m
Funds Employed		
Share capital	52·70	47·26
Reserves	325·78	283·16
Equity interest	378·48	330·42
Minority interests	82·16	83·55
Deferred tax	6·77	4·90
	467·41	418·87
Loans	137·05	73·93
	604·46	492·80
Assets Employed		
Fixed assets	385·84	358·18
Associates	125·87	94·65
Investments	23·60	27·20
Net current assets	69·15	12·77
	604·46	492·80
Net assets per share	180p	175p

Analysis of group profit for year to 30 September 1979

(including associates)



	1979	1978
Turnover	£1,565·45m	£1,491·37m
Profit before tax and central finance charges	£100·70m	£102·69m
Central finance charges	£16·70m	£9·05m
Profit before tax	£84·00m	£93·64m

Printing and Publishing

The intended move by Outrams, publishers of the 'Glasgow Herald' and 'Evening Times', to their new premises in Albion Street, Glasgow, will now take place in July 1980.

The 'Glasgow Herald' achieved increases in both circulation and advertising during the year, while Scottish & Universal Newspapers, the publishers of 33 weekly newspapers across Scotland, continued the re-equipment of their printing centres and opened two new plants during a successful year.

Holmes McDougall are now benefiting from their rationalisation programme of previous years. They continue as publishers, booksellers and printers, and experienced a healthy rise in magazine circulation to 2,497,000 a year.

With the introduction of the new 'Sunday Standard' in Kenya, we now have five newspapers operating in Africa. Printing and publishing had a relatively poor year overseas.

Since the year end, SUITS has bought Harrison and Sons, the specialist security printers. Apart from their normal business as printers, almost all the United Kingdom's postage stamps and those of a hundred foreign countries are produced on the advanced machinery of this famous firm.



The London Metropole Hotel

Hotels

The Metropole Group in Britain had a very good year, and profits increased by 35 per cent. The luxury Metropole Hotel in Birmingham attracted 450 conferences. Where it is economically attractive, we are expanding the hotels and upgrading their facilities, and in this we are using, wherever practicable, the services of your Group's excellent building company, Fassnidge Son and Norris.

The hotels in Africa, which are all sizeable and of good quality, have had a busy year.

Just after the year end, we agreed with Mr. Daniel K. Ludwig to become an equal partner in his company, Princess Properties. The assets of that company are seven outstanding luxury hotels. The Bermuda Hamilton Princess and Southampton Princess will be known to many of the Shareholders who have visited that lovely island, and ranking among the best in the world is the Acapulco Princess, Mexico, shown on page 2.



The Acapulco Princess, Mexico

There are two hotels in the Bahamas, and an elegant city hotel in San Francisco, the Sir Francis Drake. There is now active joint management and a firm understanding to agree plans for a very fine hotel site in Mexico City, as well as to combine in future projects. The cost to your Company was US$80 million, plus the issue of five million Lonrho shares to Mr. Ludwig.

Property

Through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, London City & Westcliff and AVP Properties, we have commercial and industrial holdings in England and France, having a book value of £43 million.

Residential properties in England in the middle price range are gradually being sold.

Wines, Spirits and Beers

The major assets in this section are the six French vineyards—Château Smith-Haut-Lafitte, Château La Garde, Château Rausan-Segla, Château de la Tour, Château de Lamouroux and Château Olivier—the wine shippers, Louis Eschenauer of Bordeaux, and the Scottish whisky distilleries, Whyte & Mackay, which come within SUITS. The vineyards have done well, as have Louis Eschenauer, where sales were up 29 per cent. Volume sales of Whyte & Mackay increased 20 per cent. to 1,151,478 gallons.

In the North of England the Ashe & Nephew retail chain had sales of £34 million, and opened forty-six new outlets, bringing the total to 280 off-licences and bottle stores.

The Group's twenty traditional beer breweries, which are operated in partnership with African Governments, continue to flourish. The beer is varied from country to country, to traditional recipes, but is generally low in alcohol content and high in protein.

We also have a Coca-Cola plant located in Zambia, which is one of the largest in Africa.



Whyte & Mackay Whisky

Export Confirming and Broking

John Holt's export confirming with West Africa had to be severely reduced, as were the activities of Lonrho Exports, to weather a difficult year of economic changes in Western Africa. However, Balfour Williamson, our international confirming house, was able to achieve good profits and to expand.

The volume of cotton broking was maintained in a static market, where sharp currency movements made it necessary to adopt a cautious policy.

Pipeline

Our oil pipeline connecting Zimbabwe with the eastern coast of Africa comes into strong focus following the lifting of sanctions in Zimbabwe. The pipeline has been closed since December 1965 when sanctions first came into force. To build such a pipeline now would cost £75 million and its potential, once the Umtali refinery is recommissioned, is considerable.

Our action against the oil companies, who were associated in the project, is not affected by the immunity given when sanctions were lifted in December, and we are vigorously pursuing our claims.

SUITS and The Monopolies Commission

Our bid to acquire the remaining 70 per cent. of SUITS' shares was referred to the United Kingdom Monopolies and Mergers Commission in May 1978, on the grounds that SUITS, which is a major Scottish company, would be adversely affected by the amalgamation with Lonrho. After full and costly investigations lasting ten months, which included the detailed examination of our management and financial position, the Commission gave its complete approval to the merger.

Scottish shareholders in particular will be pleased to know that SUITS retains, and will keep, its direction and distinctive Scottish character and has already expanded to employ more than 10,000 people, with a turnover well in excess of £300 million.

With the acquisition of SUITS, the Group's total stake in the House of Fraser department store chain has risen to 29.99 per cent. There are no other major shareholders. Apart from Harrods, the 110-strong chain includes Barkers, D. H. Evans, Dickins & Jones, the Army & Navy Stores, Kendal Milne, Rackhams, Chiesmans and Dingles.

Conclusion

I know you will want to join all members of the Board in expressing your appreciation of the hard work and initiative of those who work for Lonrho in the United Kingdom and overseas. I want to mention the many people who work for the Company in Zimbabwe, and whose welfare is our serious concern. We would like to thank Shareholders for their confidence in us through the year. It was particularly kind of so many of you to mail your proxies in support of the Board at our last Annual General Meeting.

Yours sincerely,
Tiny Rowland

The seventy-first Annual General Meeting of Lonrho Limited will be held at the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. on Friday 14th March 1980, at 12 noon.

LONRHO

Lonrho Limited, 138 Cheapside, London EC2V 6BL

The text is taken from the Chief Executive's review contained in the 1979 Report and Accounts which will be published in mid-February. Copies will be available from The Secretary, Lonrho Limited, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL.

Chicago Futures

February 7, 1980

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.61	4.64½	4.56	4.57¾	—.03
May	4.73	4.75	4.67	4.72¼	+.01¼
Jul	4.74	4.79¼	4.71	4.76¼	+.02
Sep	4.87	4.91	4.83	4.89	+.02½
Dec	5.05	5.09½	5.01	5.06¼	+.03¼
Mar	5.17	5.24	5.15	5.21	+.05½

Sales Wed. 39,357.
Total open interest Wed. 65,575, up 1,407 from Tues.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.76	2.76¾	2.74½	2.75½	—.00¼
May	2.89	2.89¾	2.87½	2.88½	—.00½
Jul	2.98	2.98¾	2.96½	2.97¼	—.00¾
Sep	3.05¼	3.06¼	3.04½	3.04¾	—.01
Dec	3.13¼	3.14	3.11¼	3.12¼	—.00¾
Mar	3.22¾	3.24	3.21¾	3.22¾	—.00¾

Sales Wed. 34,566.
Total open interest Wed. 170,749, off 2,397 from Tues.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	6.74½	6.80	6.71¼	6.79	+.05½
May	6.97	7.02½	6.94	7.02	+.06
Jul	7.21½	7.25	7.15½	7.24½	+.07
Aug	7.26	7.32½	7.23½	7.32¼	+.07¼
Sep	7.34½	7.41	7.31½	7.41	+.09
Nov	7.42	7.48	7.40	7.46½	+.06
Jan	7.58½	7.63	7.56	7.62½	+.06
Mar	7.75	7.80	7.74	7.79	+.05¾

Sales Wed. 44,737.
Total open interest Wed. 113,117, up 3,034 from Tues.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	184.50	185.60	183.80	185.50	+1.20
May	189.50	191.30	189.10	190.80	+1.00
Jul	195.60	196.50	194.70	196.10	+ .50
Aug	198.00	198.50	197.20	197.80	— .20
Sep	201.00	201.00	200.00	200.70	+ .25
Oct	203.00	203.00	202.00	202.00	— .50
Dec	206.00	207.00	204.50	206.80	+ .60
Jan	208.00	208.60	206.00	208.00	+1.00
Mar	212.40	212.50	212.00	212.30	+1.00

Sales Wed. 11,629.
Total open interest Wed. 51,075, up 1,140 from Tues.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	24.45	24.65	24.25	24.63	+ .26
May	25.00	25.20	24.80	25.18	+ .26
Jul	25.45	25.65	25.25	25.63	+ .26
Aug	25.70	25.85	25.50	25.83	+ .33
Sep	25.90	26.15	25.70	26.12	+ .42
Oct	25.90	26.30	25.90	26.28	+ .33
Dec	26.35	26.55	26.10	26.53	+ .33
Jan	26.40	26.55	26.15	26.53	+ .33
Mar	26.40	26.80	26.40	26.75	+ .40
May	26.45	27.00	26.45	27.00	+ .50

Sales Wed. 13,629.
Total open interest Wed. 64,775, up 1,119 from Tues.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 7, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond SF 662.45
—(d) Conbar SF 653.00
—(d) Grobar SF 706.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 813.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund SF 16.64
—(d) Crossbow Fund SF 4.07
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.49

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $8.99
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.86*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $22.27
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.75
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $28.21

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 303.50
—(d) Canasec SF 530.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 58.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 64.25
—(d) Energie-Valor SF 108.50
—(d) Ussec SF 511.00
—(d) Europa-Valor SF 114.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra DM 19.50
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.70

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $2.57

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $36.92
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $68.66
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $21.53
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $34.50
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $66.86
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $20.85

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $45.84
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$12.32
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.78
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $9.91
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund $13.57
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $12.73

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.50
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $26.91

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 475.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 281.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.90

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $48.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est SF 1,506.50
—(r) Secorswiss SF 1,210.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor SF 353.75
—(d) Intervalor SF 53.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 330.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 229.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select SF 60.75
—(d) Universal Fund SF 73.41

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF 23.75
—(d) Bond Invest SF 54.00
—(d) Convert-Invest SF 62.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF 138.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 103.75
—(d) Globinvest SF 58.25
—(d) Pacific Invest SF 72.80
—(d) Romalac-Invest SF 405.80
—(d) Sofit South Afr Sh SF 359.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 216.00

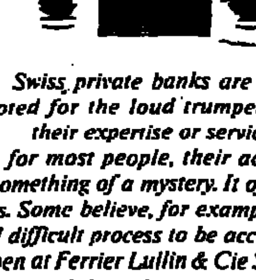
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta DM 35.48
—(d) Unifonds DM 15.75
—(d) Unirak DM 48.61
—(d) Uniglobal DM 62.56
—(d) Unispecial I DM 61.35
—(d) Europafonds DM 23.03

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $11.83
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $986.83
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.84
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.48
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 110.85*
(w) CAMIT $10.53
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $16.21
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,367.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $283.76
(w) Citadel Fund $2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,121.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.33
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.74
(w) D.G.C. $51.59*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.41
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $24.10
(d) Euro e Obligations LF 1,131.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,322.10
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $231.38
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 150.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 67.53
(d) Fonditalia $16.76
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins M 37.99
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.96
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $439.43
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $113.79
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $123.30
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.67
(w) Intermarket Fund $11.64
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.80
(d) Investa DWS DM 32.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.06
(r) Italamerica S.A. Fund $11.99
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.44
(w) Japan Selection Fund $182.62
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.48
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,386.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $14.37
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $30.16
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $70.13
(w) Luxfund $33.58
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Can$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.01
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.69
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.98
(w) N.A.M.F. $91.27
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,095.54
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $35.48
(d) Rento Fund $60.14
(d) Rentinvest LF 765.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.28
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.99
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 55.25
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.32
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 88.50
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $50.95
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $69.93
(w) Transpacific Fund $32.28
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.27
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.12
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $4.00
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $102.81
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $459.58
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $18.35
(w) Worldwide Securities $102.37
(w) Worldwide Special $2,134,945/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price-Ex-Coupon.

A discreet door in Geneva opens wider



Swiss private banks are not noted for the loud trumpeting of their expertise or services.
So that, for most people, their activities have remained something of a mystery. It often gives rise to misconceptions. Some believe, for example, that it is a complicated and difficult process to be accepted as a client...
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Country: ____
Language preferred: Eng/Fr/Ger/Spa IHT 2

U.S. Commodity Prices

OATS
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.49½	1.50¾	1.48¾	1.49¼	—.00¾
May	1.58¼	1.59	1.57¼	1.57¼	—.01¼
Jul	1.66	1.67	1.65¾	1.65¾	—.00¾
Sep	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.72	—.00½
Dec	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	—.00½

Sales Wed. 890.
Total open interest Wed. 4,806, up 32 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	67.90	68.70	68.20	68.22	+ .35
Apr	71.60	72.05	71.10	71.17	— .68
Jun	74.40	74.50	73.80	73.87	— .83
Aug	73.90	74.30	73.67	73.80	— .77
Oct	72.65	72.80	72.00	72.32	— .88
Dec	73.95	73.95	73.25	73.35	—1.00
Feb	74.05	74.05	73.60	73.60	— .60

Est. sales 29,996; sales Wed. 24,598.
Total open interest Wed. 57,998, off 1,227 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	85.75	86.80	85.65	85.90	— .15
Apr	86.45	87.70	86.25	86.60	+ .10
May	86.90	87.67	86.65	86.92	— .33
Aug	87.10	87.45	86.30	86.90	— .57
Sep	86.40	86.95	85.75	86.50	— .45
Oct	85.50	86.00	84.85	85.75	— .32
Nov	86.10	86.30	85.65	86.30	— .50

Est. sales 4,499; sales Wed. 2,539.
Total open interest Wed. 14,365, off 526 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	39.20	39.50	39.00	39.22	— .05
Apr	38.60	38.82	38.30	38.45	— .25
Jun	42.40	42.60	42.00	42.50	— .07
Jul	43.55	43.75	43.10	43.72	— .08
Aug	43.10	43.50	42.85	43.02	— .38
Oct	42.50	42.75	42.25	42.55	— .20
Dec	45.50	45.70	44.75	45.70	+ .20
Feb	46.50	46.50	45.95	46.40	— .30
Apr	.	.	.	45.65	— .45

Est. sales 4,399; sales Wed. 7,362.
Total open interest Wed. 26,772, off 237 from Tues.

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	41.00	41.10	40.10	40.90	— .82
Mar	41.30	41.50	40.50	41.30	—1.00
May	43.40	43.40	42.50	43.07	—1.03
Jul	45.10	45.10	44.05	44.50	—1.27
Aug	44.75	44.75	43.75	44.15	— .90
Feb	52.20	52.20	51.80	51.80	— .90
Mar	.	.	.	52.35	—1.45

Est. sales 9,826; sales Wed. 11,787.
Total open interest Wed. 29,366, off 750 from Tues.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	42.70	42.70	42.00	42.07	— .63
Apr	43.95	43.95	43.75	43.75	— .25
Jun	45.30	45.50	45.30	45.50	— .27
Jul	.	.	.	44.80	
Aug	.	.	.	44.30	+ .05

Est. sales 125; sales Wed. 137.
Total open interest Wed. 867, off 79 from Mon.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.
(old contracts)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	44.00	44.50	44.00	44.50	+1.00
Mar	52.25	52.40	52.25	52.25	+ .65
Apr	.	.	.	50.25	.
May	.	.	.	49.25	.
(new contracts)					
May	.	.	.	50.20	.
Jun	.	.	.	50.25	.
Jul	.	.	.	51.25	.
Sep	.	.	.	56.00	+ .75

Est. sales 12; sales Wed. 9.
Total open interest Wed. 106, up 8 from Tues.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	227.20	228.90	225.10	228.20	+1.30
May	231.50	232.00	229.80	231.80	+1.00
Jul	231.50	232.70	229.80	232.50	+1.60
Sep	230.00	232.90	230.50	232.40	+1.80
Nov	227.20	228.70	226.50	227.20	+ .50
Jan	216.50	217.00	216.00	216.00	—1.00
Mar	220.80	220.80	220.00	220.00	—1.00
May	222.50	222.50	222.00	222.00	—1.00

Est. sales 1,810; sales Wed. 2,637.
Total open interest Wed. 11,209, up 26 from Tues.

PLYWOOD
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	193.60	194.70	193.10	194.70	+1.40
May	197.50	198.60	196.80	198.40	+ .90
Jul	202.00	202.00	200.00	202.00	+ .50
Sep	205.50	206.00	204.60	206.00	+1.00
Nov	207.50	207.50	206.50	207.00	+ .50
Jan	211.00	211.00	210.50	211.00	+1.00
Mar	214.80	215.50	214.50	215.50	+ .70
May	.	.	.	216.00	

Sales Wed. 268.
Total open interest Wed. 3,355, off 13 from Tues.

U.S TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	88.02	88.20	87.95	88.17	+.09
Jun	88.58	88.90	88.55	88.80	+.12
Sep	89.26	89.50	89.21	89.42	+.12
Dec	89.78	89.92	89.70	89.81	+.02
Mar	89.96	90.09	89.93	90.03	+.03
Jun	90.18	90.17	90.04	90.07	+.02
Sep				90.07	+.02
Dec	90.20	90.24	90.04	90.07	—.08

Est. sales 12,129; sales Wed. 13,679.
Total open interest Wed. 30,751, off 1,424 from Tues.

GNMA
(8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	70-23	73-06	70-23	72-23	+32
Jun	70-15	73-00	70-10	72-17	+34
Sep	70-24	73-12	70-23	72-29	+38
Dec	71-08	73-24	71-06	73-02	+28
Mar	71-19	74-02	71-19	73-22	+40
Jun	72-09	74-01	72-09	73-26	+40
Sep	72-08	73-26	72-07	73-20	+27
Dec	72-03	73-25	72-03	73-18	+31
Mar	71-31	73-18	71-31	73-17	+37
Jun	71-27	73-14	71-27	73-11	+34
Sep	71-23	73-10	71-23	73-10	+36

Sales Wed. 11,941.
Total open interest Wed. 64,817, up 79 from Tues.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS
($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	86.63	86.76	86.60	86.76	+ .14
Jun	87.16	87.28	87.12	87.28	+ .17
Sep	87.60	87.78	87.60	87.76	+ .19
Dec	.	.	.	88.70	+ .18
Mar	.	.	.	89.85	+ .10

Sales Wed. 101.
Total open interest Wed. 376, off 14 from Tues.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	69-10	71-20	69-07	71-06	+26
Jun	70-07	72-06	70-00	71-26	+29
Sep	70-30	72-28	70-28	72-15	+28
Dec	71-00	73-15	71-00	72-31	+26
Mar	71-28	73-20	71-23	73-05	+27
Jun	72-08	73-20	71-27	73-08	+28
Sep	71-30	73-20	71-30	73-08	+30
Dec	71-29	73-24	71-28	73-07	+31
Mar	71-28	73-21	71-28	73-06	+32
Jun	71-27	73-17	71-27	73-05	+33
Sep	71-26	73-15	71-26	73-04	+34

Sales Wed. 22,861.
Total open interest Wed. 70,863, up 977 from Tues.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.2990	2.3020	2.2880	2.2965	— 95
Jun	2.2880	2.2915	2.2775	2.2860	— 85
Sep	2.2835	2.2850	2.2700	2.2780	— 45
Dec	2.2750	2.2760	2.2700	2.2710	— 50

Est. sales 7,983; sales Wed. 9,746.
Total open interest Wed. 16,376, up 3,770 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.8627	.8640	.8627	.8635	+13
Jun	.8651	.8662	.8647	.8652	+13
Sep	.8672	.8682	.8669	.8681	+15
Dec	.8687	.8692	.8683	.8692	+22
Mar	.	.	.	.8715	+25

Est. sales 1,753; sales Wed. 2,989.
Total open interest Wed. 10,566, up 12 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ pr mrk.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mr	.5796	.5801	.5779	.5785	— 24
Jun	.5899	.5899	.5872	.5880	— 21
Sep	.5980	.5983	.5958	.5963	— 27
Dec	.6050	.6054	.6042	.6045	— 02

Est. sales 3,149; sales Wed. 5,483.
Total open interest Wed. 11,895, up 1,403 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.	.	.	.24700	
Jun	.	.	.	.25000	

Est. sales 0; sales Wed. 0.
Total open interest Wed. 36, unchanged from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.004192	.004198	.004184	.004192	—01
Jun	.004258	.004258	.004241	.004248	—04
Sep	.004315	.004315	.004315	.004315	—05
Dec	.	.	.	.004350	

Est. sales 593; sales Wed. 560.
Total open interest Wed. 3,787, off 70 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.6280	.6289	.6239	.6253	—50
Jun	.6425	.6435	.6382	.6398	—59
Sep	.6565	.6565	.6520	.6535	—59
Dec	.6680	.6695	.6640	.6650	—50

Est. sales 2,806; sales Wed. 5,441.
Total open interest Wed. 11,187, up 1,578 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

February 7, 1980

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Mar	5.76	5.90	5.83	5.82	—0.01
Apr	6.04	6.17	6.04	6.11	+0.01
May	7.25	7.28	7.20	7.23	—0.07
Nov	7.25	7.40	7.26	7.38	+0.23

Est. sales 210; sales Wed. 567.
Total open interest Wed 4,593 up 102 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Mar	165.00	167.50	164.00	166.18	— 1.42
May	168.00	169.75	167.50	168.29	— 0.99
Jul	173.50	175.50	172.50	172.81	— 2.50
Sep	176.75	178.45	175.50	176.44	— 2.56
Dec	174.50	176.50	174.00	176.28	— 0.16
Mar	173.50	175.00	173.50	174.50	— 0.50
May	176.00	176.00	175.00	175.00	+ 0.31

Est. sales 3,380; sales Wed. 6,040.
Total open interest Wed 12,422 off 347 from Tues. Parana spot 2.00n

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Mar	21.90	22.65	21.75	22.59	+ 0.68
May	22.60	23.45	22.60	23.37	+ 0.57
Jul	22.60	23.70	22.95	23.68	+ 0.56
Sep	23.00	23.75	23.10	23.73	+ 0.48
Oct	23.10	23.75	23.20	23.74	+ 0.49
Jan	23.30	23.40	23.00	23.65	+ 0.61
Mar	23.45	23.90	23.40	23.83	+ 0.46
May	23.40	23.80	23.40	23.76	+ 0.30
Jul	.	.	.	23.95	+ 0.57

Est. sales 10,175; sales Wed. 22,875.
Total open interest Wed 109,871 up 506 from Tues.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Mar	147.10	147.50	145.00	146.35	—1.00
May	146.75	147.00	144.00	145.50	—1.65
Jul	146.25	146.25	142.90	144.40	—1.80
Sep	146.75	146.75	143.65	145.20	—1.45
Dec	3.265	3.265	3.265	3.230	—0.30
Mar	.	.	.	3.271	—0.34

Est. sales 1,761; sales Wed. 1,353.
Total open interest Wed 9,640 up 224 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Mar	86.20	87.00	86.30	86.65	+0.05
May	88.00	88.10	87.30	87.35	—0.25
Jul	89.15	89.50	88.90	89.00	—0.20
Sep	90.80	90.95	90.50	90.50	—0.15
Nov				90.80	—0.20
Jan	90.50	90.50	90.30	90.50	
Mar	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.25	
May	92.80	92.00	92.00	92.00	

Est. sales 600; sales Wed. 663.
Total open interest Wed 7,531 up 22 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Mar	86.50	87.25	85.55	85.55	—2.00
May	86.25	86.90	85.29	85.29	—2.00
Jul	85.80	86.90	84.35	84.85	—1.50
Oct	79.00	79.60	77.50	79.03	—0.12
Dec	76.50	77.05	75.80	76.75	+0.44
Mar	77.80	78.25	76.55	78.25	+0.45
May	78.70	79.00	78.70	78.25	+0.25
Jul				79.00	+0.25

Est. sales 13,050; sales Wed. 18,426.
Total open interest Wed 55,519 up 217 from Tues.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	.	.	.	130.10	— 1.80
Mar	134.00	134.00	130.10	131.70	— 1.80
May	135.50	136.00	131.80	133.40	— 1.60
Jul	136.50	137.00	132.00	134.20	— 1.70
Sep	137.00	137.20	132.10	134.80	— 1.70
Dec	138.00	138.50	133.00	135.40	— 1.80
Jan	136.00	136.00	135.00	135.70	— 1.80
Mar	132.50	137.00	132.50	136.20	— 1.80
May	139.50	139.50	136.50	136.70	— 1.80
Jul	135.00	137.00	135.00	137.20	— 1.80
Sep	141.00	141.00	138.00	137.70	— 1.80
Dec	.	.	.	138.40	— 1.80

Est. sales 9,300; sales Wed. 9,713.
Total open interest Wed 45,728 up 1,192 from Tues.

N.Y. SILVER.
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	3650.0	3780.0	3650.0	3650.0	—125.0
Mar	3675.0	3675.0	3675.0	3675.0	+100.0
Apr	.	.	.	3700.0	+100.0
May	3725.0	3725.0	3725.0	3725.0	+100.0
Jul	3765.0	3765.0	3760.0	3810.0	+100.0
Sep	3810.0	3810.0	3810.0	3864.5	+100.0
Dec	.	.	.	3883.0	+100.0
Jan	.	.	.	3921.0	+100.0
Mar	.	.	.	3959.0	+100.0
May	.	.	.	3997.0	+100.0
Jul	.	.	.	4035.0	+100.0
Sep	.	.	.	4089.0	+100.0

Est. sales 2,300; sales Wed. 4,336.
Total open interest Wed 75,302 off 1,111 from Tues.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	895.00	895.00	878.00	875.00	—30.00
Apr	923.00	930.00	892.00	899.80	—28.30
Jul	956.00	960.00	920.00	935.50	—20.50
Oct	989.00	989.00	965.00	978.00	— 7.00
Jan	1031.0	1003.0	985.00	1008.0	+ 6.00

Est. sales 1,670; sales Wed. 761.
Total open interest Wed 8,283 up 8 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	705.00	708.00	685.00	689.50	—23.50
Mar	716.00	716.00	698.00	695.50	—22.50
Apr	720.00	728.00	708.00	710.00	—17.00
Jun	747.00	753.00	732.00	734.20	—15.30
Aug	777.00	783.00	759.00	758.40	—13.50
Oct	739.00	804.00	784.00	782.20	—11.40
Dec	821.00	828.00	803.00	805.70	— 9.00
Feb	840.00	850.00	831.00	828.70	— 7.00
Apr	875.00	875.00	850.00	851.70	— 4.00
Jun	893.20	893.20	878.00	874.70	— 1.50
Aug	915.00	915.00	908.00	897.70	— 1.00
Oct	918.00	918.00	918.00	920.70	— 3.50
Dec	967.50	967.50	967.50	943.70	— 6.00

Est. sales 20,000; sales Wed. 29,416.
Total open interest Wed 166,680 off 3,079 from Tues.

Swiss Inflation Slows

BERN, Feb. 7 (Reuters) — The annual rise of the Swiss consumer price index slowed to 5.1 percent in January from 5.2 percent in December, the government said today.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 7, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gulf Oil	1,162,900	43¼	+2⅛
Texaco Inc	1,090,300	38⅝	+1⅛
Occident Pet	1,017,500	30½	+ ⅞
Exxon	794,300	64¼	+1½
StdOil Cal	771,600	72¾	+4¼
US Indust	651,700	9⅝	+ ⅜
GulfWstn	641,900	20	+ ⅝
Mobil s	564,000	62¼	+ ¼
Wilms Cos	547,200	39⅝	+2¼
ElPaso Co	519,800	28	— ⅛
Kmart	517,200	20½	— ¼
IBM s	512,700	67⅛	—1⅛
INCOLtd	440,200	29¼	+ ⅞
Am Airlin	438,800	11	
Norton Sim	405,700	13⅞	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	57.69	58.66
Advanced	806	765
Volume Up (millions)	30.24	27.99
Declined	745	807
Volume Down (millions)	21.90	19.39
Unchanged	378	341
Total Issues	1,929	1,913
New highs	153	93
New lows	48	55

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	889.85	897.27	878.24	885.49	+3.66
20 Trn	298.01	305.85	293.92	299.08	+4.57
15 Util	111.03	112.45	110.55	111.23	+0.34
65 Stk	325.70	330.46	321.85	325.32	+2.42

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	116.28	+0.56
Industrials	—	—	131.62	+0.74
Utilities	—	—	50.00	—0.01
Finance	—	—	12.36	—0.08
Transp.	—	—	17.65	+0.33

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	66.49	+0.30
Industrials	—	—	76.88	+0.43
Transp.	—	—	58.87	+1.13
Utilities	—	—	36.89	—0.09
Finance	—	—	63.74	—0.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
February 6	190,376	367,256	1,278
February 5	167,862	364,672	1,446
February 4	218,433	427,694	930
February 1	179,048	378,693	1,564
January 31	206,895	415,112	1,516

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Aegis Corp	513,800	2⅛	— ⅛
HouOilM	399,100	29½	+ ¾
Instrum Sys	314,800	1⅜	
AtlasCM	234,800	7	— ½
TubosMex s	220,700	10⅛	— ¼
BowValley g	198,700	49	+1¼
GulfCan g	134,500	116½	+4½
DomePetr gs	132,700	61½	+5¼
Dynalect Cp	131,500	13⅞	—1
ImperOilA g	131,400	40¼	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	8.79	8.14
Advanced	N.A.	336
Volume Up (millions)	4.50	4.92
Declined	N.A.	289
Volume Down (millions)	3.06	2.29
Unchanged	N.A.	210
Total Issues	N.A.	835
New highs	N.A.	45
New lows	N.A.	7

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
284.27	279.97	284.25	+4.28

Cash Prices

February 7, 1980

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.00	1.30
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.46½	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	103-104	91-92
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	0.42
Copper elect., lb	130⅛	82½
Tin (Straits), lb	8.5734	7.2844
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	35½
Silver N.Y., oz	34.000	7.430
Gold N.Y., oz	699.25	250.50

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 7, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,451.08 f	1,490.90 f
Reuters	1,828.60	1,832.60
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	450.71
D.J. Futures	N.A.	499.95

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 7, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,264.00	1,266.00	1,294.00	1,295.00
3 months	1,271.00	1,272.00	1,293.00	1,294.00
Cathodes: spot	1,215.00	1,218.00	1,240.00	1,244.00
3 months	1,241.00	1,243.00	1,263.00	1,264.00
Tin: spot	7,350.00	7,370.00	7,290.00	7,300.00
3 months	7,400.00	7,410.00	7,310.00	7,315.00
Lead: spot	495.00	496.00	493.300	495.00
3 months	479.00	480.00	478.00	479.00
Zinc: spot	361.00	363.00	367.00	369.00
3 months	373.00	374.00	378.00	379.00
Silver: spot	1,615.00	1,625.00	1,700.00	1,720.00
3 months	1,655.00	1,660.00	1,750.00	1,755.00
Aluminium: spot	919.00	921.00	913.00	915.00
3 months	918.00	919.00	914.00	915.00
Nickel: spot	3,025.00	3,035.00	3,050.00	3,060.00
3 months	3,140.00	3,145.00	3,165.00	3,170.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 7, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	228.00	221.00	224.50	225.00	221.00	223.00
May	237.00	228.50	233.25	233.50	231.25	231.50
Aug	240.00	230.00	236.50	236.75	234.00	234.50
Oct	241.00	230.00	237.25	237.50	235.00	235.25
6,466 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,476	1,460	1,465	1,467	1,480	1,481
May	1,472	1,457	1,461	1,463	1,475	1,476
Jly	1,475	1,456	1,462	1,463	1,478	1,479
Sep	1,490	1,472	1,475	1,477	1,492	1,494
Dec	1,520	1,505	1,505	1,509	1,517	1,519
Mar	1,550	1,540	1,535	1,538	1,546	1,549
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,555	1,570	1,566	1,568
1,972 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,505	1,481	1,483	1,484	1,485	1,488
May	1,519	1,502	1,505	1,506	1,506	1,510
Jly	1,538	1,526	1,527	1,528	1,526	1,527
Sep	1,550	1,538	1,545	1,547	1,544	1,545
Nov	1,554	1,547	1,545	1,546	1,524	1,545
Jan	1,559	1,558	1,530	1,550	1,520	1,550
Mar	1,531	1,531	1,518	1,545	1,500	1,550
3,680 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 7, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	2,110	2,080	2,077	2,085	— 3
May	2,184	2,138	2,142	2,145	+ 12
Jly	2,180	2,180	2,147	2,165	+ 17
Aug	2,210	2,160	2,182	2,184	+ 28
Oct	2,225	2,210	2,190	2,210	+ 23
Nov	2,225	2,228	2,185	2,215	+ 28
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,235	2,245	+ 50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,245	2,270	+ 45
680 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,345	1,360	— 11
May	1,315	1,315	1,335	1,350	— 5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,345	—	— 30
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	1,380	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	1,390	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,375	1,400	— 5
9 lots					

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 7, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13 9/16 - 13 11/16	8¼ - 8⅜	4⅞ - 5	17¾ - 18	12 1/16 - 12¼
2 M.	14 9/16 - 14 11/16	8⅜ - 8½	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	17⅞ - 18⅛	12 7/16 - 12 13/16
3 M.	14⅜ - 14½	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5⅜ - 5½	17⅝ - 17⅞	12½ - 12¾
6 M.	14 7/16 - 14 9/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5 11/16 - 13/16	17 1/16 - 17 5/16	13¼ - 13½
1 Y.	14 3/16 - 14 5/16	8½ - 8⅝	5 11/16 - 13/16	16⅜ - 16 5/16	13¾ - 13⅞

G.T. INVESTMENT FUND

société anonyme

formerly

UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND

société anonyme

14 Rue Aldringen, LUXEMBOURG

R.C. LUXEMBOURG B N° 7.443

After the withdrawal of the United States Trust Company of New York as sub investment advisor at the end of 1979 in favor of the new sub investment advisor, G.T. MANAGEMENT (GUERNSEY) LIMITED, a wholly owned subsidiary of G.T. MANAGEMENT LIMITED, of Park House, 16, Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7DJ, the special meeting of shareholders held on December 31st, 1979, approved a resolution to change the name of UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND into G.T. INVESTMENT FUND. The share certificates in circulation will retain their validity, and shareholders may at their option have their certificates overstamped, at the expense of the company at the following banks:

Banque Générale du Luxembourg
27, Avenue Monterey
LUXEMBOURG

Bayerische Vereinsbank, München
Kardinal-Faulhaberstrasse 14
MUNICH

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
595 Herengracht
AMSTERDAM

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL & COMMERCIAL
66 Rue de la Victoire
75452 PARIS

Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas
3 Rue d'Antin
PARIS-2e

Banca della Svizzera Italiana
6 Piazza Manzoni
CH-6900 LUGANO

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
New Issues Department
Augustine House
Austin Friars
LONDON EC2

Banca Commerciale Italiana
Piazza della Scala 6
MILANO

The Board of Directors.

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S.$

Maturity	bid/offer quotes Feb. 7 14.00 hrs. Lt.	Business done last week low/high.
Feb. 28	876/884	870/884
March 27	876/885	870/885
April 24	875/885	869/885

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12216

ADVERTISEMENT

TOSHIBA CORPORATION

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **February 18th, 1980,** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div. cp. n° 11** (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of **the CDR's Toshiba Corporation, each repr. 500 shares,** will be payable with **Dfls. 10,18 net** (div. per record-date 30.9.1979: gross Yen 3,— p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 225,— = Dfls. 1,80 per CDR.
Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 300,— = Dfls. 2,40 p. CDR.) will be deducted.
After 30.4.1980 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 9,58 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 31st, 1980.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 7, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	82¼	83¼
Argentina 9⅝-84	84	85
Ashland 7½-82	92½	93½
Australia 8⅝-91	75¾	76¾
Australia 8¼-92	71¾	72¾
Avco 10¼-87	77	79
BTokyo 7⅝-84	83	84
Barclays 8½-92	72¼	73¼
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	79¼	80¼
Bell Can 7⅝-87	74	75
Beneficial 9½-87	82½	83½
BFCE 8⅝-83	89¾	90¾
Canpac 9⅝-89	80½	81½
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	82¼	83¼
Cdn Natl R 8⅝-86	77¾	78¾
Charbonag 8⅝-81	94½	95½
CNT 9½-86	84	85
Comalco 10¼-91	82¼	83¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	75	76
Continental 9⅝-86	82¼	83¼
Dome Pet. 10-94	78	79
Dominion 10¼-84	86¼	87¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	77	78
DSM 8⅝-88	82	83
E E C 8¼-82	90¼	91¼
E E C 7⅝-84	82¼	83¼
E C S 9-93	74¾	75¾
E C S 8⅝-97	68½	69½
EdF 9⅝-86	85	86
E I B 8-84	83	84
E I B 8⅝-93	70	71
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	86	87
Eurofima 8½-83	88¼	89¼
E D C 9⅝-84	88¼	89¼
Finland 9½-86	84	85
Genstar 10-89	79¼	80¼
GMAC 9⅝-86	82½	83½
Gotaverken 8½-87	76½	77½
Gould 9⅝-85	84½	85½
GTE 9⅝-89	80	81
GulfWest 9⅝-84	83	85
Home Oil 9½-86	88	90
Hudson Bay 10-94	79½	80½
ISE Cnda 9-82	90	92
I T T 9½-89	78¾	79¾
Kennecott 9½-86	79½	80½
Kidde W. 8½-85	80	81
Kockums 8-83	90	91
Manitoba 8⅝-83	88½	89½
Manitoba 9½-89	77¾	80¼
Michelin 10-94	78¾	79¾
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	85	86
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	88¼	89¼
NBrunswick 9-83	89	90
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	76	77
Newfoundld 10-94	76¾	77¾
NZealand 8½-83	87½	88½
Norskhyd 8½-92	73¾	74¾
Norway 9½-84	88¼	89¼
NScotia 9⅝-89	79¼	80¼
Occidental 10¼-84	88¾	89¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	74¼	75¼
Penney JC 8½-83	86¾	87¾
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	86¾	87¾
Pepsico 9¼-84	87½	88½
Portland 10-84	88½	89½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	73	74
Queb. Pro. 9-95	68½	69½
Saabscania 8½-89	73	74
Shell 8-86	81¼	82¼
Shell 7½-87	79¾	80¾
Stind 8⅝-88	81¼	82¼
StatOil 9⅝-89	80¼	81¼
Sweden 9⅝-84	88½	89½
Transocean 8-86	88	89
Unilever 9¼-87	81	82
UnOil 7½-87	84½	85½
UnBis 9-89	79	81
Utah 8-87	84	85
Vwagen 7⅝-87	74	75
Warner L. 9-84	85⅝	86⅜

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	70	72
BBC 4¼-93	89½	91½
Beatrice 6¼-91	93	95
Beatrice 4½-92	78½	80½
Beecham 6¼-92	100	101½
Boots 6¼-93	99¼	100¼
Borden 6⅝-91	85½	87½
Borden 5-92	75½	77½
BroadHale 4¼-87	66	[illegible]
Canon 6¼-94	105	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	65½	[illegible]
CIBA G. 6-94	85½	[illegible]
Coke Bott. 6¼-93	77	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4½-91	124	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4½-93	109	[illegible]
Cumm Int 6¼-86	77½	[illegible]
Dartind 4¾-87	71	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-88	73¼	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	77½	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	67½	[illegible]
Galveston 8⅝-94	121½	[illegible]
GenElec 4¼-87	82	[illegible]
GenFoods 4⅝-92	86	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-87	66	[illegible]
GulWestn 5-88	97	[illegible]
Honda 5½-89	103½	[illegible]
Honeywell 6-86	87	[illegible]
ICI 6¾-97	104	[illegible]
INA 6-97	100½	[illegible]
ISE 6¼-89	84	[illegible]
ITT 4⅝-87	67	[illegible]
Lear 8-89	114	[illegible]
MorganJP 4¾-87	85½	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	93½	[illegible]
OwensIll 4½-87	108½	[illegible]
PenneyJC 4½-87	66½	[illegible]
RCA 5-88	68½	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅝-87	101½	[illegible]
Sperry 4¼-88	111	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	87½	[illegible]
Texas 7½-93	74½	[illegible]
Tyco 8½-88	132½	[illegible]
UBS 5-89	104	[illegible]
UnCarb 4⅝-82	98	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66	[illegible]
Xerox 5-88	88	[illegible]

Boardtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, [illegible] = 100

	Med.
Thursday	[illegible]
Previous	[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 7, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	9⅝	10⅛
AFAProt	5⅝	6⅛
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	8½	9
AddisnW	9½	10¼
AdvRoss	6⅛	6½
AlexAlex	31¼	32
Allcoinc	34	36
AllynB	12¾	13¼
AFinCp	29	30
AFurn	5⅝	6⅛
AGreet	12¼	12½
AintGp	58	59
AMicros	26	26½
AWeldng	37¼	38¾
Amterr	3⅝	4⅛
Anadite	11¼	11⅝
AnheusB	23⅜	24⅛
AntoCp	10¼	11¼
ArdenGp	4	4⅝
AsdColo	20¾	21½
AtlGsLt	14⅛	14⅝
BairdCp	11⅝	11⅞
BaneHE	12½	13
BkamRt	17¾	18¼
BasicRs g	11⅛	11⅜
BassttFr	19½	20¼
BaylsMk	14⅝	15⅛
Beeline	9⅝	10½
BetzLab	38¾	39½
BibbCo	18¼	19¼
BirdSon	19½	21
Birtchr	3	3⅜
BikHillP	27½	28¼
Bonanza	4	4⅛
BrookS	42½	45½
BrwTom	54⅛	55
Buckbee	8⅛	8⅝
Buckeye	22½	23½
BurnupS	11⅜	11⅝
CalWtSv	33⅛	35
ConradH	3⅛	3⅝
CapSwC	15⅞	16⅛
CaplaAir	3⅛	3½
CareCp	9⅛	10⅛
CnVtPS	14⅛	15
ChmLea	38½	40½
ChesUtl	12¾	13
Cirtico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	32¼	33½
CitzUtB	30¾	31½
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	7½	8
ComCtH	32¼	33⅛
CmlShr	15½	17
CmwTel	18	20
ConPap	59½	60½
Crawfd	25	26
CrosTre	28⅛	28⅞
CutlrFed	2	2⅜
Cycltron	14	15
DanlyM	31	31⅜
DtaDes	17	17⅝
DaylMal.	16½	18½
DeklbAg	33¾	34½
DeLuxC	36⅛	37½
DetConT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2⅝	3½
DiaCrys	25½	26½
DixnCru	40	41
Docutel	11⅛	11⅛
DoltrGn	11⅛	11¾
DevIDB	26½	27¼
DunkinD	11⅛	11¾
Durlron	18	19
EatnVnce	6⅜	7½
EconLab	24⅜	25¼
ElPasEl	9½	9⅝
ElderBe	6¼	7
EleNucl	9⅝	10¼
ElModul	6⅝	7⅜
EnrDev	17	18
Enlwistl	3½	4⅛
EntOil	60	61½
Fabrl h	1½	1⅝
FrBkSys	37¼	38
FtBostn	18½	19¼
FtEmpS	11⅛	12⅛
FtWnFin	4⅝	5⅛
Flicker	12¾	12⅞
FloatPnt	16	16⅜
FloWatU	13-16	1 1-16
ForestO	35½	36
Formigli	2⅛	2½
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	13⅛	14½
GnRlEst	9½	11
GnReins	88½	90½
GovEFn	9⅛	10
GreenM	11⅛	11⅝
GreyAdv	48⅛	51½
Gifintst	18	19½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅜
Hardwke	9	9⅜
HrpRow	10⅛	10⅛
HarpGp	35⅛	36
HortfNl	15⅛	15⅛
HenrdF	27⅛	28
Holobm	3⅛	3⅜
Hoover	13⅞	14⅞
HorizRs	3⅝	4⅛
HyattInt	29	31
Intraind	9	9⅝
IntelCp	69⅛	70⅝
IntrcEnr	8½	9½
IntmtGs	14	14½
InBkWsh	11⅛	12
IwaSoUt	22⅞	23⅞
JamWPh	5½	6⅛
Jamsby	18⅛	19½
JiffyFd	¾	1⅛
JastynM	15⅛	16½
KaisStr pf	16½	17⅛
Kalvar	3⅝	4⅛
Kaman	25	25¾
KmpAmt	9½	10
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅝
KellySv	45⅛	47
Keutfel	20⅛	21⅛
Kimball	16⅜	17⅛
Kinginl	6⅛	7⅛
KnapeV	16⅛	17⅛
Kratos	21⅛	22⅛
Lancein	19½	20⅛
LandRes	5⅛	5⅝
LanaCp	22⅛	24⅛
LtdStor	8⅛	9⅛
LinBcst	43	44
Lowtrn	13⅛	14⅛
MSIDat	9⅝	9⅞
MadsGE	12⅛	13⅛
MagellPet	14⅝	15
MairRt	2⅜	3⅛
Malikrt	31	32
MaulLP	26	27½
McCorm	23⅝	24⅛
McQuay	10½	11⅛
MidsxW	18⅛	19⅛
MdldCap	8⅛	9½
MidlRes	2⅞	3⅛
MidlBks	29	30
Millprc	34½	35⅛
MissVIG	16	17
Molex	43⅛	44
MonfCol	6⅝	7⅛
MoorePd	28	29
MorgRes	1	1⅜
MotClub	3⅛	4⅛
Mueller	31½	32½
NaroCp	25½	27½
NwldRE	14⅛	15⅛
RJNGas	15⅛	15⅛
NielsnA	28⅛	29
NielsnB	28⅛	28⅛
NaCarGs	17	17½
NaEOl un	89½	91
NwtNGs	18⅛	18½
NwstPS	15	15⅛
Noxell	20⅛	21⅛
OglivyM	25⅛	26⅛
OhFerro	11	12
OttrTP	20½	21
PCAInt	9	9½
PabstB	13⅛	14⅛
PcGaR	21	21⅛
PaulevP	27⅛	28
PeerAM	18¼	[illegible]
PenaEnt	13⅛	[illegible]
PetrolH	46⅛	[illegible]
Petlibag	25½	[illegible]
PierceSS	8⅛	[illegible]
Pinkrtn	37½	[illegible]
PionHiB	20⅛	[illegible]
Plastine	1	[illegible]
Possis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Progrp	1⅛	[illegible]
PbSvNC	11⅛	[illegible]
PurtBen	18	[illegible]
PutDCap	12⅛	[illegible]
QuakrCh	22⅛	[illegible]
RopenFr	11⅛	[illegible]
Raychm	41	[illegible]
Raymnd	38⅛	[illegible]
RecoEq	10⅛	[illegible]
RoadEx	28⅛	[illegible]
RobbMy	57	[illegible]
Raselon	3⅛	[illegible]
Rouse	21⅛	[illegible]
RusStev	15⅛	[illegible]
Sadlier	4⅛	[illegible]
ScanDt	2⅛	[illegible]
ScriptH	65	[illegible]
Svcmst s	31	[illegible]
Shawmt	40⅛	[illegible]
SolidSIS	13⅛	[illegible]
SCalWtr	12	[illegible]
SwElSv	14	[illegible]
SwnEnr	39⅛	[illegible]
Standyn	21⅛	[illegible]
StdRegs	27⅛	[illegible]
StanHP	22	[illegible]
SterlSt	6	[illegible]
StrawCl	24½	[illegible]
SuperEl	11⅛	[illegible]
TIME DC	5⅛	[illegible]
Tamaox	29⅛	[illegible]
Tandem	52½	[illegible]
TecumP	45⅛	[illegible]
Tennant	29⅛	31
Tiprary	23⅛	[illegible]
TricoPd	43½	[illegible]
TravGld-g	10⅛	[illegible]
TysonFd	9⅛	[illegible]
UnMcGil	14⅛	15
USSurg	33⅛	34
UStrck	16⅛	[illegible]
UVaBsh	26	[illegible]
UsPenP	13⅛	[illegible]
VanDus	18⅛	[illegible]
Vetco	18	[illegible]
VideoCp	4⅛	7
VaBBsh	14	14
[illegible]	15½	16
[illegible]	2⅛	3
[illegible]	8	9
[illegible]	3⅛	4
[illegible]	25⅛	26
[illegible]	23⅛	[illegible]
WrightW	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUtl	[illegible]	[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.70
Albert Heijn	81.00
Algemenbank	295.00
Amrobank	62.40
A'Dam Rub	43.60
Fokker	24.50
Heineken	71.00
H.V.A.	49.00
Hoogovens	22.90
K.L.M.	73.50
Nat. Nedder	117.90
Pakhoed	57.00
Philips	20.50
Robeco	175.50
Rolinco	153.50
Rorento	107.00
Royal Dutch	160.20
Unilever	116.00
Van Ommer	220.00
VMF-Stork	117.90

Anp-Cbs Index: 85.40
Previous: 85.30

Brussels

Arbed	2,370
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,650
Cockerill	335
Electrobel	5,900
GB-Inno-BM	2,610
Hoboken	3,080
Petrofina	5,970
Ph. Gevaert	898
Soc. Generale	1,445
Solvay	2,425
Un. Miniere	838

Bourse Index: 154.01
Previous: 152.58

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	39.20
B.A.S.F.	148.70
Bayer	123.50
Commerzbank	180.00
Cont. Gummi	53.00
Daimler	248.00
Demag	136.50
Deutsche Bnk	262.50
Dresdner Bnk	195.50
Hoechst	120.00
Hoesch	36.70
Karlstadt	226.50
Kaufhof	184.00
K.H.D.	215.00
Lufthansa	77.80
Mannesman	128.90
Metallgesell.	271.00
Neckermann	119.70
RWE new	190.30
Schering	201.00
Siemens	272.50
Thyssen	88.20
Varta	157.50
Veba	156.30
Volkswagen	180.30

Siemen Index: 138.56
Previous: 137.81

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$15.00
Anglo-Am	0.90
Barclays Bnk	4.28
Beecham Gp	1.28
BICC	1.11
Boots	1.84
Bowater	1.82
BAT Ind.	2.61
BOC Int'l	0.68½
Brit. Pet.	3.84
Burmah	1.89
Chartered	1.56
Cadbury Sc.	0.61
Cons.Gold Fds	5.05
Courtaulds	0.78
De Beer D	$11⅝
Distillers	1.98
Dunlop	0.62
Free St Ged	$60½
GEC	3.71
GKN	2.72
Glaxo Gp	4.86
Gl Un St	4.02
Guinness	1.87
Hawker-Sidd	1.92
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.87
Imps	0.78½
Marks & Spen.	0.90
Metal Box	2.54
Plessey	1.41
Randfontein	$77.00
Rank Org.	2.22
Royal Dutch	36⅜
R.T.Z.	4.17
Shell	3.58
Thorn (A)	3.12
Tube Invest.	2.96
Ultramar	4.52
Union Carb.	$15⅝
Vickers	1.40
War L.3½	31 15/16
West Deep	$42⅞
West Drief	$83½
West Hold	$65½
Woolworth	0.63½
ZCI	0.49

F.T. 30 Index: 462.90
Previous: 455.99

Milan

Bastogi	721.50
ERBA	2,642.00
ErcMarelli	395.00
Fiat	1,922.00
Finsider	89.50
Generali	49,000.00
IFI	2,430.00
Italgas	605.00
Italsider	236.50
LaRinas	129.75
Montedis	184.75
Olivetti	1,657.00
Pirelli	2,139.00
Snia Visco	642.50

BCI Index: 91.38
Previous: 91.25

Paris

Air Liquide	517.00
BSN	1,070.00
Carrefour	1,720.00
Cim Lafarge	251.10
Cie Bancaire	363.00
CFP	262.00
CGE	363.00
CCF	161.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,439.00
Ferodo	359.50
Gen Occident	306.00
Imetal	97.00
L Oreal	729.00
Mach Bull	72.95
Michelin	844.00
Moet Henn	548.00
Moulinex	86.20
Paribas	220.50
PUK	104.40
Penarroya	117.00
Perrier	297.00
Peugeot	278.00
Rh Poulenc	132.50
Sacilor	30.50
St Gobain	132.00
Suez	282.50
Telemecan	838.00
Thomson	232.80
Usinor	16.40

Agefi Index: 138.96
Previous: 137.39

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,325
Buehrle	2,820
B Boveri	1,850
Cib.Geigy	1,255
Cr Suisse	2,395
Fisher	850
HofRochN	6,300
Nestle	3,540
Sandoz	4,150
Ste B. Suisse	419
Sulzer	2,940
U.B. Suisse	3,735

SBC Index: 346.30
Previous: 343.30

European Gold Markets

February 7, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.
London	704.00	699.25
Zurich	714.50	702.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	683.75	684.30

Official morning and afternoon fixings London and Paris, opening and closing [illegible] for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

February 7, 1980

	Yen	
Asahi Chem.	164	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.
Asahi Glass	370	Mitsubi Chem.
Canon	666	Mitsubi Corp.
Dai Nip. Print	539	Mitsubi Elec.
Fuji Bank	413	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	520	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	261	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	617	Nippon Steel
C. Itoh	463	Sharp
I.H.I.	137	Sony Corp
Japan Air L.	2,570	Sumitomo Bank
Kansai El. Pwr.	894	Sumitomo Chem.
Kao Soap	418	Sumitomo Metal
Kawasaki Steel	131	Taisho Marine
Kirin Brewery	419	Takeda
Komatsu	341	Teijin
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine
Matsu El. Ind.	738	Toray
Matsu E. Wks	555	Toyota

New index: 449.26; Previous: 448.22
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,775.62; Previous: [illegible]

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—153

ARASvc wi, Allied Chem, Amer Hess, AmerHess pf, AMI Inc s, Am Motors, Amoco Pitt, Anixter Bro, ArmcoInc, Armcoinc pf, AtlRichfl, AtlRh 2.80pf, AtlasCp, Baker Int, BanCalTr, Bang Punt, BangPnt pfC, BelcoPetl, Borg Warn, Brit Pet, Burl North, BurlNor 2.85pf, Callah Mng, Canal Rand, Cent Soya, Cities Svc, CoastalCp, Colum Gas, Conwood, Cooper Ind, Coopin cvpf, CoreInd s, Crane Co, Dayln Hud, DeSoto Inc, DomeMn gs, DonLuf Jen, DoverCp s, Dreyfus Cp, EGGInc s, EngeMnCh s, Exxon, FedPapBd, FePa 7.20pf, FstMiss Cp, FlaEasCst, FostrWhlr s, FreeprtMin s, GKTech, GKTec 1.94pr, Gatewy Ind, GearhOwen, GenAmOil, Genstar gs, Gnstrpfwl g, GettyOil, Ginos Inc, GulfWstn, GlfWn pfC, GlfWn pfD, Gulf Oil, Gulton Ind, Halliburtn, Harrahs, HousNa Gas, HughesTool s, Inexco Oil, Int Rectif, Jamesway, KaiserAl 66pf, KanebSvc, KCSouInd, KanNeb NG, MarathOil s, Marion Lab, MarkCtrl, MarkCt 1.20pf, MesaPet n, Milt Bradly, MoPacCp, Mobil s, Monarch s, Manag Ind, MooreMcC, Motorola, Murphy Oil, NL Ind, Nat Semicn, Newell a, Newmont, Newmt pfA, NorfkWstn, NorNat Gas, Occident Pet, OccidPet wi, Occi 2.16pf, Occi 3.60pf, OccidP 4pf, Pargas Inc, Peabdy Int, PennaCo pf, Pennzoil s, [illegible]

NEW LOWS—48

AlaPw 11pf, AmBrd 2.75pf, Amer Can, AGenBd Fd, AmStr 5.51pf, AmTT pfB, ArmstCk pf, AshlO pf, Avon Prod, Balt GasEl, Becton Dick, Benett Cp, BestProd, CentSo West, ClevEl pfB, CnPw 7.72pf, CnPw 5.50pf, Dayln PwLt, DaytPL pfG, DuqLt 2pf, GenMot 5pf, GenTelEl pf, HanJhn Sec, HseF 2.50pf, IndMich 12pf, Indpls PwLt, Iowa PSvc, Kmart, LomasNettn s, NYStaEG, NSPw 4.11pf, Norton Sim, [illegible]

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	— A-A-A —							
12⅛	AARs .40	2.8	9	16	14½	14	14½	— ¼
3⅜	AAV .20	4.4	6	21	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
7¼	APS .44	5.3	6	16	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
1	ATI		263	42	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
5⅞	AVC		4	86	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
4½	AZL		17	166	10¾	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
4¼	AZL pf .48	7.2		15	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	AcmePr			2	2½	2½	2½	
10	AcmeU .34	2.5	13	6	13¾	13½	13½	
2⅝	Action			6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8¾	ActonCp .30b	2.0	9	64	15½	14⅝	15	— ⅜
12	AdmRes n		23	197	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13¼	AdmRus s.12	.6	19	28	22	21⅝	21¾	— ½
17⅜	AdobeO .20	.4	39	81	52½	50¾	51¾	— ⅛
1⅛	AegisCp		13	5138	2½	2	2⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	AeroFlo .50	1.8	5	31	u27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅞
2⅛	Aeronca			85	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
4⅝	AffilHsp .28	5.3	11	x1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	AffilPub .96	3.2	10	2	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
4⅞	AfterSix .32	6.6	8	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅝	AirExpr n		13	109	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ½
4½	AlskAir .30r	6.0	9	78	5⅛	4⅞	5	
2⅝	AlboW .10e	2.4	3	31	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
5⅜	Alcolac .20	1.5	11	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
5⅛	AlmyS1 .20r	3.0	12	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	AlohaAir .10e	1.9		20	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	Alphaln .10	.4	18	166	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	Altamil .32	2.6	4	15	12½	12¼	12½	— ¼
¾	Altec		25	66	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
14¼	AlterInv .50	2.0	8	44	25½	25½	25½	
16⅝	Amdhl .40	1.4	29	850	30⅝	29	29¼	—1
8⅝	AmAgro s.20	1.1	17	19	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
7⅝	AmBilt .30e	3.4	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
26	AmBrd wt			2	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
8¼	ABusPd .44	4.1	6	3	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	
1½	AmCapCp		13	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅞	AContrl .56a	4.3	6	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
7½	AGarPd .34	1.4	9	11	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
1⅜	AIsraell s		2	970	3	2½	3	+ ⅛
7½	AMzeA .48	2.6	11	767	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
7½	AMzeB .48	2.7	11	68	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	AmMfg .62c		2	14	17	16¾	17	
4½	AMdBld s		14	44	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
8¾	AMotIn .36	2.3	7	78	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	AmPetf 2.50	5.8	6	68	44	40⅝	43¼	+2½
1⅜	AmPlan Cp		4	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
8¼	APrecs .40	3.4	8	22	u11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	AScIE			144	u11⅞	11¼	11½	— ⅛
10¼	AmSeat .40	3.1		18	12⅝	12	12¾	+1⅛
7⅜	AmTec .64	8.5	5	11	7½	7½	7½	
12	AndrJcb n		18	81	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
3	Andrea .36	5.8	13	99	7	6¼	6¼	—1
12½	AngloC .21e	.9	12	548	u23⅝	22¼	23⅛	+1⅞
6½	Anthony .44b	4.4	4	14	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
7½	AplDta .16	1.4	15	74	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
18½	AmutCd g.47			429	u42	40	41⅜	+1⅜
5⅝	ArrowA .20	2.4	5	25	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
6¾	Arundel .10e	1.3	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13½	Asamer g.40			401	23⅝	22⅞	23	
13-16	AskinSvc			94	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅝	Astrex		10	9	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
⅜	Atco Ind			23	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
2⅝	AtlsCM .16e	2.3	18	2348	7½	7	7	— ½
3⅞	AtlasCp wt			56	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
4⅞	Audiotr .16	2.6	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18½	Augat s .40	1.4	16	134	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	AutoTrn			279	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
1⅞	AutmRod			75	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
4⅝	AVEMC .40	3.3	10	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16	Avondl 1.28	6.1	10	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	— B-B-B —							
13-16	BRT			7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¾	Badger .80	6.4	6	21	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅜	Baker .20	4.0		4	5	5	5	
6⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.2		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅜	BanFd 1.72e	7.0		5	u24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
1⅛	Bangor wt			304	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	Banistr g			58	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
3½	BarcoCa .12	2.3	16	48	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
5	BarnesE		19	38	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	Barnwl .20	.9		72	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
6	BarryR s.16	1.9	10	90	8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅜
3¼	BarthS			115	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ½
2⅝	Barlons			11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
2½	BaruchF		59	403	u19⅝	16⅝	18⅛	+1⅞
5½	BasRsNY n		33	187	7½	7¼	7¼	
15¾	BnISIA s.40	1.6	6	20	25½	24¾	25½	+ ¾
17	BnISIB s.40	1.6	6	7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
3	BergEnt		6	55	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
7	BergnB .32	2.2	9	67	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
13⅞	BrgB pf1.15	4.8		13	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	BernzO			30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅜	Berven			2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
2	BethCp		13	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5¾	Beverly .24	1.9	14	137	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
8¼	BicPen .48	4.2	9	135	11⅞	10⅝	11½	— ⅛
1½	Bicktrd .05e	2.4	12	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	BillyKid n		4	18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	BinkMf 1.20	6.6	7	12	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
16½	Blount .64	2.0	9	66	32⅝	31⅜	32⅛	+1⅛
4½	BodinAp			79	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	BoltBer .40	2.0	17	x1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	BowVall g.10			1907	u49⅝	47⅛	49	+1¼
3	Bowmar		71	254	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	Bowne .60b	2.3	7	51	u26⅜	25⅝	26	
8	BradldN .26	1.8	10	139	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	— ⅛
3¼	Branch .20	3.5	6	90	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5¼	Braniff wt			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15¼	Brascan 1.20	5.3	11	264	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+ ⅛
20⅜	BraunE		8	5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	Breeze .57t	4.3	6	17	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
15⅜	BristBr .60	2.0	11	2	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
3½	BroDart .20	3.8	18	53	u 5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
10½	BrooksP s.48	1.5	14	53	u27⅝	26⅜	27½	+1
1¼	BrownCo wt			166	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
31	BrnFB 1.24	3.0	13	17	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	BrnF pf .40	10.		6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	Buell .50	5.5	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	Burgess			73	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9¾	Burnsin .60	2.8	10	43	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅞
	— C-C-C —							
12	CK Pet .16	.6	38	720	u26⅜	25	26⅜	+2
6¼	CDI		4	46	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
6½	CHB Fd .57b	7.6	6	53	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
3⅜	CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	50	4⅛	4	4	
9¼	CRS .36	2.5	5	13	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	CSE 1.48b	7.1	5	15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
3¾	CagleA		4	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
17	Caldor s .50	2.1	11	149	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ½
6	Calcomp			101	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
30¾	CalPtC 2	4.2	7	4	47⅜	47⅛	47½	— ⅛
16⅜	Camco .30	.8	13	20	38⅝	37⅞	38	— ⅛
4¾	Camonll n		3	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
5½	CmpCnb g			175	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
9½	CanHmst g			306	27½	27	27	+ ¼
7⅞	CdMarc g.46		10	95	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
13½	CdnMer g			11	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
9⅝	CdnOcc s.24			176	12	11	11⅜	+ ¼
2⅝	CapitlFd .20	5.0	10	29	4⅛	4	4	
2⅝	Caresso .05e	1.7	15	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	CaroEn s1.20	5.6	3	42	21⅜	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
44¼	CaroPLpf 5	11.		z30	44⅛	d44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
3⅜	CarrolDv .05e	1.1	8	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅞	CastlAM 1b	5.6	5	10	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14¼	9	Covitrn .12e	1.0	20	26	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
4⅛	1⅜	CelluCll		5	12	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
35⅝	27½	CenM pf3.50	12.		z540	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
42⅝	34	CenPLpf 4	12.		z25	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
7⅛	5⅜	CentSe .70e	8.8		18	u 8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
27⅛	14½	Cenvill 1.40	5.4	6	109	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	Cetec .12	1.8	11	69	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7½	6⅛	ChadMl .60	8.3	4	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1	ChampHo			390	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
30½	13⅝	ChartMd		9	8	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
11	6⅝	Chmplst .28	2.6	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
39	18⅝	ChiefDv g s			289	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ½
14	8⅝	ChildWld		6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6	ChiltnCp .38	4.8	6	12	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13¾	7⅝	CircleK s		9	49	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
11¾	8¼	Citation .56	6.5	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅝	21⅝	CtBkNJ 2	9.1	4	3	22	22	22	
26½	11	CityGas 1	5.0	8	9	20½	20	20	— ½
7¼	3⅛	Clabir .18b	2.7	11	48	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Clarmt .58e	4.1		10	14	13⅞	14	
7⅞	3⅝	ClarkC .29e	3.8	7	9	7⅜	7½	7⅝	
15¼	7⅜	Clarostat		8	10	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
27	13⅛	Clausna s1.08	4.0	11	4	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Clopay .32	3.9	12	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅝	CohenHat		10	28	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
8	3	Cohu .16e	2.2	12	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
20	13⅝	Colemn 1	6.1	7	49	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
22⅝	4⅜	ColCrol		70	80	7⅝	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21¼	9⅝	Colwell .60	3.3	20	35	18½	18	18	— ⅜
42½	28⅝	Cominco 3			372	62	60½	60⅝	— ⅝
25½	17⅝	ComAll .50	2.4	7	23	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
15¼	11¾	ComA pf1.60	13.		52	12	12	12	— ¼
35	14½	ComAlt .60b	1.8	5	144	33⅝	32½	33¼	+ ½
54⅝	24	Comdint s		11	123	49⅝	48⅝	48½	—1⅛
3⅛	1⅜	ComdrCp		19	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	6¼	Compo .20	2.4	9	162	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
8⅝	3⅝	CompuD		8	44	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2	Compinv		6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅝	12⅜	Conchm .80	5.0		4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	8¼	Condec .33t	1.6	11	342	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
3⅛	1⅞	ConnllyC			10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅝	ConrHm 1.53t	14.	4	31	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
35¾	22⅜	Conrock 1a	3.0	9	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Conroy .16	2.2	6	118	u 7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	8⅛	ConsOG			265	u27½	26⅛	27½	+1¼
21⅜	8¼	ConsRef .80	4.0	13	76	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
9½	3⅝	ContMlt		11	43	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
8⅝	5¼	Cookin .20e	2.9	6	33	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	CoopJr			23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
40½	17¼	CoreLb .28	.7	33	54	40⅛	39½	39½	+ ½
25½	14¼	Cornlius .80	4.3	8	149	18⅝	17	18⅛	+1⅛
2½	1⅜	Courtld .17e	8.8	7	6	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	CrestFo		6	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
25⅝	9⅝	CrestO s.16a	.8	28	86	19	17⅝	19	+ ⅞
35⅝	24	Crompt 1.80	5.4	4	10	33½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
36⅝	23	CrossAT 1.40	4.2	10	142	34⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
10⅞	6⅞	CrowlM .50	5.0	2	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
58½	30⅝	CwnCP s.80a	1.8	3	411	45⅝	42⅝	45½	+2½
48½	38⅝	CwnCP B n.80a	1.9		299	42	39⅝	41⅜	+2½
58¼	49⅝	CwnCP pf1.92	3.5		63	55½	51	54¼	+4
8½	5⅝	Crownln s.28	3.5	4	23	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅝	CrutcR .36	1.7	41	195	22¼	21	21½	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	CrystlO s		30	249	32¼	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
26	13⅝	CubicCp .60	2.5	9	145	24½	24	24	
3⅛	1⅜	Cyprus			47	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅝	12⅝	Cyprus pf1.70	12.		5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
		— D-D-D —							
5½	3¼	DCL		7	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4½	2¼	DWG .29t	8.3	4	62	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
25½	7⅝	Damson			446	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
11¼	5⅝	DataAcn .73t	7.4	7	48	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.4	17	303	22½	21⅝	21¾	— ⅜
42⅝	11	DayMn .75e	2.1	19	157	35⅝	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	DeRose			13	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
35¼	7⅝	DelhlO .10	.3	40	1179	u40⅝	36	38⅝	+3½
3⅝	1	DesgnJw		45	48	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
24	12⅝	DevCpA		3	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	14½	DevonGp s		5	z3150	25⅝	24½	25	+ ½
15	3⅝	Digicon		41	75	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
18	10⅝	Dillard .40	2.7	5	10	15	15	15	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Diodes			118	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
2	1½	DisFab		8	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Dixicon .30	6.2	6	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
57½	29	DomeP g s			1327	u61½	55⅝	61½	+5¼
26½	19	Domtr g1.80			32	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
38½	17½	DorcGs n.20	.5	11	419	37½	34½	37⅛	+ ⅜
7½	5⅛	DghtyB n.30b	4.9	8	63	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
12½	6½	Downey s.32	4.3	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	17¼	DrexUt 1.68	9.4		6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
21⅜	8⅛	DrivHarr		7	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.6	18	x31	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
1 1-16	1-16	Dunlop .09e	6.3	8	6	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	+ 1-16
30⅝	17⅝	DplxPd 1	3.8	4	13	26½	26⅛	26⅝	+ ¼
15½	9	DurTst .40a	2.8	14	42	14⅝	14¼	14½	
15⅝	3⅝	Dynicin		99	1315	15⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—1
17½	14⅝	Dyneer s.56	3.6	7	10	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
		— E-E-E —							
5¾	3½	EAC .34	6.7	18	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19	10	EECO .28	1.8	11	25	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
40½	15⅝	EarthRes 1.50	3.9	11	173	39⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	EsmCo 1.20	6.5	8	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4½	2¼	EazorE .24	6.0	31	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos			3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
26	12¼	EDOs .40	1.7	14	131	23⅝	22¼	23¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	6⅛	Ehren			41	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	ElAudD			74	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
28½	16½	Electrog 1	3.9	8	12	25⅝	25½	25½	
16⅝	7⅛	Elsinor n		16	246	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	6⅝	EmrRd		16	67	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	6	EngyRs .24	1.4	32	149	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½
2⅛	1⅝	Ero Ind			7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	Espey .20e	1.7	16	12	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19½	14¼	EsqRd .57e	4.0	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3¼	EtzLav .21e	3.8	4	10	5½	5½	5½	
21⅜	12⅝	EvansAr .40b	2.5	10	2	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Execlve		6	3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
		— F-F-F —							
14¼	9⅝	Fabind s.40	2.9	4	107	u14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ¼
5⅝	3	FairTex		6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	11-16	FairNob			136	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.1	8	14	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	FedRt 1.40	8.1	20	29	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ¼
11	5⅝	FedRes		33	644	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
63⅝	24⅝	Felmnt .25	.4	28	59	u65	63⅝	64¼	+1⅝
18	10⅛	FlnGnA .40b	2.9		10	14	13⅞	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	FtConn 1a	12.	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	15⅛	FtSLSh 1b	6.5	4	13	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Fstmrk			8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15½	8¼	FischrP .53t	4.9	9	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23½	17	FitchGE 2.60	12.	6	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Flagg		14	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	FlanEnt			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
30	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.5	22	37	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
4	2	FloCap			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	FloRck .24	1.8	6	37	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
39	12⅞	FlowGen		23	93	37⅞	35⅝	37¼	+1½
13¼	10⅝	Flowers .48	4.2	7	21	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
25½	15⅝	FlukeJ s		16	40	u25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+1
7⅜	4½	Foodrm		8	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7	FooteM .20e	1.8	14	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
63	41	FordCan g			z800	45	44½	44½	—1½
19⅝	10⅛	ForestC .10	.6	11	18	18	18	18	
25⅝	4⅞	ForestLab			84	23⅛	21⅜	23⅛	+1⅛
21½	5¼	FrankRt .12e	.6	25	13	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
10⅞	8	Franks .36	4.3	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8¾	5	Friedm .24b	3.1	4	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
11½	3⅝	FriendFr			8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13	7¼	Frionas .40	5.2	3	12	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7½	5½	Frischs .30b	5.1	4	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9	FrontA .20b	1.6	5	146	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅛	FrontA wt			14	5⅝	5½	5½	
		— G-G-G —							
4½	1⅞	GlExpl		11	161	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	GIT			6	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7½	2⅝	GRI		17	84	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	GTI		12	45	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Galaxy		6	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
11¼	6⅝	Garan .80	8.0	6	26	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
38½	15½	GatLiet .40b	1.2	17	27	34¼	33⅝	34	
3¼	2⅛	Govird .05e	2.0	4	9	2½	2½	2½	
20⅝	20⅛	GelmSc s		20	7	20⅝	d20	20	— ⅛
5½	3½	GnEmp .32b	5.0	6	97	u 6½	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅝
10½	3½	GenExp			458	4½	4	4½	+ ½
3⅝	2	GnHous		5	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅜	2⅝	Genisco		9	24	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
5⅛	3⅞	GenvDr .10r	2.2	7	4	4½	4½	4½	
35⅛	21	Gerber s		23	81	33⅛	31⅜	31⅜	—1
19⅝	15⅝	GiantF s 1	5.6	5	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	GntYel g.60		16	429	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜	+ ¼
29⅝	8⅝	Glasrock .10	.4	45	68	28⅝	27⅝	28	
34⅝	25	Glatfltr 1.60	5.9	5	26	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
35½	19½	Glnmr .80b	2.6	9	11	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ½
4⅝	2⅛	Gldblatt			22	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08t	.3	37	741	24¼	22⅝	23	— ⅜
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH .64	5.4	7	90	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield			836	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
2½	⅝	Gdrich wt			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅜	19⅝	GormR 1.32	4.8	9	37	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	GouldT 1.28	9.2	9	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	6½	GrahMf .20	1.8	109	24	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
14	8⅝	GrandAu .34e	2.6	5	16	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
12¼	7⅝	GrndCll .50	5.7	7	7	8⅝	8½	8¾	
1⅝	6⅝	GrangrA		116	33	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	GlAmInd		4	27	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
24¼	5⅝	GtBasinP			682	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+ ⅞
42¾	23	GtLkCh .32	.7	17	30	u43	42⅜	42⅜	
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn		15	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	GREIT .40	4.0	18	57	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
29	20⅛	GrossT 1.44	5.3	8	3	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	GuarBk n		9	9	7	d 6⅞	7	
14⅝	9	GuardC .60b	4.6	9	12	13	13	13	— ⅛
20⅝	13¼	Gulfrd s.52	2.8	4	33	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
115¼	30⅛	GHCan g1.60			1345	u117	114¼	116½	+4½
15⅝	6⅝	Gullstrm		8	187	12⅝	11⅝	12½	+ ⅜
		— H-H-H —							
7⅜	4¼	Hampin .65t	12.	4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
9½	5⅛	HanSeRt		78	12	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
38	25	Harland 1	2.7	11	116	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
7½	2¼	Harvey		9	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Hasbro		6	24	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
13½	9½	Hasting .60	5.3	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7	3½	HawalA			5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	HlthCh s		49	561	u11⅞	10½	11⅛	+1¼
10¼	6⅝	HelthM .30	3.6	5	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
10¼	7½	HelnWr .40a	4.8	6	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10⅝	3⅛	Helnick .10	1.7	13	184	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅜	HelmMtg			55	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	6	HIGInc .12r	1.3	8	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
8⅛	2½	HlllrAv		14	63	7	6½	6⅝	
17½	5⅛	Hlptrnic .20	1.3	17	50	16½	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅝	HollyCp		17	304	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
39	15	Hormel 1.68	4.8	6	14	35¼	35⅛	35¼	
37½	9⅛	HornHar		34	152	33⅝	32⅝	33½	
15½	9¼	HospMt .60	4.0	25	61	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
23⅝	16⅛	Hotel 2.10e	9.2	9	28	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅝	HousRon .50b	6.3	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVl		9	1	3	3	3	
28⅝	15⅝	HouOM .80	2.7	19	3991	u29⅝	28⅛	29½	+ ⅜
25⅛	18	HouO pf1.69	6.3		615	u26⅝	25¼	26⅝	+1
49⅝	9½	HowelC .40a	.9	8	73	45	44	45	+1½
5½	2⅛	Howell .10e	2.4	20	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34	25½	HubelIB 1.70	5.5	7	8	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
30¼	11⅝	HuckMf .36	1.3	10	2	28½	28⅛	28½	
11½	2½	HudsnGn		4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
98	47	HudBO g2.30			137	97½	95½	95⅝	—1¼
9⅛	4¼	HuntH .20	2.5	8	16	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
72½	35⅝	HuskyO g 1			278	71⅝	70¼	70½	+ ½
		— I-I-I —							
9⅝	3½	ICH .20	2.5	5	7	8	7⅞	8	
17½	7¼	ICN 1e	6.0	13	15	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
7½	3¼	IFS Ind .18	3.3	5	29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	IMC .28	1.7	5	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8	IRT Pr .42e	3.7	17	74	u11⅛	10¼	11¼	+ ⅜
1	⅝	ITI		44	14	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
8⅝	6⅝	ImpCh .42e	4.8		2	u 8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
2 5-16	1⅝	ImpGp .12e	6.2	6	31	15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	+1-16
7⅝	4⅝	Impind s.05t	.6	5	71	u 8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
42½	21	ImpOil g1.20			1314	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅝
2⅛	⅝	InflightSv			93	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	17⅜	Instron .40	1.3	7	37	32	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
1½	⅞	InstrSys		20	3148	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	9⅝	InsSv pf.25t	1.9		51	13½	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	IntegRes		10	147	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
22⅝	7⅝	IntCtyGs g.32			967	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
18	10⅝	Intrmk s.16	.9	7	73	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	IntBnknt		9	863	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
13½	5½	IntCtrls n		11	60	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	11-16	IntFdSvc			43	⅞	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
7⅝	5	IntProt .30	4.8	4	37	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch		18	30	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	InvestFlo			11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30⅝	19⅛	Ionics		13	11	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅜
33½	11½	IronBrd .36	2.1	10	244	18⅛	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
4⅞	2⅝	IrvinInd .10	2.4		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— J-J-J —							
5½	4⅛	Jaclyn .40b	7.8	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	10½	Jacobs .50	3.1	9	33	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	
6½	4½	Jensen 1.50t	27.	5	13	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
6½	2	Jetero .10e	1.5	17	149	u 6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	Jetronic		2	14	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	6.5		19	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
18½	3⅝	JuniperP		102	383	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
		— K-K-K —							
8½	4⅛	KTelin .30e	3.6	8	148	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅞	Kalsin .75c			143	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Kalistad n		19	160	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	KapokT		19	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	KayCp .60	3.3	7	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
28¼	9⅝	KenaiCp		25	143	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	9	Kenwin .80a	6.4	6	6	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
6¼	4	Ketchm .77t	3.3	16	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25	8⅝	Key Ph n.03b	.1	97	52	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	
2	¾	Kidde wt			6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	KinArk		11	120	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
26	15¾	KingRad .40	1.4	8	438	u28	25⅝	28	+2½
53⅝	19⅝	KirbyEx		13	144	u55½	53	55⅛	+2⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Kit Mfg			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	2	KleerVu		22	6	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts			21	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
27½	14⅝	Knogo n		18	78	u28	27⅛	27⅝	+ ½
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr			40	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— L-L-L —							
5¼	3½	LSB .23t	5.9	7	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	LaBarge .06	2.2	25	32	3	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	4¾	LaMaur .20	2.9	10	44	7	7	7	
10⅝	2⅝	LakeSh g			36	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
14⅝	4⅞	Landmk		109	36	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	LazKap n.40	2.2	8	51	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ¼
28½	15⅝	LeaRonl .60	2.2	10	13	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
6½	3	LeePh		16	95	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	12	LehighP		5	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5⅝	2⅛	LeisureT		4	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
8⅞	5	LibtyFb .56t	9.0	4	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
12	8	Lightolr .30	3.0	5	28	10⅝	10	10	+ ⅛
11	6	LilliAnn .24	2.3	15	54	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
10½	5⅝	LincAm		11	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3½	1⅜	LloydsE			75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	2⅜	Lodge .10e	2.0	13	102	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ⅛
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	4.3	13	53	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
42⅝	14¼	LoewT wt			257	39	37⅛	37½	— ⅜
22½	11¼	Logicon		11	14	22	21⅜	22	
31¾	18½	LaGenS 1.05	3.4	9	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
11¼	3⅝	LundyEl		12	27	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Lydall .70	8.8	6	40	8	8	8	
6	2½	LynchCp		3	32	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
		— M-M-M —							
7⅝	5	Macks .20	2.8	5	25	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1¼	Macrod		80	536	4⅝	3⅝	4	— ¼
16¼	9¼	Mnpood		12	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16¼	13⅝	ManrC s.40b	2.9	9	2	13⅝	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4 5-16	15-16	Marindq		16	895	3⅛	2 13-16	2 13-16	—5-16
21⅞	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		8	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
15⅝	5	Marshin .46t	4.4	9	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	MartPr .40	4.3	13	36	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
13½	6⅝	Masind .20	2.6		24	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
28⅝	21	MtlRsh s		22	75	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ¼
25	9½	Matrix s		22	101	25	23¼	23½	—1½
5⅝	2⅝	MoulTec .14	2.4	11	73	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	McCro wt			11	⅜	½	⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	McCulO		13	1076	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
17⅝	13⅝	McDow n.13t	.8	35	14	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon		4	221	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
26½	15⅝	Means 1.20	4.9	8	26	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	5.3	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅛	MedloG .84	2.9	9	1	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
27⅝	10⅝	Meenan n.24	.9	10	65	26⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
11¾	7⅝	Megalnt .28	3.7	2	61	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12	MEMCo 1	7.3	6	36	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
13⅝	8½	MercSL .50b	5.6	4	21	9¼	9	9	— ¼
12	7½	MetPro 1.32	11.	10	100	u12⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	Metex .40	3.2	7	4	12½	12½	12½	
34⅝	19¼	Metpth .32	1.1	64	49	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Metrocar		26	16	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	MichGen		21	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	6½	MchSug .40	2.4	8	61	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	3.9	14	21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
11½	7¼	Miller H		7	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
8	4½	MissnIT		2	21	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	20	492	u44¼	43⅝	43⅝	+1⅞
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	3.1	6	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	1.7	13	53	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
10½	7⅝	MtgGth .91e	8.8	14	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7	4½	MortnSh .32	6.6	4	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	
29¼	20	MtVMll 1.20a	4.2	5	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
13⅝	9⅝	MovStr .60	5.6	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7¾	2⅜	Movielab .52t	7.6	6	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
		— N-N-N —							
19	11	NFC .20	1.1	13	153	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅜
16⅞	5	Nordo .24	1.6	11	49	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
17⅛	10⅞	NCnvSt n.60	3.5	9	111	u17⅝	16⅝	17	
13¼	6⅝	NatEdu .68t	5.1	5	35	u13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+ ¼
20⅝	17⅝	NtGasO n		7	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅝	NtHIIE		11	41	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ½
10⅛	1⅜	NKinney			143	7⅛	7	7	
10½	5¼	NtPatent			224	9½	9⅛	9¼	
11	4⅛	NtSlvr			6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅞	NelsLB .72t	8.0	8	21	9	8⅝	9	
3⅞	2¼	NesLM .05e	1.5	31	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅝	NHamp .80a	2.8	8	41	u28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Nidria .06e	2.7	11	77	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	.9	69	17	35¼	34¼	34½	— ½
11	7⅝	NPinRt s.90	9.7	11	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	NProc .68	8.9	7	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
27⅝	20⅝	NYTim .90	3.8	10	17	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.0		52	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
18⅞	10¼	Newcor s.56	3.5	6	5	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt			8	⅝	9-16	⅝	
5	2⅝	Nexus		8	1	3	3	3	
30⅞	20¼	NiagFSv .94	4.1	6	18	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.3	4	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅝	Nolex		16	23	4	4	4	
20⅝	8⅝	Norin .60	3.1	6	30	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
13	11	Norl pf 1.50	13.		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
11½	6½	Nortek .08	.9	6	64	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	NoARoy .24	1.0	10	57	25⅝	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
21	9	NoCdO g		32	391	u22	20⅝	21	+ ½
46	34	NIPS pf4.25	13.		z20	34	34	34	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	NucIDta		8	49	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
43⅝	22⅛	Numac g.07t			683	40½	39	39½	+ ⅜
		— O-O-O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	2.0	16	10	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
18⅝	10½	Oakwd .12b	.7	7	13	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
8	4⅝	OhArt .24	4.1	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9	OhSealy s.72	6.7	7	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
10	6⅝	Oilalnd .40e	4.6	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
75⅞	31⅝	OOklep		18	z350	70	69	69	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH .95e	6.5	3	30	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Ormand		13	40	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	3	OxfordFt		3	24	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¼	OzarkA		5	215	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅝
		— P-Q —							
3⅛	⅝	PF Ind			189	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
1½	9-16	PNBMt wt			17	¾	¾	¾	
16¼	12⅝	PGEptA 1.50	12.		20	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
13⅝	10	PGEpfC 1.25	12.		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	9½	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
13¼	9¼	PGEpfG 1.20	12.		5	10	9⅞	10	
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	13.		12	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
25½	18	PGEpfV 2.32	13.		16	18⅝	18	18	
27¼	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	13.		17	20¼	d19⅝	20¼	+ ¼
28¼	19½	PGEpfS 2.62	13.		52	20⅝	20½	20½	
12½	8⅝	PGEpfH 1.12	13.		14	9	d 8½	8⅝	— ⅛
25¼	18¼	PGEpfR 2.37	13.		6	20	d18½	18½	— ⅜
22⅝	15¾	PGEpfP 2.05	13.		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛
21½	16	PGEpfO 2	13.		29	16⅛	d15¼	15⅝	— ¼
21½	14⅝	PGEptM 1.96	13.		1	15	15	15	
22¼	16	PGEpfK 2.04	13.		81	16	d15⅝	16	
29	15¼	PacTrst 1.20	4.8	10	3	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
54	41	PacPLpf 5	12.		z50	43	42½	42½	+ ½
30⅝	14⅝	PageP g n			484	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	26	PallCps .44	1.3	20	558	35⅝	35	35	
3	1¼	PalomrF		7	10	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Pantast .30	7.5	13	1	4	4	4	— ¼
31	13⅝	Paradyn n		38	202	30⅞	29⅝	30½	+1⅛
6¼	3½	ParaPk			8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12¼	4⅝	ParkEl		11	89	u12⅝	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
36½	22	Parsons s 1	2.7	13	112	u37⅝	36	37⅛	+1⅝
6⅜	5⅝	PatFash .18e	1.5	4	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
14	8⅝	Patagon		5	44	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
14¼	6½	PeerTu .48	3.2	8	22	12⅝	12	12½	+ ½
2	⅝	PenDix wt			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅞	11	PenEM .80a	3.3	9	20	u24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .73t	21.	25	96	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
24¼	15⅝	PenRE 1.90	8.1	10	3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
6⅝	4⅛	PenobS .28	4.4	6	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Penril n .35	1.1	12	19	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
1⅝	1	Pentron		11	39	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
35¼	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.0	6	11	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
23⅞	13	PepCom .80	5.0	6	97	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
18⅝	10⅝	Perini .40	2.0	13	164	u20⅝	18⅝	20⅛	+1⅜
22¼	13⅝	PetLew s		17	428	u22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	14.		35	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix		88	135	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
17½	9	PicNPay .32	2.3	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	PionrSys		33	145	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	PlonTx .20t			15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	5	PitWVa .56	10.	7	29	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
37⅝	24	PltDM 1.60	4.3	5	2	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
38½	29⅝	Pittway 1.65	4.9	7	5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzaln n		12	58	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
56½	21½	PlacrDv g1a			20	u56⅝	55	56⅝	+2⅝
13	5⅛	Plantind		31	135	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
9½	7⅝	PlyGm .40	4.8	4	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
26⅛	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	5.9	8	z50	17	17	17	
3⅝	1	Poloron		4	53	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24	14⅝	PastCp .50	2.7	9	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
30⅝	14¼	PrairieO g		29	27	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.3	6	14	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.5	8	80	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	PresRtB .05e	1.2	3	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅝	ProCT 1.42e	7.4	13	103	u19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	9.9	8	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.6	12	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
44½	32⅝	PSCol pf4.25	12.		z100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+1
24¼	19⅛	PaSP pfC2.34	12.		4	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	20¼	PaSP pfD2.34	11.		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	PulteH .32	1.7	4	55	u18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
11¼	6½	PuntaG		7	46	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	9.5		18	12	11⅝	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	QualInn n.50	5.8	3	66	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		— R-R-R —							
9	2⅝	REDM		10	51	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	RET			439	5½	5⅝	5½	
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	9.8		4	44½	44½	44½	
21¼	9	RHMed .20a	1.2	18	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	RPS		8	7	2	2	2	
4½	2½	RSC .10	2.3	18	87	4½	4¼	4⅜	
8⅝	5	Ragan .15e	2.0	8	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
57¼	13½	RnchEx .30e	.5	21	260	u58⅝	56½	57½	+ ⅜
28⅝	18⅝	RanarO s			810	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
29½	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.6	9	16	28⅝	27⅝	28	— ⅛
5	2	RapAm wt			188	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
8¼	2	RathP		14	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	15⅝	Ravind .44	1.3	22	85	34	32⅝	33½	— ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Reading			16	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
23⅝	16	REInv 1.60	7.8	13	6	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
12⅝	7⅛	RtlncT 1.25e	16.		4	8⅛	8	8	
2⅛	1½	Redlaw			12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	ReevesT		13	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6½	4½	RelsTr .32	5.7	3	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
20⅝	8⅝	RegalB .72	3.4	11	80	u21⅝	19⅝	21⅛	+1⅛
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	3.4	4	13	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	4.6	6	214	54½	53	54½	+2
24¼	19½	RNY pf 2.12	11.		9	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20	11⅝	ReshCot .32	1.7	16	x105	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	23¼	Resrt A		4	594	33⅝	31⅝	32	— ⅜
22⅝	11⅝	Resrt wt			46	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
83¼	32⅝	Resrt B		5	z550	40	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	RestAssc		7	12	3	2⅝	3	
13⅝	5½	RexNore		9	42	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
38⅝	14¼	RioIOil n		25	141	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	+1⅝
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	2.4	5	23	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
34¼	21¾	RioAlg g1.50			44	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	5½	Robntch			46	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	5	Roblin .12	1.2	60	269	u10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20½	10⅝	Rockway 1b	5.4	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
28⅛	18	Rogers s.12	.5	15	27	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ½
3⅛	2⅝	RoncoT		18	1	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Rossmr		18	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	RoyPalm			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1½	Rusco			13	2	2	2	
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp		5	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16¼	10	Russell .56	3.9	5	96	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		— S-S-S —							
14	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.1	8	9	u14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
3⅛	1⅜	SMD		4	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP			22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	11½	Salem .40a	2.5	9	10	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	SCarlo .07e	1.1		38	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
10⅝	7¼	SDgo pf 1	13.		9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
78	56	SDgo pf7.80	13.		z100	59½	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
72	54½	SDgo pf7.20	13.		z50	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—1⅜
24	17½	SDgo pf2.47	13.		12	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
25½	18½	SFrRE 1.76	7.0	16	26	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
3	⅝	SFRE wt			75	2⅝	2½	2½	
22¼	18	SonJW 1.75	8.8	5	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	Sandate .50	6.2	17	63	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
7	3	Sargent n		128	106	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	ScheibE		20	22	4	4	4	
24⅝	13⅝	Schnult 1a	4.4	4	17	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
17½	2⅝	Schiller		10	33	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	SchoolP .40	7.8		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	3.4	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4½	2⅝	SciMgt .10	2.5	9	149	4⅝	4	4	+ ⅛
57⅝	34½	Scope .65	1.1	9	4	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
75	21⅝	ScurryR g		13	9	73½	73	73	—1
20⅛	16	SbdAM .40	2.2	5	7	18½	18½	18½	
17½	5⅝	Sealctro .94t	5.4	8	44	u17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
1½	13-16	Seaport			7	1	1	1	
5⅛	3⅝	Seapt pf			z300	4	4	4	
7	3⅝	SearsInd		8	13	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
5	3	SecCap		12	94	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	17¼	SelsDel n		19	349	u20⅝	19⅝	20½	+1
9⅝	6⅝	Selas .36	4.4	9	15	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	5⅝	Semtch .20b	1.6	20	187	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ⅞
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco .40	5.0	5	5	8	7⅝	8	
7⅝	3	Servo		13	6	6½	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
23½	7½	Sharon s.50a	2.5	12	47	20½	20	20	— ½
11⅝	9⅝	Sharon wt			1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Shawin .40	7.8	4	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	SheltrR		6	82	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
7	4¼	Shopwell		7	6	4½	4½	4½	
29⅝	18⅝	Showbt 1	5.0	7	14	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
40½	18½	Sierrcln .30a	.8	18	6	40⅝	40	40	
11⅛	6⅝	Sifcos .32	2.8	10	157	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.6	7	15	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sikes A .40e	4.8	4	8	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
23½	11¼	Silolnc .10e	.4	6	46	u23⅝	23½	23½	
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			23	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Solitron		18	643	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	24	SonderB .40	1.3	10	30	u30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Soundsn .40	4.1	4	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	SoetCap 1	9.9	14	x10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	SCEd pf1.06	12.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9¼	SCEd pf1.19	13.		4	9	d 9	9	
28	23⅝	SCEd pf2.48	11.		z150	23⅛	d23¼	23¼	—1
16⅝	11⅛	SCEd pf1.45	12.		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
19⅛	16¼	SCEd pf1.30	7.6		1	17	17	17	
25⅝	18½	SCEd pf2.30	13.		3	18½	d18¼	18¼	—1⅛
24¾	17⅝	SCEd pf2.21	13.		9	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
9⅞	7¼	SwFIBk .60	7.1	5	23	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
25⅝	22½	SwFIB pf2.18	9.7		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9	SpectyR		5	5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15	7	Spector .43e	4.0	4	51	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Spectro .19t	2.5		33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.6	7	15	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer .16	2.5	11	203	u 6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Sptentex .24	4.7	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27½	21½	StdAlln 1	3.8	4	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
27⅝	18⅝	StCoosa 1.60	5.7	8	4	u27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
25	8⅝	StdMetl			23	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	16¼	StProd 1.52	8.8	12	4	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	7.3	6	34	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	2.8	8	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	StanAv .50r	3.4	7	11	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Stanwd		4	3	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.2	4	24	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			15	1⅝	1½	1½	
9¼	3½	StarrlHo		5	4	4⅝	4⅝		
12⅝	5¼	Steelmt .24b	2.2	7	37	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
23½	16½	StepnCh .92	4.4	7	29	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	1	SterlEl		10	204	u 2	1⅝	1⅞	
3½	2	Stevknit			14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ½
28¼	8	StrutW .30b	1.2	24	34	26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ¼
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	7.7	6	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair .60a	4.2	7	114	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
69½	17½	Sundnc .16b	.3		208	63⅝	60⅝	61	—2½
12¼	5½	SunshJr .40	3.3	8	28	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	2.5	8	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
12¼	5	Supind s.25	3.2	6	235	8½	7⅝	7⅝	
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.3	5	9	7½	7⅜	7½	
50½	29⅛	Supron s.24	.5	31	266	50	48⅝	49½	— ⅜
7¼	3½	Susqueh		8	243	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
10½	7¼	Susqh pf 1	12.		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	4½	Synloy .30b	3.2	10	10	9½	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	3.1	11	382	41⅝	41	41½	— ⅛
25	18¼	Syscos .40	1.6	8	123	u25½	25	25	+ ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		16	115	20⅜	19⅝	20	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.4	4	15	5½	5½	5½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— T-T-T —							
9½	5½	TEC .40	6.3	7	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	TFI		6	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅝	11⅞	TabPd .20	.9	8	61	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
14	8	TandB .40	3.1	6	33	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	Tannet .28b	4.7	5	33	6½	6	6	— ⅛
13½	9½	Tasty 1.28b	11.		3	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	1⅝	TechSym		16	283	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp		8	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	TechTp			44	2½	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Tectrol .24	2.7	7	31	9⅛	8⅝	9	
84⅝	27⅝	TejonR		71	4	74⅛	74	74⅛	
33½	16½	Telflex .50	1.7	12	61	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
22½	11	Telsci		8	113	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Tenney s		11	45	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
4⅞	1⅝	Tensor		3	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC		31	74	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13½	5⅜	TetraT			2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.8	8	188	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	ThorCp			12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.9	6	7	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ¼
7½	3	Tidwell		4	36	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
41½	32	TolEd pf4.25	12.		z50	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
100	75½	TolEdpf 10	13.		z20	77½	77½	77½	+1
10½	3½	TonpsG			9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	TorlnCp 1	5.9	6	11	17	17	17	+ ⅛
27⅛	15⅝	TotlPet g.32			1072	u27⅝	24⅞	27⅝	+3⅜
19½	8	TotPet wt			295	18⅛	15⅞	18	+2
3⅝	2⅝	TownCtry		7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21½	17⅝	Towner s		74	142	u22	19⅝	21⅝	+1⅝
7⅝	3½	Tratlor .12	1.8		125	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.3	8	84	7⅝	7½	7⅛	
15⅝	7¼	TranOil .05e	.3		518	u16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5½	TrnsTec n.24	2.4	13	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.7	9	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
13	7¼	TriSM .80	6.8	5	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	TrlaCp .20	1.8	8	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
20½	8½	TriltOil g		151	920	20⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
34½	22⅝	TriltOil pf1.96	5.9		31	34½	32⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
10⅞	6¼	TuboMx s		15	2207	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
31	26	TurnrC 2.20	7.8	6	12	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.2	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— U-U-U —							
15⅝	8¼	U&I		74	32	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅜	UDS		9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	3	UNA .20	3.3	4	88	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	URS .38	3.6	10	78	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Unimax		16	3	7½	7½	7½	
7⅝	6½	Unimax pf			1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
23⅝	12½	UAirPd .68	3.0	14	11	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
17½	11	UnCosF .72	6.0	6	2	12	12	12	
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .15e	7.5	25	49	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	UNatCp		42	248	u 7⅝	5⅞	7⅛	+1½
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			81	9-32	7-32	¼	+1-16
8	6¼	UNICp pf			2	u 8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅜
12½	8⅝	UnRIIT .93e	8.7	12	69	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	USAir wt			20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40½	27	USAir pf 3	9.9		7	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	10⅝	USFilir .36	2.2	9	303	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	USRdium		21	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4¼	UnivCig .05	.8	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27½	12⅝	UnivRs .32	1.3	20	410	25	23⅝	24⅛	+1
11⅝	8⅞	UnivRu .72	7.2	5	6	10	10	10	+ ⅛
		— V-V-V —							
9⅛	4⅝	Valle's		27	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	16⅝	VallyRs n1.08b	6.1	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Valmac .20t		7	10	10	10	10	
9⅝	6½	Valspar .44	4.7	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	1.9		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Verit		6	3	2	2	2	
23½	16½	VermtA .32b	1.7	8	6	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Vernitrn .10	.8	10	801	u11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	3	Vertiple		5	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Viatech			11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Virco .16b	3.5	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Vishay .53t	3.9	10	14	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6½	4¼	VisualG .16	2.5	12	115	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.1	6	13	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅞	Voplex .52	6.0	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	VulcCp .20a	3.1	4	8	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
		— W-W-W —							
7½	2½	WTC			49	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Wackht .40b	4.3	8	35	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
3⅝	2¼	WadelEq		6	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
36⅝	18⅝	Wainoco s.12	.3	65	337	u37⅝	36⅛	36⅝	
33⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.3	13	78	31⅝	29½	31⅛	+2½
25	18	Walco .80b	3.3	6	17	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	1.8	11	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	17	Wang B s.16	.4	25	291	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	27	61	u40	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅝
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.0	5	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	WshHm		6	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	WshPost .44	2.3	10	35	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
31⅞	22⅝	WRIT 2.12	7.2	15	9	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
27	14⅝	Wthfrd n1.17t	4.6	19	x228	25⅝	23⅝	25⅛	+2
4¼	2⅝	Welman			24	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
28⅝	8¼	WeldTu .30	1.1	9	64	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
30⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	2.4		305	30⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	15½	WslFin .52	2.7	2	51	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
20¼	9	WPacRR n		6	28	20⅛	20	20⅛	
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	4.1		15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11½	4⅝	Whitehall		13	55	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
17½	5	Wichito .45t	2.9	53	105	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24½	11	Wmhous .70	3.2	10	11	22	21½	21½	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	WilsnB			4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25¼	12½	Wincorp .40	1.8	55	5	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm .60	6.3	5	7	9½	9½	9½	
12¼	5½	WkWear .40	3.6	7	66	11½	11	11	— ½
23⅝	16⅝	WwEngy n		65	484	u24	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
24½	13½	Wrathr .05e	.2		6	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ¼
6½	⅞	WrightH g			207	4 11-16	4 5-16	4 9-16	
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.3	6	38	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
15	11⅝	WymBn .72b	5.3	6	8	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
		— X-Y-Z —							
11⅝	6½	Zimmer .34	4.3	3	76	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

...otations in Canadian funds.
...otes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Abti Prce	$23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Agnico E	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Agra Ind A	$6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
Alta Gas A	$28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ¼
Alta Nat	$70	70	70	
Algo Cent	$22	22	22	
Andres W A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Argus C pr	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Asbestos	$36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
Atco A	$20½	20	20	— ½
BP Can	$39⅛	38⅝	38¾	+ ½
Bank N S	$26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Beth Cop	$24	23½	23½	
Bralor Res	$21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
Bramalea	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Brenda M	$39½	38½	38½	—1⅛
BCFP	$29½	29	29	
BC Phone	$17	17	17	— ¼
Brunswk	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Can	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
CAE	$17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Cad Frv	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Cal Pow A	$46½	46	46	
Camflo	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
C Nor West	$20¼	19⅞	20	+ ¼
C Packrs	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
Can Trust	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
C Tung	$31⅛	31	31	+ ½
CCablesy A	$13½	13¼	13½	
Cdn Cal	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
CGE	$31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Cl Bk Com	$27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
CP Inve	$43½	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
Cdn Tire A	$29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
C Utilties	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Candel Oil	$66¼	65	66¼	+1¼
Cara	$19	18½	18⅝	— ¼
Cassiar	$13	12⅝	13	— ½
Celanese	$7½	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
Cherokee	$13⅝	13⅛	13½	
CHUM	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Con Distrb	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Cons Gas	$29	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
Con Fardy	395	390	390	
Conwest	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Coseka R	$21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
Craigmt	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Cyprus	$24⅞	23⅝	24⅞	+1⅛
Czar Res	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
Doon Dev	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 6, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
10943	Denison	$40¼	39½	39½	— ¼
12315	Dicknsn	$13½	13	13	
7600	D Bridge	$17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
2357	Dofasco A	$38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
9935	Dom Store	$20½	20	20¼	+ ¼
1350	Du Pont A	$32½	32	32½	— ½
700	Dylex L A	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1650	Electhom A	475	470	475	+ 5
4750	Emco	$11⅛	10¾	11	+ ½
41304	Falcon C	$14¼	13⅝	14	— ⅛
19350	Fibre Nik	A$133¼	132	133½	+ 1
2442	Fed Ind A	$8⅝	8	8	+ ⅛
300	Fed Pion	$35	35	35	+ ½
11475	Francana	$16	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
1100	Fraser	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
300	Fruehauf	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8732	G M Res	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
4100	G Distrb w	325	320	320	— 5
51275	Gibraltar	$15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
220	Graff G	$15⅛	15	15¼	+ ¼
4800	Granduc	385	380	385	—10
4620	GL Forest	$61	60	60	— ½
1710	Greyhnd	$28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
100	H Group A	430	430	430	
4900	Hard Crp A	300	290	295	
4442	Hawker	$17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
1415	Hayes D	$9⅝	9½	9½	
6958	H Bay Co	$28½	27⅝	28½	+ ½
17165	IAC	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2100	Indal	$12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
1725	Inland Gas	$14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
850	Int Mogul	$8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅜
5704	Inter Pipe	$18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
2000	Ivaco	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
6417	Jannock	$13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ¼
15675	Kaiser Re	$33¼	32½	32⅝	— ½
6100	Kam Kotia	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
100	Kelsey H	$24	24	24	+ ¼
5313	Kerr Add	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
37385	Labatt A	$24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
130	Lab Min	$48	48	48	—1½
10642	Lacana	$10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
1100	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
4247	LL Lac	$8⅝	8	8¼	+ ½
2400	Lob Co A	420	420	420	
4700	Lob Co B	420	415	420	+10
700	MICC	$13	13	13	— ⅜
200	Mclan H A	$25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
400	McGraw H	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
591	Est Mirtic	318	310	310	+10
13440	Mitel Corp	$20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ¼
1548	Molson A	$28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
1495	Molson B	$26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ½
37831	Moore	$37½	37	37½	+ ½
5270	Murphy	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
50	Nat Trust	$25½	25½	25½	— ½
89080	Noranda	$26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
49947	Norcen	$36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅜
3728	Nowsco W	$48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅜
51410	Oakwood P	$18⅝	18	18¼	+ ¼
45775	Ocelot B	$31⅝	31	31¼	— ¼
650	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
20240	Pamour A	$14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
2570	PanCan P	$71⅞	71½	71½	
20397	Pembina	$12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅜
6700	Petrofina	$50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
8700	Peyto Oils	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
3459	Pine Point	$36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
18670	Place G	375	360	370	
16046	Placer	$63	61⅝	62⅝	+ 2
7600	Ram	$16¼	15⅝	16	— ⅛
2900	Redpath	$15¼	15	15	
100	Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2366	Reichhold	$14¼	14	14	— ⅛
42445	Revnu Prp	189	181	186	— 3
220	Roman	$49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
9120	Rothman	$24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
92646	Sceptre	$13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
300	Scotts A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
24327	Shell Can	$33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅜
41480	Sherritt	$17	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
9505	Sigma	$53	52	53	+ 2
13745	Sears A	$8	7⅝	8	
330	Slater Stl	$16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
240	Southm	$32	32	32	— ¼
1500	St Brodcst	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
38054	Stelco A	$30⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
300	Steep R	435	435	435	
9760	Sulpetro B	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
2145	Suncor pr	$28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
600	Talcorp A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
2600	Taro	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
14461	Teck Cor A	$32½	31¼	32½	+ 1
37087	Teck Cor B	$32⅝	31⅜	32½	+ ½
100	Teledyne	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
8957	Tex Can	$79½	78	79	— 1
3680	Thom N A	$15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
28198	Tor Dm Bk	$27¼	26⅞	27⅛	
525	Torstar B	$23	23	23	+ ¼
465	Traders A	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4650	Trns Mt	$13	12¾	13	
60930	Trinity Res	$11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
3199	TrCan PL	$25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅜
16810	Turbo Cl B	$21	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
208726	UGas A	$12	11⅝	11½	— ½
3690	Union Oil	$41¼	41	41	
9695	Un Asbstos	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
7095	U Keno	$50⅝	48¼	50½	+2⅜
1857	U Siscoe	$13½	13¼	13¼	
260	Un Carbid	$32½	32½	32½	
200	Van Der	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
2450	Versll Cor	$24½	24	24	— ⅜
15075	Vestgron	$19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
9680	Weldwod	$23½	22⅝	23	+ ½
18305	West Mine	$18	17⅝	18	
24701	Weston	$27⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅛
5575	Woodwd A	$25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
15320	Yk Bear	$15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜

Total sales 8,540,539 shares

This advertisement appears for information only.

THE SIMMONS COMPANIES

OFFER $30.-

BID $28.-

or equivalent in any major currency.

Tel.: Switzerland 021 71.64.65.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 6, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
4125	Algoma St	$36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
16078	Bnk Mont	$26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
608	Can Cml	$14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
31200	Conron	$13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25494	Con Bath	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	
2200	Dom TxtA	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
1900	FCA Int	285	285	285	— 5
4880	Imasco	$42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
1550	MntTrst	$20	20	20	— ⅛
9749	Power Cp	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1700	Roll and A	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
9500	Royal Bk	$45⅛	44⅝	45	
806	Roy Trst Co	$14	14	14	
800	Zellers	$11⅛	11	11	— ½

Total Sales 1,306,194 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 7, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	373.62	367.63
Toronto	2,052.30	2,022.90

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

ADVERTISEMENT

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from February 18th, 1980, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 24 of the CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corporation, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4,26 net (div. per record-date 12.10.1979: gross $-.525 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = $-.39 = Dfls. -.75 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $-.39 = Dfls. -.75) with Dfls. 3.51 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 4th, 1980.

Currency Rates

...reading across this table of the February 7, 1980 closing inter... foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cur...es in the national currencies of each of the following financial ...ers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
...dam	1.9165	4.424	110.385 *	47.15 *	0.2379	—	6.799 *	118.95 *	35.315 *
...s (a)	28.195	65.075	16.2325	6.93075	3.4965 *	14.71	—	17.5365	5.193
...urt	1.7376	4.00	—	42.69 *	2.154 x	90.64 *	6.156 *	107.93 *	31.99 *
...(b)	2.3005	—	3.9925	9.3425	1,856.00	4.406	64.85	3.7015	12.5425
	806.05	1,861.80	464.20	198.12	—	420.54	28.593	501.09	148.57
...ork	—	2.3033	0.575	0.246	0.124 z	0.521	0.035	0.619	0.184
	4.0695	9.3885	234.03 *	—	5.0435 x	212.25 *	14.4265 *	252.65 *	74.89 *
	1.608	3.709605	92.6454 *	39.5499 *	0.1995	83.95115 *	5.7057 *	—	29.62415 *
	1.4397	0.623923	2.49904	5.85167	1,160.40	2.75746	40.5816	2.31605	7.80895

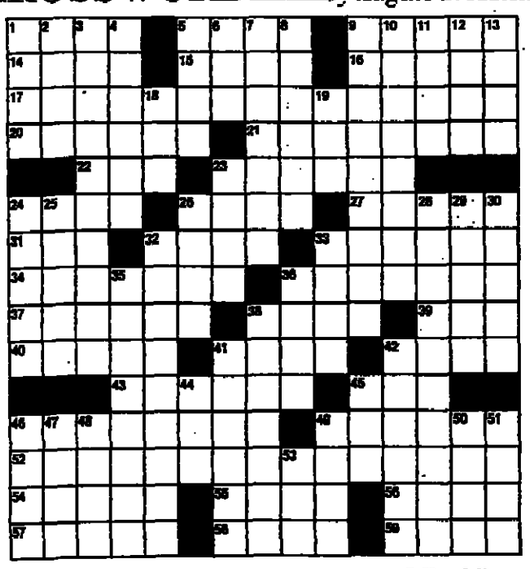
...ar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.85 ; Canadian $: 1.1594 ; Danish krone: 5.424 ; Escudo: ... ; Fin. mark: 3.694 ; Hong Kong $: 4.8795 ; Irish £: 0.4694 ; Israeli £: 37.605 ; Kuwaiti dinar: ... ; Nore. krone: 4.865 ; Peseta: 66.205 ; Saudi Riyal: 3.35925 ; Schilling: 12.4535 ; Singapore $: ... ; Swedish krona: 4.147 ; U.A.E. dirham: 3.742 ; Yen: 239.825.
...rling: 1.07825 Irish £.
...ommercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In ...
...: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
...ng rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
V.-PRESIDENT/ GENERAL MANAGER	Excellent	Prominent drilling contractor.	Canada	Seasoned drilling prof.; mature bus. judgement & negotiating skills.	AG Lemmex & Ass., 412,630-4th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0J9, Canada.	I.H.T. 31-1-80
AREA SALES MANAGER U.S.A.		Waterman S.A.	New York	Dipl. enseignement commercial sup.; bil. fr., angl.; a vécu aux U.S.A.; exp. de la vente.	Ref. HT 423BW, Egor International, 8 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 31-1-80
FINANCE MANAGER	Around $A.32,000	Ford Australia.	Australia	30-40; formal finance qual. & direct exp. in fin. mngt. within manuf. oper. of automotive co.	R.J. Henderson, ASL Recruitment Advertising, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6BB.	Financial Times 31-1-80
U.S.-CURRENCY MANAGEMENT	$50,000	Major American investment co.		40-55; trading desk exp.; wide knowl. of currency mngt.	Jack Coutts, Career Plan, Chichester House, Chichester Rents, London WC2A 1EG, Tel.: 01-242 5775.	Financial Times 31-1-80
MANAGING DIRECTOR West Africa	c.£27,500	Pharmaceuticals & toiletries.	Nigeria	Commercially exp. senior manager; have had mngt. training in a big-co. environment.	Ref. DM25/7283, PA Personnel Services, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, Tel.: 01-235 6060, Tx. 27874.	Daily Telegraph 31-1-80
MANAGER MOVEMENTS The Gulf	c.£16,300 + bonus	The Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Co.	Abu Dhabi	35-55; grad., pref. in Economics; min. 10 yrs. oil/gas industry exp.	Ref. PF57/7197, PA Personnel Services, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, Tel.: 01-235 6060, Tx. 27874.	Daily Telegraph 31-1-80
INVESTMENT MANAGER The Gulf	Tax free around £20,000	Major Arab investment & banking co.	The Gulf	30-45; min. 5 yrs. investment mngt. exp.	A.R. Duncan, ref. B-1083-2, MSL Middle East, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6BB.	Financial Times 31-1-80
MANAGER URBAN PROJECTS	$35,000 +	Int'l mining consortium.	West Africa	Degr. & member arch. or eng. inst. 10 yrs. experience planning/ design/construction.	Ch. Hyde, Ref. Hen6, Ch. R. Lister Int'l Ltd., Pars. Consultancy, Aeradio Hse., Hayes Rd., Southall, Middx. UB2 5NJ, U.K.	I.H.T. 2-2-80
Fin. Controller Customer Engineering	Excellent + benefits	Wang Europe	Belgium + 30% travel	Communication & interpersonal skills, fluent Engl. + other languages an asset.	Joseph E. Norberg, Controller Europe, Wang Europe S.A./N.V., Av. Louise 250, Box 62, B-1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 2-2-80
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER		Int'l co. specialized additives/petrochem. products.	Belgium + travel	European, fluent Engl. + 2 other (pref. Ger./Fr.), exp. sales. Degr. or equiv. 30-40.	Managing Director, Wynn's Belgium N.V., Industriepark West 46, PBB 86, B-2700 Sint Niklaas, Belgium.	I.H.T. 2-2-80
Product Dvlpt. Manager (electro-mech.)		Koot Industries	Holland	30-35, exp. car or aircraft ind., (mass-/series) prod.	Attn. Drs. K.F. Jansen, Van der Torn & Boningh, Mngmt. Consultants, Kaap Hoorndreef 18, 3563 AS Utrecht, Holland.	I.H.T. 2-2-8-
GENERAL MANAGER	£30,000 tax-free + benefits	ICL	Middle East	Knowl. Arab world, 5 years mngt. in rapid growth bus., 3 years overseas. 35-45.	Barrie Bennett, ICL, Bridge Hse. North, Putney Bridge, London SW6 3JX. Ref. EE1583.	Economist 2-2-80
PROJECT MANAGER	Up to £20,000	Precast/prestressed factory.	Middle East	Civil/structural eng. background. 10-15 years experience precast manuf./construction.	N. W. Bonn, President, Dyform Engineering Ltd., c/o Athenaeum Hotel, London W1V 0AJ.	The Times 4-2-80

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Chatter
5 Edmund of old films
9 Father of Leah and Rachel
14 An Aida
15 Yoked beasts
16 Speechify
17 Have one's revenge at last
20 Sonnet stanza
21 Sen. Baker's in-laws
22 Suffix denoting nativity
23 Update
24 Gene Kelly stage role: 1940
26 Like some coins
27 Certain Spanish art
31 Unit of energy
32 Fires
33 Wretchedness, in Tours
34 Everlasting
36 Seaport now known as Jakarta
37 Swimming
38 —— Low, N.Y.C. mayor: 1901-3
39 Cusk——
40 Stall sound
41 "——! poor Yorick"
42 "——Well . . ."
43 Adjusted
45 Santa ——, city in Calif.
46 Bahr al Azraq
49 Martha Washington's first husband
52 Go at tremendous speed
54 Beethoven's "Für ——"
55 Father
56 Ipecac source
57 Held sway
58 In a —— (vexed)
59 Smell like a stogie

DOWN

1 Bugle call
2 Wings
3 Use Agamemnon's strategy at Troy
4 Like some pines
5 Hay follower
6 Chemist's —— process
7 Metalworkers
8 Salad ingredient
9 Linus Yale was one
10 Part of a Stein line
11 Word with back or foot
12 Solar disk
13 Loch that has people keyed up
18 Fixed charge
19 Title in Delhi
23 Tolled
24 Informal apparel
25 Heart, for one
26 Rave's companion
28 Disclosing
29 Bay window
30 Phocids
32 "—— wi' little . . .": Burns
33 Equipment for grapplers
35 Generosity
36 One on a string
38 Kind of maid
41 Oscar winner: 1929-30
42 Retort
44 Ventilate
45 Poet Hartmann von ——
46 Oom Paul Kruger, for one
47 Comic-strip tot
48 Gas co.
49 President Arthur's nickname
50 Arrow poison
51 Neb. neighbor
53 Quadri minus one

Solution to Previous Puzzle

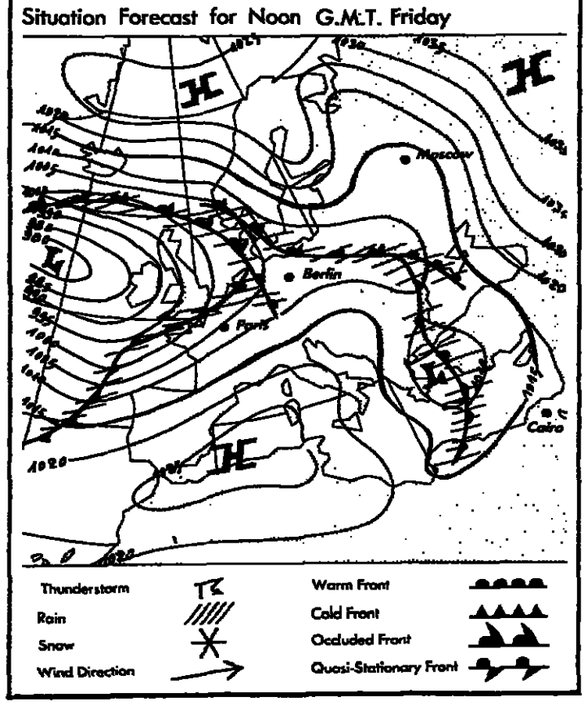
L	E	A	D		U	S	N	O	T		P	O	S	T
A	L	G	A		P	H	I	L	E		A	R	I	A
R	E	A	D		S	A	L	E	M		T	A	M	P
K	E	R	O	S	E	N	E		P	H	E	L	P	S
			A	T	E		W	E	A	R				
S	H	O	C	K			E	A	R	S		M	A	A
K	E	K	O		R	A	D	I	A	T	I	O	N	S
I	N	T	O	P	E	N	N	S	T	A	T	I	O	N
P	R	O	P	I	T	I	A	T	E		E	R	S	E
S	I	P		P	U	S	S			G	R	E	E	R
			N	E	R	E		C	H	I				
S	A	T	U	R	N		T	H	E	L	O	R	D	S
A	R	E	S		I	S	A	L	L		R	O	U	E
L	E	N	T		N	E	R	O	L		A	T	E	E
K	A	T	Y		G	A	T	E	S		N	E	S	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	8	46	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Foggy	MIAMI	14	57	Fair
ANKARA	3	37	Foggy	MILAN	5	41	Foggy
ATHENS	17	63	Fair	MONTREAL	−7	19	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Fair	MOSCOW	−9	16	Snow
BELGRADE	11	52	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	Overcast
BERLIN	1	34	Foggy	NEW YORK	−1	30	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	NICE	15	59	Fair
BUCHAREST	4	39	Foggy	OSLO	−8	18	Fair
BUDAPEST	6	43	Foggy	PARIS	8	46	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Fair	PRAGUE	5	41	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	−1	30	Snow	ROME	14	57	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	SOFIA	9	48	Foggy
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	−9	16	Snow
EDINBURGH	3	37	Overcast	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	11	52	Rain	TEL AVIV	17	63	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	46	Overcast	TOKYO	3	37	Fair
GENEVA	6	43	Showers	TUNIS	16	61	Overcast
HELSINKI	−12	10	Snow	VIENNA	6	43	Rain
HOUSTON	16	64	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	32	Foggy
ISTANBUL	10	50	Fair	WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Rain
LISBON	14	57	Foggy				
LONDON	5	41	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	26	79	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Mystery Comes to New England With Old Foe of Nemo and Ahab

BOSTON, Feb. 7 (UPI) — A giant, 450-pound squid with 7-foot tentacles was put on display yesterday at the New England Aquarium, where it is being studied by marine scientists.

The animal looks like something out of a fisherman's horror story. Capt. Nemo in "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" battled one and Capt. Ahab's crew in Moby Dick mistook one for a whale. The squid washed ashore Saturday at the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge on Plum Island.

"There haven't been any giant squids recorded coming ashore since 1900," said the aquarium spokesman Liz Kay.

"They used to turn up frequently off the Continental Shelf during the late 1800s," she added, "but we don't know why they disappeared for so long."

"At this point we're not even sure what species it is," she said. "We think it's probably a female, but we're not sure yet."

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GOYGS

HOTAL

YARTIF

MEEPID



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "——— ———" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DALLY TANGY BETAKE LIZARD
Answer: What he felt when he stole something that he had mistaken for solid gold—"GILT"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WOULD YOU PLEASE BUTTON MY BATHROOM DOOR?"

BOOKS

CONTRARIAN INVESTMENT STRATEGY
The Psychology of Stock-Market Success
By David Dreman. Random House. Illustrated with charts. 302 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SELL on good news, buy on bad. Or, to put it another way, go in the opposite direction from the herd. That's one of the oldest pieces of advice around when it comes to investing in the stock market, and that's essentially what David Dreman, the president of his own investment-management firm, tells you to do in his somewhat pedantically titled but otherwise thoroughly lucid and sensible "Contrarian Investment Strategy: The Psychology of Stock-Market Success."

Practically, what he tells you to do is look for those listed stocks of medium- to large-sized corporations that have the lowest ratio of price to earnings (or P-E, which the stock quotations in your daily newspaper normally include); pick out 15 to 20 of them in some 10 to 12 different industries; buy them through your broker, preferably a discount one; and wait at least two years for them to increase in value. It's OK if you want to take certain other "indicators" into consideration — such as the company's financial strength, the yield of its dividends, its rate of growth and its estimated earnings. But even if you blindly invest in those medium- to large-sized companies with the lowest P-E, you'll come out ahead over the long haul — and not just in terms of stocks with higher P-Es, but also in competition with the rate of inflation.

Reading Tea Leaves

Now why would one want to follow such a strategy when no stocks selling at the smallest multiples of their earnings are by definition ones with the poorest prospects for future growth? Because, argues Dreman, there is simply no way to tell what the prospects are for future growth. One simply can't predict the future. As theoreticians armed with computers have demonstrated over the past few years, the future movement of stocks is random. The technicians don't know — those owls who chart stock-prices' movements and try to discern in their configurations and head and shoulders, the double top and the saucer and coil bottoms. They might as well be reading tea leaves.

The fundamentalists don't know — those so-called realists who go out and try to learn the companies' stories. According to the "efficient-market hypothesis," good or bad news gets priced into a stock so quickly that the average bystander can't take advantage even if he does learn something unusual. As for future-earnings estimates, which, says Dreman, "are essential to contemporary [forecasting] methods," studies have indicated that "earnings follow a random walk of their own, with past and future rates showing virtually no correlation."

'Regression to the Mean'

The only certain thing is the statistical principle of "regression to the mean," which simply demonstrates that over the long haul measurable events tend to cluster around, or "regress" to, an average. (Sir Francis Galton enunciated this over 100 years ago when he discovered that taller men tend to have shorter sons, and vice versa.) In Dreman's measurement of the stock market, the long haul is 1926 to 1978, and the mean is a 9.2 percent annual return in price appreciation and dividends. This means that during this period all cheap stocks ought to have risen in value to the mean and high-price ones ought to have fallen. And sure enough, they did! In half a dozen studies that he examined, Dreman found that the stocks with the lowest price-earnings ratios consistently outperformed those with the higher P-Es.

Why then do the majority of investors tend to bid up the price of already overvalued stocks? Because of crowd psychology, which, as anyone knows who has read his previous book, "Psychology and the Stock Market," happens to be Dreman's specialty. We tend to take mental shortcuts; we obey the "law of smallest numbers" (which means we look at the short run instead of the long one); we tend to take our reading of reality from the behavior of the crowd; we buy Xerox, Polaroid, McDonald's and National Student Marketing.

And are all of us now going to forsake Dome Petroleum for Hewlett-Packard, each a glamorous company with a P-E of 15.6, in our rush to embrace Gap Stores and Tesoro Petroleum, each a low P-E company with falling earnings? Most assuredly we are not, which is, I suppose, why Dreman's books will continue to work. If we all rushed to the companies with low P-Es, they would become the ones with high P-Es and the ones we abandon would take their place. And so on until every company sat at the mean, and someone would have to discover a new theory of stock value.

But even if you don't follow Dreman's advice, "Contrarian Investment Strategy" is worthwhile reading. Aside from being witty and as clear as a silver bell, it's a wonderful primer on money management and a first-rate introduction to how various investment markets work. Last but not least, it tells you why stock experts and their investment committees tend to be wrong. Whether or not this is actually the case, it is exhilarating to read it.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Breast-Feeding Ruled Way Out At the Way In

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI) — Some things just are not done in polite British society and one of them is breast-feeding a baby in Harrods department store.

Anna Bowman, 31, learned the lesson when she tried to breast-feed her 5-month-old son while she and her friends had tea in the Way-In Restaurant in Harrods.

"I couldn't believe my ears," said Mrs. Bowman, a council member for the Camden borough of London, after she was asked to leave. "I thought that sort of attitude went out years ago.

"I think it's very unfair that you can't have a cup of tea while you are feeding your baby."

Mrs. Bowman said she has breast-fed her son in other restaurants, on the London subway, on buses and even at Camden Borough Council meetings.

"As far as I could see, the only people who were upset were the staff," she said yesterday. "I don't think any of the customers complained. Most of them didn't notice anyway."

A spokesman for Harrods, a store that advertises itself as "a way of life" for Londoners, defended the decision to evict Mrs. Bowman.

"The supervisor was carrying out her instructions," he said. "We have this policy because health authorities discourage breast-feeding in restaurants. Apart from that, it can be very embarrassing for the customers."

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

THERE are nearly always times in a knockout team championship when a team can coast home, buoyed by an impregnable lead. The players can relax, knowing that an overtrick, or even a substantial swing, is not going to change the result.

But in board-a-match play, there is no room for complacency. At every point an overtrick may prove to be as important as bidding and making a slam. Stamina and concentration are of paramount importance.

On the diagramed deal, East defended successfully avoiding some traps into which a lesser player might tumble. When his partner opened three clubs, he doubled the three no-trump overcall and doubled again when South retreated to four hearts. He could not be sure that the contract would fail, but the odds seemed good.

West led the diamond ten, which the other players could read as a likely singleton. South put up the ace in dummy, cashed the club ace and ruffed a club. He then led a trump and felt happier when West produced the queen. There was still a slight hope of making 10 tricks.

The queen was covered by the king and the ace, and East simply returned a trump to the jack in the dummy. He ducked a diamond lead and won the next diamond lead with the king in this position:

	NORTH ♠QJ3 ♡— ◇J65 ♣—	
WEST ♠10852 ♡— ◇— ♣KJ		EAST ♠A64 ♡97 ◇— ♣Q
	SOUTH ♠K97 ♡1086 ◇— ♣—	

East led the ace and another spade. South unblocked the king to have two entries to the dummy, but it did him no good, for East threw his last spade when a diamond was led, and eventually scored a trump trick for down one.

If East had led his last club in the diagramed situation, or earlier, it would have made it possible for the declarer to trap the 9-7 of trumps in a coup position.

	NORTH ♠QJ3 ♡KJ ◇AQJ652 ♣A4		
WEST (D) ♠10852 ♡Q ◇10 ♣KJ10876		EAST ♠A64 ♡A972 ◇K74 ♣Q92	
	SOUTH ♠K97 ♡1086543 ◇982 ♣5		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
3♣	3N.T.	Dbl.	4♡
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond ten.

هكذا من الأصل

[W]ider Drug Testing [S]et in Winter Games

By Morley Myers

[LA]KE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 7 [(UP]I) — Medals are sometimes lost [or] never won through chemical [warf]are, an Olympic contest in [whic]h athletes are the weapons and science laboratories the battle[grou]nd.

[Th]e growing use of drugs in sport [has b]een countered by International [Oly]mpic Committee medical teams [usin]g scientific dope-testing meth[ods].

[It] is an endurance race in which [b]ackroom dispensers try to keep [a] pace ahead of the dope testers [by] discovering harder-to-trace [drug]s that will boost the perfor[man]ces of athletes. There have been [onl]y three cases in which competi[tors] at Winter Olympics were [catch]ed by dope testers and they all [invo]lved medications for colds that [con]tained banned drugs.

[T]ests on Alois Schloder, a West [Ger]man ice hockey player, showed [trac]es of codeine at the 1972 Sappo[ro] Games and he became the first [com]petitor to fail a Winter Olym[pic] doping examination.

[F]our years later at Innsbruck, [Gal]ina Kolakova, a Soviet cross [cou]ntry skier, placed third in the [5]-kilometer event but lost her [bro]nze medal for using a nasal [spr]ay to treat a cold. Kolakova was [allo]wed to compete in two later [eve]nts, however, and picked up [med]als in both to boost her all-time [Oly]mpic total to seven.

[A]lso at Innsbruck, Frantisek Pos[pisi]l, the Czechoslovak ice hockey [cap]tain, was found to have taken [a] medication when tested after a [ma]tch and Czechoslovakia's 3-1 vic[tor]y over Poland was discounted.

Testing for Steroids

[A]thletes at Lake Placid face even [mo]re stringent tests and for the first [tim]e at the Winter Games they will [be] tested for anabolic steroids, the [bod]y-building drug. The computer[ize]d dope-testing system operating [at] Lake Placid can detect traces of [dru]gs as little as one-trillionth of a [gra]m.

[T]he National Institute for Scien[tifi]c Research of Montreal will di[rec]t the gas chromatographs and [oth]er analytical systems used to detect any of the five different classes of substances that have been declared illegal by the IOC. These include amphetamines, narcotics such as morphine, cardiac and respiratory stimulants, sympathomimetic amines and anabolics.

"The doping control programming as it is now set up is probably the most elaborate in the history of the Olympic Games," said Dr. Robert Dugal of the Montreal institute. "A gas chromatograph allows for the separation of natural constituents from drugs which may be present and for their detection as they emerge from the instrument by computer printouts."

He added: "Human error is for all intents and purposes eliminated by the use of computerized automatic introduction of samples into the instrument."

The first four finishers in every event will undergo testing in addition to random tests both in individual events and team competitions.

Those selected for testing immediately after the events have to provide a urine sample which is placed in two bottles and hermetically sealed in security containers. One sample is sent through one of 12 machines in the laboratory, the other is used as a control.

Should the sample — identified only by a number — come up positive, the athlete would be contacted through his federation. The athlete could either admit the use of an illegal drug or challenge it, in which case the control sample would be tested in the presence of his federation. Should it come up positive again, the matter would be turned over the the IOC. If there was any doubt, the matter would be dropped.

Women athletes also have to undergo chromosome sex tests which are determined from scrapings of the buccal mucous membrane inside the mouth. The biological samples are smeared onto glass slides for examination and if the cells are found to contain more than 35 percent of the male Y chromosome, the competitor must provide blood samples for testing.

If all these tests indicate doubt as to the female characteristics of the athlete, the competitor is then invited to undergo detailed physical examination by one or more gynacologists. Refusal to take part in the tests would result in the IOC medical commission barring the athlete from competing in women's events.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[Phila]delphia	35	3	13	83	216	148
Rangers	24	21	9	57	207	196
Islanders	24	20	7	55	176	167
[Atla]nta	23	22	7	53	176	179
[Was]hington	13	30	9	35	161	198

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[Chic]ago	22	18	14	58	154	161
[St. L]ouis	23	22	9	55	172	177
[Ed]monton	17	26	10	44	196	220
[Van]couver	16	28	8	40	161	185
[Colo]rado	14	30	8	36	143	199
[Winn]ipeg	14	33	7	35	146	220

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[Mon]treal	28	18	6	62	199	170
[Los] Angeles	21	23	9	51	213	223
[Pitts]burgh	19	22	11	49	174	189
[Detr]oit	20	24	8	48	178	176
[Hart]ford	17	23	10	44	188	182

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[Buffa]lo	33	14	6	72	207	141
[Bosto]n	31	14	7	69	203	152
[Min]nesota	23	17	10	56	201	158
[Queb]ec	20	24	8	48	161	183
[Toro]nto	21	24	4	46	190	210

Wednesday's Results

[Wa]shington 2, Detroit 2 (Gartner (18), Sirois [G]abreaten (22), Peterson (1)).
[St.] Louis 4, Edmonton 3 (Zuke 2 (16), Federko Currie (12), Dunlop (11), Patev (9); [Ler]kv (33), Callighen 2 (19)).
[Chi]cago 3, Quebec 3 (Sedlbauer (13), Murray Trimper (3); Cloutier (32), Tardif (16). [...]k (18)).
[Har]tford 7, Los Angeles 3 (Stoughton 2 (33), M. [...] 2 (18), G. Howe (12), Rogers (25), Douglas Murphy 2 (19), Hopkins (6)).

Hayes Granted Parole in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 7 (UPI) — Gov. Bill Clements announced yesterday that he had granted parole to Bob Hayes, the former all-pro receiver for the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League.

Clements did not say when Hayes would be let out of the state prison in Huntsville, but the Board of Pardons and Paroles has recommended his release next month. The date will be set by the Texas Department of Corrections.

If Hayes is freed next month he will have served 11 months of a five-year sentence. Hayes, the gold medalist in the 100-meter dash in the 1964 Olympics, pleaded guilty last March to a charge of trafficking in cocaine.



United Press International

Kenny Sansom of England (right) clears the ball away from Liam Brady (left) and Frank Stapleton of Ireland during their European Championship soccer match. England won, 2-0.

Keegan Scores Twice; England Wins

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI) — Kevin Keegan, the European player of the year, scored both goals as England dumped the Republic of Ireland, 2-0, last night in a lackluster European Championship soccer match before 90,000 fans at Wembley.

Keegan put England ahead in the 34th minute after David Johnson, a Liverpool striker, headed down a cross from teammate Terry McDermott.

Johnson, playing his first match for England in five years, was carried from the field early in the second half after colliding with Gerry Peyton, the Irish goalkeeper. Peyton also had to leave the match.

In the 73d minute, Keegan scored again when he chipped the ball over the substitute Irish goalie, Ron Healey, from 18 yards out.

Ireland relied heavily on Liam Brady, the Arsenal midfield star, who hopes to play in Europe next season. But the two-man Irish forward line of Steve Heighway and Frank Stapleton rarely challenged England's solid defense.

England, bolstered by the skills of Cologne's Tony Woodcock and Real Madrid's Laurie Cunningham, had already qualified for the finals of the competition, which will be held in Italy next June.

Swedish Group Aims for America's Cup

By Joanne A. Fishman

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT) — A 12-Meter yacht bound for the America's Cup competition used to be shrouded in secrecy, much like the development of a strategic weapon. However, it is hard to hide a 63-foot yacht when it starts practicing a year ahead of the trials.

A phalanx of Swedish industrialists armed with a slide show and led by Pelle Petterson, the designer and helmsman of the Swedish Twelve, recently gathered at the New York Yacht Club. In the Commodore's Room, one floor above the Trophy Room where the silver America's Cup is bolted inside a glass case, they explained how they planned to take the cup, the symbol of world yachting supremacy, this summer.

With 30 Swedish companies sponsoring the yacht Sverige (pronounced Svair-EE-yah, it means Sweden) to the tune of $1.2 million, the effort is being packaged and sold both at home and abroad.

"I don't think there are any secrets at all about this campaign," said Margareth Murphy of the Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce. "It's a public program supported by Swedish industry, and it's the only way we could compete."

For Petterson, a 47-year-old designer who has turned out everything from boats and ball point pens to lawn mowers and sports cars, the three years since Sverige lost its first bid to challenge for the America's Cup to the yacht Australia have been ones of constant modification.

"Time was what we were lacking in 1977, but we've made up for it in the past few years," said Petterson, a world champion Star Class sailor and Olympic medalist.

Last time, he said, Sverige was hampered by inferior sails and winches. "The equipment must be perfect," he said. "The reliability of the winches and other deck hardware were such that we couldn't do maneuvers the tactics called for. Sailing a Twelve demands extreme maneuverability, and I believe we now have achieved that."

Sverige has been equipped with new winches. Problems with the mast, which broke in races last summer with Lionheart, the new British Twelve, have been solved as the Swedes have been given permission from the NYYC to use American rods in the standing rigging.

The most critical factor in 12-Meter racing today, Petterson added, is the sails. Currently the Swedes are working with sail cloths from England and the Netherlands.

Petterson expects the yacht Australia to be his toughest competitor in the challenge trials because, he said, "they are the ones with the most experience and the best-trained crew."

Another challenger is Baron Marcel Bich's France III. Petterson said that he did not intend to return to Newport, R.I., the site of the cup races, with the frequency of the baron, who will be making his fourth attempt.

"No, I'm not going to do this forever," Petterson said, grinning broadly. "I just want to win once."

Hall to Add Parseghian

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP) — Ara Parseghian, whose teams won more games than any Notre Dame football coach except Knute Rockne, has been elected to the National Football Foundation's College Football Hall of Fame, it was announced today.

Cardinals Raise Hernandez's Salary From $75,000 to $700,000 a Year

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7 (UPI) — Keith Hernandez, the National League batting champion and co-winner of the league's Most Valuable Player award last season, has been rewarded for his feats.

Hernandez, who made an estimated $75,000 base pay last season, signed a five-year contract yesterday estimated at $3.5 million, or about $700,000 a year, with the St. Louis Cardinals.

"I'd rather not divulge the terms, but I'm 100 percent totally satisfied with the package," the first baseman said. "I don't know what the other players are making so let's just say I'm one of the highest paid players."

Hernandez, who led the league with a .344 average and shared the MVP award with Pittsburgh's Willie Stargell, had been seeking about $800,000 a year and the Cardinals reportedly had been offering slightly more than $600,000 a year.

The agreement is thought to be somewhere between those figures, putting Hernandez ahead of catcher Ted Simmons as the highest paid Cardinal. Simmons received an estimated $600,000 a year on a five-year contract that he signed late in the 1978 season.

Hernandez led the league in doubles (48) and runs scored (116). He finished second in the league in hits (210) to teammate Garry Templeton, and his RBI total (105) was fifth in the league.

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

ATLANTA BRAVES—Named Al Thornwell executive vice president.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Keith Hernandez, first baseman, to a five-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

BOSTON CELTICS—Placed Dave Cowens, center, on the injured list. Activated Pete Maravich, guard.

Women's Professional Basketball League

MILWAUKEE DOES—Announced the resignation of Larry Costello, head coach.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DETROIT LIONS—Named Joseph Madden special teams coach.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS—Named Dave Levy offensive line coach.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Larry Dorsey, wide receiver, and Mike Salzano, offensive tackle.

Despite the Magic Johnson Show

Jabbar Finally Has the Spotlight

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT) — Wherever the Los Angeles Lakers play now, people come to see Magic Johnson, the 6-foot-8-inch rookie guard who is quicker than the eye. But the same people invariably depart talking about Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, apparently appreciating the 32-year-old center more than ever before. It's about time.

Not that Johnson is a disappointment. Anything but. He's only 20 years old, he should be a junior at Michigan State but he has adjusted to the National Basketball Association as easily as any rookie ever has.

When the Lakers played the New York Knicks here Tuesday night, the attendance was a sellout 19,591 for Magic's first appearance at Madison Square Garden. When the Lakers play the New Jersey Nets in Piscataway, N.J., tomorrow night, the attendance will be a sellout 8,998 for Magic's first appearance there.

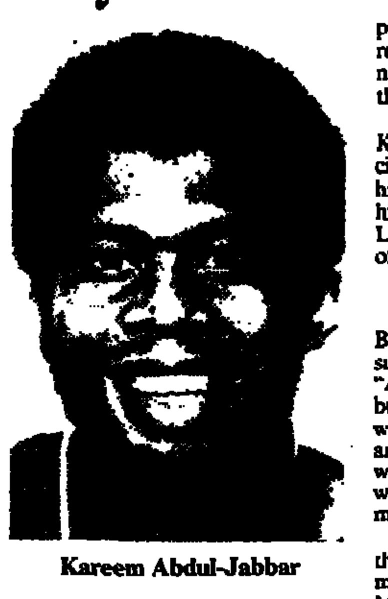
"We were sold out on Tuesday," said Leo Palmieri, the Nets' ticket manager. "It's the earliest sellout we've ever had. Magic is magic at the box office."

But on the court, Kareem is up there on another level, not only in ability but also in experience and in stature. "He is," said the Lakers' young coach, Paul Westhead, "clearly the best player in basketball, and he does it every night." He does it every year, actually, but, as with any athlete, some years are better than others. And this happens to be one of his best. Perhaps the best.

"I think I've been playing on a pretty even keel all these years," Kareem said in his quiet way. "But consistency is not that newsworthy unless you are winning."

When the playoffs begin in two months, the winning Lakers will threaten the reign of the Seattle SuperSonics as the NBA champions.

"I think we're neck and neck," Kareem said. "This might come down to somebody getting a turned ankle." Until then, the Lakers hope to keep playing as they did in their 116-105 victory over the Knicks on Tuesday night, when Kareem had 22 points, 17 rebounds, 7 assists and 5 blocked shots. Over the season he is averaging 25 points per game. Over his career he has averaged 28.3 points per game, second only to Wilt Chamberlain's career average of 30.1.



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar

In his 11th season, Kareem has not begun to lose any of his skills; if anything, he is still improving.

But when he was reminded of that Tuesday night, he smiled and said: "I'm losing some hair." And he is. His hair is thinning in a small circle near the back of his head. But perhaps the bald spot is one reason that he appears to be gaining more stature and admiration now. Not many seasons ago it was fashionable for Garden spectators to boo him. But on Tuesday night he was cheered, even as the Knicks lost.

"I didn't go to St. John's, I guess that's when it started, but I think I wore 'em down," he said of the Garden crowds. "I had to do it like Roberto Clemente did it."

Some athletes need more time than others to be appreciated. In baseball, Clemente and Henry Aaron and Willie Stargell did. In football, Terry Bradshaw did. In basketball, even Chamberlain did. And now that Kareem has the beginning of a bald spot, perhaps some people are realizing that he's human after all, even if he is 7-foot-2 or 7-foot-4.

"I'm just a shade under 7-2," he said, "but Bob Cousy used to say I was 7-4, so some other people picked it up."

Whatever his height, he stands taller than ever this season, possibly because some people also have accepted his name. When he changed his name from Lew Alcindor to Kareem Abdul-Jabbar after embracing the Moslem faith, some people resented it, just as they resented Cassius Clay changing his name to Muhammad Ali before that.

But now people think of him as Kareem, not as the former Lew Alcindor; now people accept him for his talent rather than resent him for his name. But when he speaks of the Lakers' success this season, he talks of others rather than of himself.

An Agreeable Coach

"You can start at the top: Jerry Buss opened his pocketbook," he said of the Lakers' new owner. "Adrian Dantley is a great player, but he didn't fit in with us, so he was traded for Spencer Haywood, and then we got Jim Chones. And we've got a new coach who knows what he's doing and is totally committed to the players."

Westhead, the assistant coach at the start of the season, took command of the Lakers when Jack McKinney was hospitalized after a freakish bicycle accident.

"Paul worked harder and he's looser than most coaches in this league," Kareem said. "He doesn't have any animosities built up. He's not into the egotistical thing. His first game, he told me if he got kicked out, I'm the coach. But he hasn't got kicked out yet. I hope he doesn't. We've got talent at every position and we're very well coached. We're not going to fade away."

But just as Abdul-Jabbar's presence has made it easier for Johnson to blend into the NBA than if he had been drafted by another team, Magic has enhanced Kareem, too.

"Our first scrimmage in training camp," Kareem recalled, "he threw a few passes that made me realize he was special. He hit a couple of guys in the face with the ball because they didn't think it was coming. But the way he passes, he allows me to be moving as I'm taking the pass. It's like when I broke in with Milwaukee and Guy Rodgers was there and then Oscar Robertson came there. I got spoiled."

In the years to come, when Johnson is 32, he will be saying the same thing about Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

College Basketball

Wednesday's Results

East

Georgetown 81, Seton Hall 67
LaSalle 84, Rhode Island 76
Villanova 74, George Washington 72

South

Clemson 86, Wake Forest 69
Kentucky 86, Mississippi 72
Louisville 88, Cincinnati 73
LSU 68, Alabama 66 (ot)
Mississippi St. 62, Georgia 56
N. Carolina St. 60, Georgia Tech 49
Tennessee 180, Florida 76
Vanderbilt 77, Auburn 73
Virginia 73, Duke 69
Va. Tech 82, St. Bonaventure 70

Midwest

Kansas St. 62, Colorado 61 (ot)
Missouri 84, Iowa St. 70
Notre Dame 93, Manhattan 49
Toledo 75, Ohio U. 62

Southwest

Oklahoma St. 76, Oklahoma 67
Texas 90, TCU 62
Texas A&M 67, SMU 56

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	41	13	.759	—
Philadelphia	39	15	.722	2
New York	27	29	.482	15
Washington	23	29	.442	17
New Jersey	23	33	.411	19

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	32	22	.582	—
San Antonio	29	26	.527	3
Houston	26	28	.481	5½
Indiana	26	29	.473	6
Cleveland	23	34	.404	10
Detroit	14	40	.259	17½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	35	25	.583	—
Milwaukee	30	27	.526	3½
Denver	20	37	.351	13½
Utah	19	37	.339	14
Chicago	18	37	.327	14½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	39	16	.709	—
Los Angeles	39	17	.696	½
Phoenix	36	19	.655	3
San Diego	28	30	.483	12½
Portland	27	29	.482	12½
Golden State	17	38	.309	22

Wednesday's Results

Houston 115, New Jersey 114 (Malone 28, Barry 27; Phegley 25, Jordan 18, Newlin 18).
Phoenix 97, Kansas City 95 (Davis 21, Westphal 20; Gerard 25, Birdsong 22).
Boston 129, Philadelphia 110 (Bird 22, Robey 22; Erving 36, Cheeks 20).
Milwaukee 111, Cleveland 109 (Bridgeman 23, Winters 19; Mitchell 26, K. Carr 20).
Denver 122, Chicago 111 (English 29, Issel 32; Theus 21, Greenwood 12).
Golden State 117, San Diego 92 (P. Smith 20, Parker 18, Short 18; Williams 29, Pietkiew 13).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Letter from New Hampshire

'My Willa'

By Hugh A. Mulligan

JAFFREY, N.H. (AP) — Since reading "My Antonia" in high school, I have been haunted by Willa Cather's deceptively effortless, shimmering prose and her pioneer vision of immigrant America.

So when the election campaign trail wound its way into New Hampshire, I had to break away from the press gang and visit the Jaffrey Center Cemetery.

I found her grave with the help of a map prepared by the Jaffrey library. Apparently hardly a week goes by without some tourists dropping by to pay their respects to Willa, as she is still known hereabouts. Last week brought two teachers from Nebraska, the state that claims her (although she was born in Willow Slade, Va.). They said they were on a "sabbatical of the heart" and just had to visit for a few minutes with the writer who had so lovingly described what it was like to grow up in one of those little towns on the edge of the prairie. Or, as she pictured it in the poem that introduces "O Pioneers!":

. . . the flat land, rich and sombre
and always silent;
The miles of fresh-plowed soil
Heavy and black, full of strength and
harshness,
The growing wheat, the growing
weeds,
The toiling horses, the tired men,
The long empty roads,
Sullen fires of sunset fading,
The eternal, unresponsive sky . . .

And yet far from the endlessly stretching wheat fields of Nebraska, far from the purple canyons and sun-scorched mesas of the Southwest, which she had captured so brilliantly in "Death Comes for the Archbishop," Willa Cather had chosen to be buried in New Hampshire, which she never wrote about.

* * *

I was told that the old Shattuck Inn, less than a mile down the road, might hold some clues. Cather stayed there every fall from 1917 to 1937, always taking the same two top-floor rooms with dormer windows looking out on Mount Monadnock. A few years back the inn became a Catholic seminary for aspirants to the priesthood. This would have pleased Episcopalian Cather, who wrote part of "Death Comes for the Archbishop" there. Sold again, the inn is now called Adullam and is a retreat house for charismatic Christians.

Ginger Asel took me up in the old cage elevator. Although others had inquired, she wasn't sure which rooms Cather and her companion-biographer Edith Lewis had occupied. She thought they might be the slanting roof corner rooms with the coiled rope fire ladders. "Village people say she had a great fear of fire," she said.

The rooms are somewhat of a mystery because the Shattucks never asked Cather to sign the register.

The rooms were done up in floral printed wallpaper, contained several cots for the weekend pilgrims and boxes of religious tracts. No books by Willa Cather, however.

Actually, according to a letter preserved in the Jaffrey library, Cather did a lot of her writing in a tent set up in a meadow about a mile away. She sometimes found the inn rooms too hot to work in during the morning hours. The tent had a camp chair and a rickety table for her typewriter. She wrote for three hours, then spent the afternoon hiking through the pine forests or having the bellboy take her on long drives in the inn's ancient Packard.

This routine produced much of "Lucy Gayheart" and "One of Ours," which won her the Pulitzer in 1923.

Her favorite, and mine, remained "My Antonia," the proofs of which she went over sitting on a log in her outdoor cathedral.

* * *

One autumn afternoon, Cather attended the funeral of a 4-year-old boy, one of the twins of Eleanor Austermann, who ran the inn after the Shattucks died. It must have been then she decided to be buried in the churchyard here. On April 24, 1947, when Cather died in New York City, Mrs. Austermann received a phone call from Edith Lewis asking her to make burial arrangements in Jaffrey, in keeping with Cather's wishes.

The simple granite tombstone contains a line from "My Antonia": ". . . this is happiness, to be dissolved into something complete and great." It lists her birthdate as Dec. 7, 1876. Actually, she was born in 1873. She made herself three years younger for "Who's Who" and stuck with the plot ever after, as any good novelist would.

Replay of a Trial

Conviction of 6 Czech Dissidents Will Be Recreated in Munich

By Karel Jezdinsky

MUNICH, Feb. 7 (IHT) — For most people AIDA might be the name of a famous opera, but it is also an acronym for a human rights group called the Association Internationale Pour la Défense des Artistes — a loose amalgam of authors, actors, and directors who travel around the world to bear witness to a cause.

A case in point: Last October, a two-day trial took place in Prague in which six members of the unofficial Committee for the Defense of Persons Unjustly Persecuted, a branch of Charter 77, were given prison sentences of up to five years on charges of subversive activity. They included the renowned playwright Vaclav Havel, who was sentenced to 4½ years, the journalist Jiri Dienstbier, and a gravely ill woman journalist, Otta Bednarova, both sentenced to three years.

It was a show behind closed doors. But something is happening that the Prague prosecutor never expected. The show is being replayed on an open stage for everybody to see and hear — the whole trial, in the words of the accusers and the accused. "The Charter 77 Trial" was first performed by AIDA in Paris in December. It will be staged in German here Saturday and later at the Vienna Burgtheater.

The guiding spirit of AIDA is the French stage director Patrice



Simone Signoret
Keystone

Chereau, an energetic young man who has drawn considerable attention by his unconventional stagings, notably of Wagner's "Ring" operas at Bayreuth. Last October he went to Prague to attend the Charter 77 trial. He was not admitted, although the trial was supposed to be open to the public. Admission was similarly denied to foreign reporters, representatives of Amnesty International and friends of the accused.

So Chereau went to a nearby cafe and waited. From time to time some of those who were admitted to the courtroom — close relatives of the accused — brought him the minutes of the proceedings which they had furtively jotted down. Chereau returned to Paris with an unofficial yet fairly authentic trial transcript. He saw it as a starkly realistic scenario that could only have been invented by an author endowed with a particularly morbid fantasy. The real author, of course, is Prague's state security service.

Signoret's Reply

Although government bureaucrats and their victims played all the roles in the first production, the playback is being put on with the participation of some of Europe's foremost theatrical personalities, including the stage director Ariane Mnouchkine, the grande dame of French cinema, Simone Signoret, and her husband, Yves Montand. The part of Vaclav Havel will be read by Pavel Kohout, another Czech playwright, who was prevented last year from returning to Czechoslovakia after staying in Austria for a year with official permission. The Czechoslovak border police pushed him bodily back to Austria, and he was subsequently deprived of Czechoslovak citizenship. Another playwright — Tom Stoppard — is coming from England.

At a press conference in a Munich jazz club, Signoret replied with some asperity when asked why she was participating. "Artists should not wait 10 or 20 years to reveal the truth," she said. "They should not wait until the injustice is finalized and the victims are taken off the gallows, as they were in the '50s," she said.

The other participants agreed.



AP UPI

Pavel Kohout (right) will re-enact role of Vaclav Havel.

Among them were several prominent German personalities, including movie director Volker Schloendorff ("The Tin Drum"), author Tankred Dorst, and actor Hans Christian Blech.

The press conference was largely dominated by local reporters who were more interested in the stars than in the cause. Chereau tried to play down the names of the prominent participants, but the reporters' cameras were still aimed at Signoret.

One questioner was worried lest the whole thing be misunderstood or be misused by "the other side." The organizers replied that they fought for human rights anywhere in the world. They said that they had protested other violations of human rights, such as the cases of Raymond Gleyzer, a movie maker who "disappeared" in Argentina; the pianist Alba Souza, imprisoned in Colombia; the actress Julietta Ramirez, in Chile; the pianist Vadim Smogitel, in the Soviet Union, and persecuted poets and musicians in Iran and South Africa. In all these countries, said Chereau, some semiofficial-looking character had always come up with the question: "And do you concern yourselves about the other side too?"

"Yes, we do," replied Ariane Mnouchkine. In France, she said, AIDA protest petitions against persecution in Eastern Europe were being signed by all kinds of people, including some who added, after their name, "member of the Communist Party of France." "I respect such people," she said.

Above all, the Munich performance is destined for Czechoslovakia. Its borders are not far from here. The location is also symbolic: not a theater building, but a streetcar depot in a working man's quarter, as Russian revolutionary art was presented in the old days. The hall seats 840 persons of Bavarian dimensions (10 centimeters wider than normal, according to Chereau). There are no free admissions, even the newsmen have had to pay for their tickets. The performance is sold out. The proceeds will go to the families of those persecuted in Czechoslovakia. The performers will be working for nothing. The city of Munich has granted a subsidy.

But here, too, a paradoxical situation has occurred. Bavarian television, in a state controlled by the strongly anti-Communist Christian Social Union, will not be filming the play. So the show will be recorded by Cologne television and by Austrian television. Nevertheless, the Prague court farce is to be televised at the earliest opportunity, preferably before the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, N.Y., dominate the home screen. Thus, several million people may be able to watch it in the not-too distant frontier area of Czechoslovakia. Many of them understand German.

PEOPLE: $92-Million Fireboat Impresses Prince Philip

Britain's **Prince Philip** flew 110 miles out into the North Sea to see the world's most advanced oil rig support vessel, based on designs by Texas oil field fireman **Red Adair**. The prince was impressed but told Adair that the $92-million, Japanese-built Tharos, was "a very expensive fire extinguisher." The newest and most sophisticated support vessel in Britain's oil-rich sector of the North Sea, the Tharos is a floating hotel, fire engine and hospital, all in one, complete with operating theater and 23-bed intensive care unit. The Tharos will cover emergencies in 13 North Sea oil fields, tackling fires, blow outs and oil spills . . . Meanwhile Princess **Alexandra** officially opened a culture complex in one of Hong Kong's satellite housing developments. It was the first engagement of the princess's nine-day visit to the British colony.

* * *

Italians see **Pope John Paul II** as the most dynamic but the least spiritual pontiff since World War II, according to a poll by the weekly magazine L'Europeo. Three in five said he was living up to their hopes, and four in five liked him as well or better than a year ago. But only 20 percent thought his actions gave hope to the oppressed of the world. Nearly 92 percent thought the word "dynamic" applied well to him. But to the question: "Which pope to you consider most rich in Christian spirituality?" 71 percent of Catholic readers interviewed named **John XXIII**.

* * *

A university student says he has designed a simple nuclear bomb, acquiring all the necessary information from public libraries. "It is so simple," **Paul Davis**, said. "The bomb could easily be constructed and detonated with an alarm clock." Davis, 23, a senior majoring in climatology at California State University, Northridge, submitted his design to the U.S. Department of Energy. After nearly a week of review, the federal officials decided to issue a "no comment" on whether the bomb will work or if it contains restricted information. Davis said he got interested in designing the bomb about 18 months ago when a friend challenged him, saying it would be easy to construct such a device. He first consulted an encyclopedia, then, with only 30 hours of research at the UCLA library, Davis said he gathered the information necessary to learn the most crucial piece of data, the amount of uranium required for such a device. Most of the material needed for the device could be acquired at a hardware store, he said. Federal officials said the main material needed for the bomb to work, uranium, cannot be openly obtained. Davis is not the first to come with such an idea. A few years ago, one **John Aristotle Phillips** designed an A-bomb as a project in a Princeton undergraduate physics course.

* * *

Composer **Eubie Blake** turned 97, but he's still got his fingers skating over the ivories. Smoking a cigarette at the keyboard and enjoying the give-and-take banter with interviewer **Gene Shalit** on NBC's "Today" show, Blake talked about his musical past. "How many songs have you written?" Shalit asked. "Not songs — melodies — about 3,015," Blake said, adding that about 300 have been published. "I don't know 'em all." The composer recalled that when he wrote "I'm Just Wild About Harry," it was a waltz. "Beautiful tune, but I cannot sing it," a female singer told him after he wrote it. "Whoever heard of a waltz?" So he jazzed it up into the now-familiar bouncy version and the song was later used by **Harry Truman** in his 1948 presidential campaign.

* * *

Conductor **Andre Kostelanetz** has left an estate estimated at $500,000 to $1 million, including musical scores, recordings and a rug given him by the then **Shah of Iran**. The contents of the will were disclosed when the document — drawn up in 1978 — was offered for probate in Manhattan. Kostelanetz died at the age of 76 in Haiti on Jan. 13. The will leaves scores and orchestral parts, used in the Promenade Concerts, to the New York Philharmonic Society. The Library of Congress was left non-orchestral parts and scores, along with books, phonograph records and tapes in his personal collection, plus $10,000 for the Andre Kostelanetz Fund, to assist in adding to the library's collection. The remaining orchestral parts go to the University of Maryland to be used for teaching purposes. An Isfahan rug "given to me by the Shah of Iran" was bequeathed to a friend, **Edgar Vincent**. The bulk of the remaining estate goes to a brother and two sisters.

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